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Local News of Boston, Greater Boston, and New England, together with features and pictures, will be found on Pages 2, 4, 5, 14 and 16.

Russians Attack Orel; U. S.-Mexico War Move; Hub Truck Parley Fails

The World's Day—January 13, 1942

Russia: Orel Under Attack by Russians

Russians attacked Orel, important center 200 miles south of Moscow, according to reports that claimed new gains for the Russian counter-offensive. [Page 6.]

Washington: Joint U. S.-Mexico Defense Move

Joint defense of Mexico and the United States through the formation of an international commission was announced by President Avila Camacho and President Roosevelt. [Page 6.]

A lend-lease agreement was signed between the United States and Uruguay whereby the United States will supply military and naval goods to the South American republic. Total amount of aid involved was not revealed.

Production of synthetic rubber at five times the combined output of Germany and Italy was outlined in $400,000,000 Government program for new plants.

Married men with one or more children will not be called for Army duty for "a long time"—until the United States has an army of 7,000,000 or 8,000,000 men—Brig. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Director of Selective Service, said.

Former President Hoover was urged by Representative Martin, House Republican leader, as Price Control Administrator. [Page 5.]

An increase in the enlisted strength of the Navy from 300,000 to 400,000, and permitting enlistments of the Marine Corps to reach 20 per cent of naval strength, was authorized in a bill signed by President Roosevelt.

The Senate Military Affairs Committee announced indefinite postponement of hearings on proposals to form a separate air force after voting unanimously to reconsider its earlier decision to hold hearings.

New England: Boston Truck Strike Threatened

A 25½-hour conference failed to bring agreement on wages for 5,000 Boston truck drivers as the third big strike in four years was threatened. [Page 2.]

Dr. John Hall, Vice-Commander of the Massachusetts Department, American Legion, was appointed civilian head of the State's air-raid observation post system. [Page 2.]

Mayor Tobin of Boston took exception in Superior Court to acceptance of two additional names on petition seeking his removal as Mayor. [Page 2.]

Air-raid precaution staff is to be formed among employees at the Massachusetts State House. [Page 5.]

Two days will be allowed for military registration in the Bay State—Feb. 15 and 16. [Page 5.]

Gov. Sumner Sewall asked a special session of the Maine Legislature to give him extraordinary war powers. [Page 5.]

Canada: Fishing by Japanese Prohibited

Canada prohibited persons of Japanese origin from fishing in Canadian waters or serving on Canadian fishing boats.

Strategy: Occupied Nations Act on Punishment

Nine countries occupied by the Germans were represented at a meeting in London, presided over by Anthony Eden, at which important decisions were taken regarding ways and means to punish criminal acts perpetrated by individual Germans during the period of occupation. [Pages 1 and 6.]

Joint declaration by nine governments was issued designed to avoid the deadlocks which hindered all similar attempts at justice after the last war.

A German invasion of Malta was held to be imminent following reports of large troop concentrations in Sicily. [Page 7.]

United States arsenal in Eritrea, East Africa, is proceeding according to schedule, according to Brig. Gen. Russell L. Maxwell, recently returned to Cairo. [Page 1.]

King George of Greece and Premier Emmanuel Tsouderos of the Greek Government-in-exile will visit the United States on President Roosevelt's invitation, it was reported in London.

A large steamship, identity not announced, was torpedoed and sunk by a submarine 150 miles off Nova Scotia, resulting in 94 fatalities, according to survivors reaching a Canadian east coast port.

War in the Pacific: Japanese Bomb Singapore

Southwest Pacific

Singapore was bombed despite heavy antiaircraft defense, the British announced. Three separate waves, totaling 125 Japanese planes, bombed the city yesterday, causing what was described by the British as "insignificant" damage. Berlin, reported from Tokyo, said 16 British planes were shot down during the raid.

Japanese capture of the oil-rich island of Tarakan off the Borneo coast was admitted by the Netherlands East Indies Government. [Page 1.]

Philippines

American and Philippine batteries engaged in 24 hours of continuous artillery duel, shattered and dispersed columns of enemy tanks, other armored units and infantry concentrations, silenced 11 hostile batteries, and caused enemy artillery elements to withdraw, the War Department said.

Plane Workers Donate Extra Time to Defense

SANTA MONICA, Calif., Jan. 13 (AP)—Fifteen thousand employees of the Douglas Aircraft Company donated their time over the week end in placing sand bag barricades and other precautionary facilities in plants of the concern in Santa Monica, El Segundo, and Long Beach plants.

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Back-Yard Parsnips And Turnips on Way

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13 (AP)—The Office of Civilian Defense, mindful of Agriculture Department warnings that even America's bulging food bins may be taxed by this war's requirements, has in preparation a "victory garden" program which will encourage city dwellers to grow their own vegetables.

Weather Predictions

FAIR ↑ TONIGHT | COLDER | SNOW | WARMER

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2

West Hingham Yard to Build Escort Ships

Immense plant to have 16 shipways and afford jobs to 20,000 workers at production peak.

Further protection of the vital Atlantic life-line between the United States and Great Britain was assured today with disclosure from authoritative sources that a new $25,000,000 shipyard, capable of producing 60 high-speed escort ships annually, will be constructed at West Hingham, Mass.

Similar to the famous Victory Plant built at Squantum, Mass., during the first World War, the new shipyard, it is understood, will have 16 shipways and will employ 20,000 workers when production reaches its peak.

It was pointed out that the plan to build speedy escort ships was announced in Washington before Pearl Harbor, as early as Nov. 3. At that time, it was expected that Navy Yards on the Pacific and Atlantic coasts would build the ships at a reported cost of $6,000,000 each.

Subsequent developments, it was believed, resulted in plans for the new yard which would hasten the production of the much-needed ships.

The shipyard, it is believed, will be on the old Peter Bradley estate on the Weymouth Back River between the Hingham Bridge and Bradley Woods, a residential development. This 140-acre site is not far from the Fore River Ship Yards of the Bethlehem Steel Company, and is near the great Naval Ammunition Dump.

Plans are said to be in advanced stages and call for Government procurement of the land and construction of the plant. Operation of the yard will be turned over to the Bethlehem Steel Company, it was understood.

Arthur E. Whittemore, a Boston lawyer and town counsel for Hingham, said today he had been to Washington a few days ago to confirm reports that the huge plant would be built in the south shore town.

Mr. Whittemore said he pointed out to Senators and Navy officials that Hingham, with its ammunition dump, had already made great contributions to the war effort. He was told, however, that the shipyard was a "must project" with the Navy.

Residents of Hingham, the town counsel said, accept the new shipyard regretfully as a war measure, and hope it is only temporary.

U. S.-Alaska Road Urged as War Move

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13 (AP)—Congress was urged yesterday by its Alaskan delegate, Anthony J. Dimond, to expedite construction of a "Burma Road" linking the United States with the Territory.

For $25,000,000, Mr. Dimond told the House, a road could be constructed from Prince George, British Columbia, to Fairbanks, about 1,500 miles. This highway, he said, could be rushed to completion in a year or more and could be built to provide for landing areas for airplanes.

With the road and its adjacent airplane landing areas a reality, it would be easy to establish a strong air force in Alaska, Dimond said.

From Dutch Harbor, Alaska, to Tokyo, Mr. Dimond reminded his colleagues, is a little less than 2,500 miles by air.

One-Man Rule of Industry Planned; Axis War Crimes: Penalty Demanded; Japanese Tighten Grip on Key Bases

Nine occupied countries insist all those who are guilty must be punished.

By E. Berg Holt
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Jan. 13—Those who expected passionate denunciations of individuals at the conference of representatives of nine occupied countries here today were disappointed. Though every speech stressed the paramount need of bringing the war criminals to justice, the main emphasis was on the importance of bringing the practice of nations regarding the breaches of the laws of war into harmony with the theory.

The theory, as exemplified particularly by the Hague Convention of 1907, of which Germany is a signatory, is that certain specified acts are not permissible in war. In practice, however, extradition treaties, and even ordinary national legislation, do not make any provision for punishing those who commit these forbidden acts.

Efforts made at the end of the first World War to bring the offenders to justice came up against two chief, and at the time insurmountable, obstacles. Firstly that the acts in question fell into the classification of acts of war, or political acts, for which extradition cannot legally be required; secondly, that those who actually committed the crimes were acting under orders from their superior.

Question of Responsibility

As the ultimate authority in Germany during the last war derived from the Supreme War Lord, the Kaiser, obviously every lesser light could plead that the responsibility did not lie with himself.

Today's declaration endeavors to close both of these lines of escape. It affirms that acts of violence which have been perpetrated against civilian populations are "at variance with the accepted ideas concerning acts of war and political offenses as those are understood by civilized nations" and it places among the chief war aims of the signatories the punishment alike of those who have "ordered, . . . perpetrated, . . . or in any way participated" in the crimes in question.

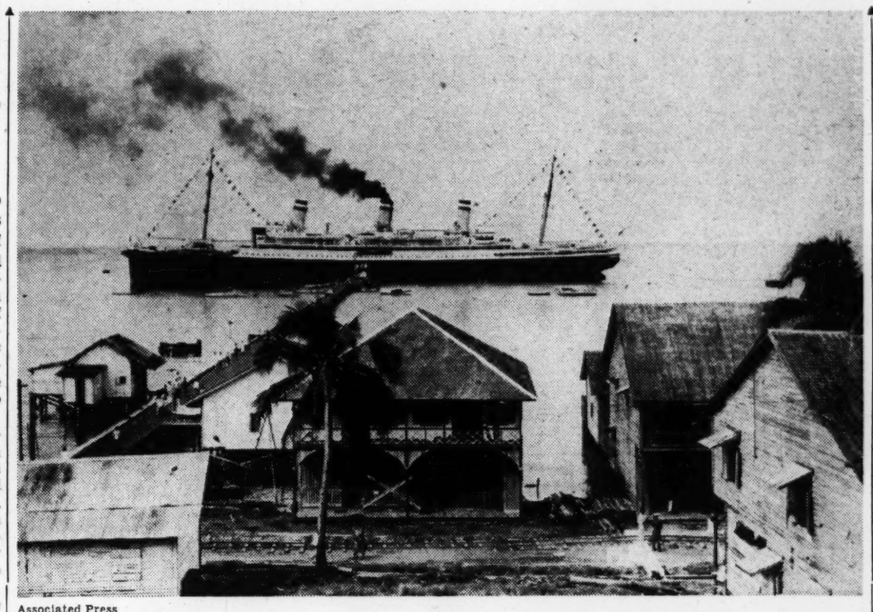
The declaration applies equally to all the Axis group, not only to Germany, but also to Italy, Japan, Hungary, Finland, and Rumania, which are allies, and even to Bulgaria, which is in the associate category. The term "accomplices" covers such members of the so-called Quisling class as have actually participated or helped in the commission of crimes against the laws of war, but not, of course, those who have co-operated in the ordinary civil sphere, who will presumably be attainted in other charges such, for instance, as treason.

Lists of Accused

The expectation that the delegates would read the lists of names was not fulfilled, but it can be assumed that all the Governments

Continued on Page 20, Column 4

Occupied nations resolve to punish Axis' violence: Page 6. World's future glimpsed at Inter-Allied Conference: Page 6.



Associated Press

Where Japanese Invaded Netherlands Indies

Powerful Japanese forces have overwhelmed the small garrison guarding Tarakan Island, one of the Netherlands East Indies group. Picture shows ship taking oil from a pipe line extending from oil wells on the island. Tarakan lies off the northeast coast of Borneo.

Japanese Capture Tarakan Island; U. S. Guns Shatter Armored Units

BATAVIA, Netherlands East Indies, Jan. 13 (AP)—Japanese capture of the tiny oil-producing island of Tarakan just off the northeast coast of Borneo, was conceded by the Dutch today. The Dutch communiqué said large numbers of Nipponese troops "literally overran the place" and only remnants of a small garrison have escaped to the mainland.

This first Japanese conquest of Netherlands East Indies territory, however, was made "very costly to the invader," and the Dutch and Allied air forces are continuing to pound Japanese transports and fleet lying off the island, it was announced.

[Singapore official reports said that Japanese bomber formations, moving ahead of enemy troops only about 150 miles north of the British defense bastion, literally shook the city with bursting bombs.

An estimated 125 Japanese bombers, coming over Singapore in three waves, subjected the city to a less intensive bombing attack Jan. 12.

British Troops Attached

Other Japanese bombers attacked British troops attempting to hold a new defense line after abandoning Kuala Lumpur in a retreat described as carried out with good order and relatively few casualties.]

The Dutch said the Japanese dropped 30 heavy bombs on Kolonedale, an East Coast port on the island of Celebes, and later bombed Ternate on the island of that name, killing 15 civilians and wounding 24.

Copra—dried cocoanut meat—and several warehouses were set afire and buildings in the center of the town were burned. Ternate, a trading center of the Molucca group of islands in the East Indies Archipelago, is across the Molucca Sea from Celebes.

Authoritative quarters said it was reported the Japanese threw in more than 20,000 troops against the Tarakan garrison, but they said it was a question whether the real story ever would be known.

Fled or Burned

"It may be that soon information will be received from members of the garrison who succeeded in reaching Borneo's vast mainland, if they manage to get to the civilized world," these quarters said.

"In this connection it should once again be pointed out that Borneo is one enormous jungle in which no living person exists for thousands of miles."

"There is no doubt," these quarters added, that the comparatively small garrison which held the little volcanic isle "fought bravely for two days, but the heavy odds in men and material were against it.

The garrison's chief function, it was added, was to hold the island long enough to wreck its oil wells and other facilities before they could be of benefit to the Japanese. The oil of the island is of such quality that it can be piped directly into ships for use.

Capitulation, therefore, had been expected from the first, when a strong transport and fleet force of the Japanese appeared off the island and began landing operations.

Navy Discloses Hart Is in Dutch Indies

By the Associated Press

Washington, Jan. 13

The Navy has announced that Admiral Thomas C. Hart, Allied Naval Commander in Chief, and commander of the United States Asiatic Fleet, is in the Dutch East Indies where the Japanese have spread their invasion.

The Admiral was reported to have gone there by submarine and to have been in the region for a week.

By Joseph G. Harrison
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13—Devastating American artillery fire has inflicted heavy and strategically-important losses among Japanese armored units, troop concentrations and artillery batteries, according to today's dispatches from the Philippines.

With Japanese air activity having again dwindled, the 24-hour artillery duel between American and Japanese batteries has definitely proved the superiority of the former, a War Department communiqué reports.

"Columns of enemy tanks and

Continued on Page 20, Column 2

Roosevelt to unify all economics efforts and names Davis as head of new labor board.

By Roscoe Drummond
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13—President Roosevelt has given his approval to a radical dismantling of the Office of Production Management and the appointment of a single defense agency headed by a single all-powerful administrator to commandeer all war industries, congressional leaders who have been urging this action were informed today.

Further evidence that the President was prepared to make those much-needed decisions which would completely mobilize the nation's industry and man power for a victory program was seen in his selection today of Wendell L. Willkie as one of a number of umpires and arbitrators to assist the new 12-man War Labor Board appointed last night and headed by William H. Davis who also headed the now defunct National Defense Labor Mediation Board.

These moves came as the nation's oil, rubber and chemical companies joined with the Government in its $400,000,000 rubber production program outlined yesterday by Jesse Jones, Federal Loan Administrator, which plans to reach a production rate of 400,000 tons of artificial rubber annually in 18 months. This is five times the combined ersatz output of Germany and Italy, and is expected to supply all military and some civilian needs of the country.

One Agency Planned

One major emergency agency is to be established, it was said, to co-ordinate the whole planning and production of armaments and it will constitute, in effect, a centralized ministry of supply, comparable to Lord Beaverbrook's in Britain.

It will involve decisive delegation of power by the President.

It will cut through the overlapping functions and multiple executives of the diverse agencies between whom authority is now distributed.

It will set up a War Resources Advisory Council which will be

Continued on Page 20, Column 2

Crash Held Facing Auto Dealers As Registration Change Urged

Predictions that 80 per cent of Massachusetts car dealers will be forced into bankruptcy by rationing of new cars and possible restrictive sales of used machines was made today by Edward H. Baker, of Belmont, President of the Massachusetts Automobile Dealers Association.

Mr. Baker was appearing before the Special Commission established by the Legislature to investigate highway problems in Massachusetts. The hearing today was limited to a proposal that the registration date for automobiles be changed from Jan. 1 to July 1 or some other date.

The automobile dealers' representative, favoring the change, said that on a trip to Washington he gained information leading him to believe that the sale of used cars will be rationed just as new cars will be. He added that automobile dealers already have discharged or are discharging their automobile salesmen because they have no cars to sell.

It was his contention that everything should be done to keep in use those cars which are already available.

The proposed registration date change was advocated by Henry F. Long, State Commissioner of Corporations and Taxation, Richard F. Paul, Secretary of the Massachusetts Petroleum Industries Committee, and C. S. Borggard of the Motor Truck Club of Massachusetts.

Opposing the change were John W. Downes, Legislative Counsel of the Insurance Federation of Massachusetts; Frank A. Goodwin, State Registrar of Motor Vehicles, and representatives of the Automobile Legal Association and the State Department of Insurance.

Commissioner Long predicted that the registration change would increase gasoline tax revenue by $2,000,000, because more automobile owners would operate their cars the year around.

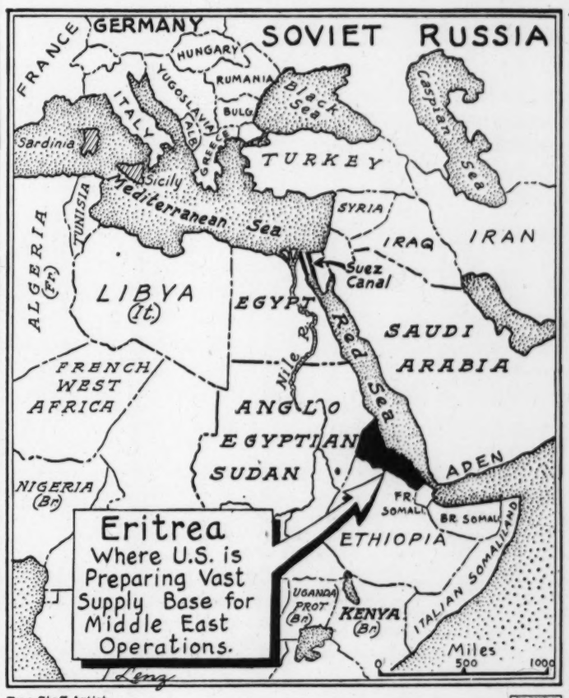
Mr. Paul told the Commission that experience in other States where registration dates have been changed proved that more revenue is brought in by gasoline taxes under a registration date later than Jan. 1, which follows so closely the Christmas bills and high fuel bill season.

Both Mr. Downes and Mr. Goodwin challenged the statement that more gasoline tax revenue would be produced by the registration date change.

Mr. Goodwin predicted that if the change is made, cars will not be driven in December because drivers will put up their cars the first of that month to get rebates on their insurance to use for Christmas spending.

State quotas of new cars expected by U. S. rationing: Page 2.

U. S. Role in Invasion of Europe



By a Staff Artist

Site of 'Arsenal for Democracy'

United States supply base in Eritrea, although in preliminary stage, is proceeding according to schedule.

Africa: U. S. Arsenal

CAIRO, Jan. 13 (AP)—Brig. Gen. Russell L. Maxwell returned today from Eritrea where he visited sites to be developed by the United States in converting the Red Sea country into a vast arsenal for the Mideast.

The General, who as chief of the United States North African Mission is in charge of the project, said work was proceeding according to schedule. He stressed that developments still were in the "paper stage."

Surveys are being made, and wells are being drilled for enormous quantities of water needed by plants and the town that must be erected to house the personnel.

General Maxwell said the flow of American war materials to the British Middle Eastern forces continued unabated, despite the United States' entrance into the war. He said he expected full schedules of shipments to be maintained.

This reflects Washington's determination not to permit the Pacific conflict to divert American attention from the European war, he said.

It also shows America's interest in the Mideast arena which in coming months may be the theater of a vast German offensive.

Should the Mideast, with its extensive petroleum and other resources, be lost, military observers believe the war would be prolonged for at least an additional year.

By Edmund Stevens
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Invasion of the European continent is in the opinion of most military authorities essential to Hitler's final defeat. Though the date for such an invasion may still be far off, the preparations for such a major move—the marshaling of men and materials at the probable ports of embarkation—must be started long ahead of time.

It is likely that one of the first problems of the new Allied supreme command will be the allocation of the war efforts of the various anti-Axis powers in relation to the various tasks, including that of an eventual invasion of Axis-dominated Europe.

The British have long regarded North Africa, rather than England, as the logical base for such operations. To begin with, North Africa faces the most vulnerable part of Hitler's ramshackle continental empire, the regions where his influence and defenses are weakest, his communications poorest. Italy in particular has earned the reputation of the Axis' Achilles' heel.

The defeat of the Axis forces in Libya may thus be regarded as the first step toward capturing and consolidating those positions from which the Allies will be in a position to strike major offensive blows at Nazi-held territory.

Foundation for Offensive

The immediate task is to build up the present anti-Axis forces in North Africa to a point where they can complete the conquest of Libya, meet any threat of Nazi counter-thrust, including the possibility of action through French North Africa. This will lay the foundation for the coming offensive stage.

The problem of sending reinforcements to the Middle East is greatly complicated by the spreading of the war to the Pacific. Not only are Australia and New Zealand ruled out as sources of man power, but many of the Aussies and New Zealanders who have done such splendid service in the Libyan desert will be clamoring to go home and help defend their menaced homelands. Any weakening of the man power in Britain would also be unwise, with the invasion threat by no means eliminated.

Under the circumstances, by a process of elimination, America ap-

Continued on Page 20, Column 1

State Board Fails to Settle Teamsters' Dispute in Record 25½-Hour Session

All Strive to Avert Strike In Local Teamsters' Dispute

By Frederick W. Carr
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

A new endurance record has just been set by the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration by sitting continuously for 25½ hours in an effort to work out a labor dispute.

Even at that the deadlock did not get settled, but now that they are making up their sleep, the parties will resume negotiations tomorrow.

The field of the dispute is the trucking of freight in Metropolitan Boston. Both the union and the employers are strongly organized, and if the deadlock turned into a strike, it would be a public disaster. There were strikes in 1939 and 1940.

Fortunately, however, strike talk is being played down this year, and after the last long session of debate, feeling remained very good.

There probably has never been a labor situation like this before in Boston, where both groups were so stalwart, so tenacious and at the same time so determined to avoid a tieup. The new factor is the war, and the wish not to set back the national defense.

Split on Essentials

The deadlock has now largely sifted down as the employers see it to the question of wages with, however, other problems involved, while the union says the whole agreement continues at issue with wages not yet discussed but certain to be of major importance.

The union concerned is Local 25 of the Teamsters' Union of the American Federation of Labor. This is the largest local union of the A. F. of L. in Massachusetts. It covers between 5,000 and 6,000 trucking employees.

The operators are organized in the Employers' Group of Motor Freight Carriers, Inc. They number something over 100, and employ 90 per cent of the men in the industry.

The union and the operators have had an agreement for a number of years. Several years ago when it ran out, they were unable to arrive at new terms, and ran into trouble.

Some Trouble Reappears

This year has repeated the same problem. The contract, which runs two years, expired Jan. 1. For several weeks before the first, the principals tried ineffectually to get together on a new contract. Then they went to the Board of Conciliation and Arbitration, and it has since endeavored to keep the negotiations going in hope of settlement.

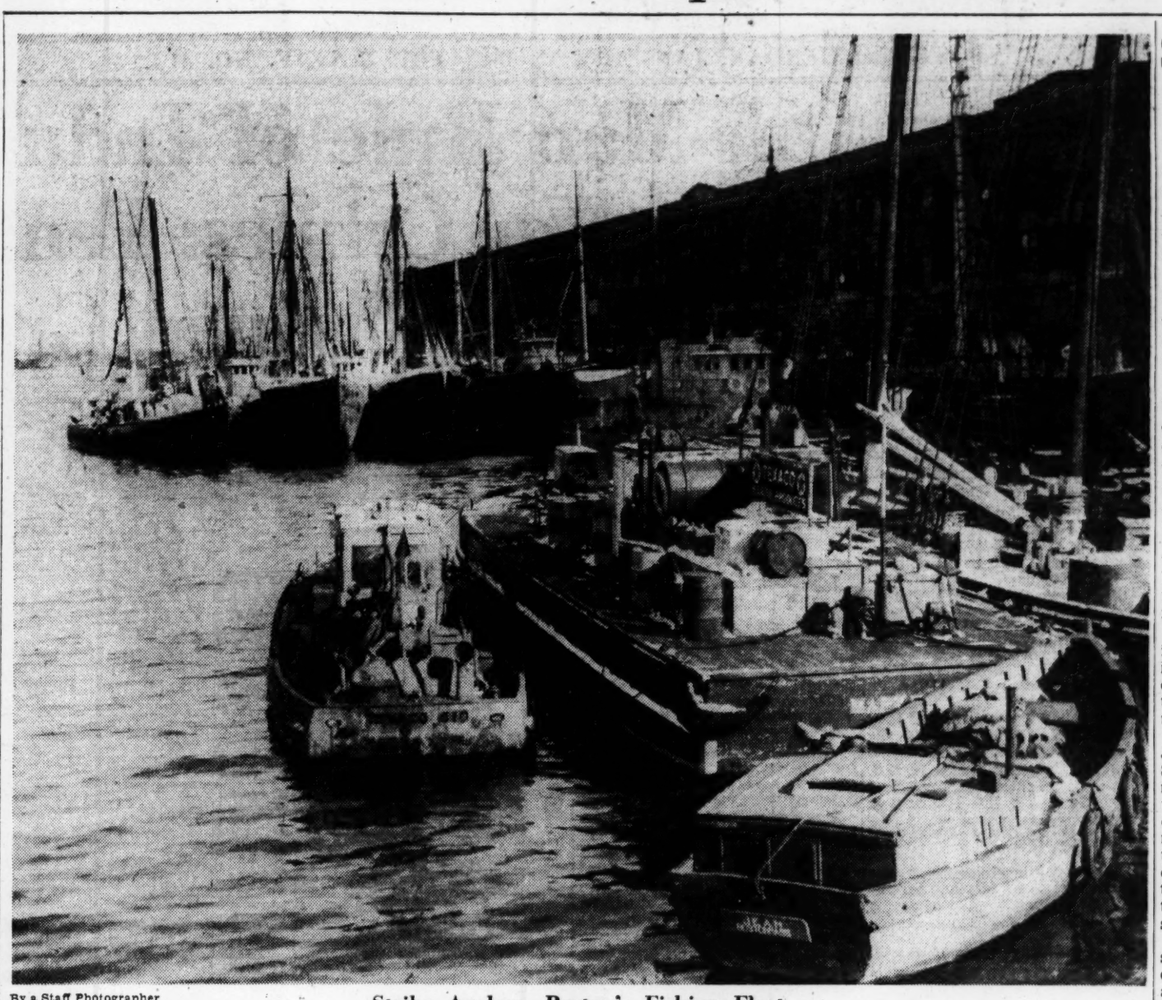
So Saturday, instead of preparing to take the week end off, Brig. Gen. Charles H. Cole, Chairman of the Board, brought the men and operators again into the State House. James T. Moriarty, Commissioner of Labor and Industries, joined him. So did Fred M. Knight, the veteran agent of the Board.

The session started at 10 a. m. Saturday. It concluded at 11:30 a. m. Sunday.

General Cole and Mr. Moriarty sat all through. All met in the same room and debated and wrote and rewrote clauses of the agreement steadily.

"This broke our record by four hours," commented General Cole today. "The longest continuous session the Board has had previously within my time ran 21½ hours. This was with the same crowd three years ago."

President of the union is John M. Sullivan. One of its business agents is Nicholas P. Morrissey, President of the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor.



By a Staff Photographer

Strike Anchors Boston's Fishing Fleet

This photograph, showing a large portion of the "fleet" idle at the Boston Fish Pier, records in graphic fashion the current strike of fishermen which has tied up this largest fresh-fish port in the world. The wooden vessels, barren, neglected, seem almost sullen as they rise and fall with the tide, waiting for crews to take them once again to sea. Such a scene has not been witnessed in Boston for many years, may not be duplicated for many more. Striking fishermen ask a $20 war bonus for each trip and $5,200 war-risk insurance for themselves and their property. Owners refused the bonus and asked that the insurance be arbitrated. Meanwhile fresh fish became comparatively rare in Boston and prices rose.

State Quotas of New Cars Expected by U. S. Rationing

Federal orders to ration new automobiles among drastically restricted classifications are expected within a day or two, Thomas M. Joyce, State Tire Rationing Administrator, stated today.

Pointing out that new car sales have been halted until Jan. 15, Mr. Joyce said his organization is expecting that the new car rationing will be delegated to it.

To prepare the way for assumption of this gigantic new job, Mr. Joyce is busy reallocating the work of the State Rationing Board so that the organization will be ready to swing into the job immediately upon receipt of Federal orders.

He explained that local boards were purposely established along broad lines to undertake any rationing duties the Federal Government delegates to the States.

As in the case of new tires it is expected the Federal Government will establish state quotas on new cars. The state organization will break this quota down for the 351 cities and towns.

Meanwhile, former Governor Joseph B. Ely, Chairman of the State Rationing Board, upon his return from Washington, declared the need for transportation for defense workers is one of the major problems arising from the tire shortage. National rationing officials, he said, are seeking solutions to this problem and that of tires for retail deliveries of necessaries of life.

Mr. Ely pointed out that thousands of the 140,000 defense workers in Massachusetts depend upon automobiles for transportation to and from work. They do not come under classifications entitling them to new tires.

He contended the necessity of providing speedy and adequate transportation for defense workers is second only to that of keeping the Army on the move.

The former Governor said that more than 1,000 Springfield residents working in the Pratt & Whitney airplane motor plant at East Hartford, Conn., are required to drive 26 miles daily.

At the same time Mr. Ely predicted issuance of Federal regulations to protect motorists obtaining reconditioned tires.

"If the Government finds a lot of gyp artists doing a poor job and charging high prices, it may have to advertise them," he said.

Wholesale dry cleaners in Greater Boston, meanwhile, announced truck deliveries would be cut to one trip a day to save 50 per cent on tires, equipment and gasoline.

Maine 'Gas' Curfew

PORTLAND, Maine, Jan. 13 (AP)—Member stations of the Maine Retail Gasoline Association will close Sundays at 1 p. m., as an emergency defense measure, Executive Secretary Harold A. Saunders announced today.

Mr. Saunders said more than 80 per cent of the dealers had signified their intentions of observing the Sunday curfew, and declared that no gasoline would be sold except in cases involving public health and safety.

More than 5,000 of Maine's 6,000 gasoline stations are Association members, Mr. Saunders said.

French Seen Ready to Revolt When Allies Gain Upper Hand

The people of France will revolt, but not until the Allies have turned the tide against German power, Dr. Laurence W. Wylie, assistant professor of romance languages at Simmons College, said in an interview today.

Dr. Wylie, who has made a study of France's history of political struggles, said that although "there is not going to be a revolution in France in the near future, neither have the masses of the French people sold out." He pointed out that the struggle that is going on in France today can be traced throughout the course of French history. "This is not the first time that in order to further their ideals French liberals and radicals have had to develop a movement of underground resistance," he said.

Viewed through the past the present-day struggle is a continuation of the struggle fought by liberals and radicals under the Restoration, the July Monarchy and the Second Empire, he said. We have only infrequent bits of information about the underground movement in France today, but what we do get indicates that using similar methods with essentially the same aims those who do resist represent the same element of the population as those who plotted the downfall of Charles X, Louis-Philippe and Louis-Napoleon, he said.

Liberals in exile are calling to the people of France to join de Gaulle. Secret societies are being formed. Their objects while waiting for an opportune time to revolt are to hamper the enemy and educate the people against totalitarian propaganda, Dr. Wylie said. Every means are used against them: assasination, strikes, sabotage. These are not only to decrease the strength of the German Army, he said, but to force the Nazis to keep a greater occupying Army in France and away from the front where it is needed. These measures also incite retaliation against the people which makes them less willing to adopt a policy of collaboration, he said.

Dr. Wylie will discuss this French tradition of underground resistance in a lecture at Simmons College tonight at 8 o'clock. His lecture will be the fourth in a series of eight free public lectures presented by the faculty of Simmons College in the main college building at 300 Fenway.

Harvard Rare Book Library Revealed Gift of Houghton

Harvard University's new million-dollar rare book library scheduled for formal opening Feb. 28, is the gift of Arthur Amory Houghton, Jr., of Corning, N. Y., Rare Book Curator of the Library of Congress, it was disclosed today.

Dr. James B. Conant, Harvard President, said in making the announcement that the building would accommodate 250,000 volumes and that many of the rarest treasures would be placed on public exhibition.

The donor of the building had previously been anonymous.

"It is particularly significant that this gift which permits of the adequate housing of past treasures of our culture should be given and completed at this time—a time when we are engaged in a crucial struggle for the preservation of culture in the world," Dr. Conant pointed out.

Mr. Houghton, a Harvard graduate of the class of 1929, is Vice-President of the Shakespeare Association of America. He began gathering books of Lewis Carroll while still in college and now has a collection which Harvard says "has few, if any rivals." Of John Keats' manuscripts, he has a collection "without a peer," the University added.

The Houghton Library building is located next to Widener Library in the Yard and has been equipped with fluorescent lighting, air conditioning, and nearly every other modern device of value in preserving old books.

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Strike Cuts Fish Supply; Prices Zoom

Fish dealers began to draw heavily upon reserves today in Boston as the last of the fleet trickled into port and fishing crews joined the spreading strike for war-risk money.

Prices zoomed to record highs as the supply fell far below normal and demand continued strong. Cod was selling for 15 to 16 cents a pound; haddock, 13 to 14 cents.

More than 100 vessels are tied up at Boston and New Bedford, Mass., their crews refusing to sail until they are guaranteed $20 war-risk bonuses and a total of $5,200 in insurance policies.

In storage at Fish Pier warehouses is some 14,000,000 pounds of frozen fish—enough to last Boston about a month and a half in normal times.

No apparent progress has been made in settlement of the union-employer deadlock. The strike began Jan. 8.

Two trawlers, two draggers, and two small boats arrived today, landing 499,200 pounds of fish and joining the idle fleet.

Boy Knits for Red Cross

WARNER, N. H., Jan. 13 (AP)—Henry Murphy, Jr., 11, today started knitting a second sweater after giving the first to the Red Cross. Officials of that organization said the boy's work was "excellent."

Civilian Air-Raid Observation Chief for Bay State Is Named

Appointment of Dr. John Hall Vice-Commander of the Massachusetts Department, American Legion, as Civilian Commander of the air-raid observation post system in Massachusetts was announced today by Lieut. William L. Chipman, Regional Commander, Ground Observation Section, First Interceptor Command.

Lieutenant Chipman is traveling throughout New England organizing the administration of the observation post system, which he calls "the first line of defense of the country." Accompanying him is W. Gordon Means of Essex, Mass., Civilian Regional Commander.

Designation of Lieutenant Chipman by the Army as Regional Commander was disclosed today for the first time when he announced Dr. Hall's appointment. The Lieutenant, a Boston man, also made public the appointment of Frederick R. Hazard as the Rhode Island Civilian Commander and Chris H. Wollenberg as Connecticut Civilian Commander.

No Commander has yet been named for New Hampshire and Vermont, which are to be in one district, nor for Maine.

In Massachusetts Dr. Hall will shortly appoint district commanders in each of the 10 districts in the State. In addition, district commanders will have two to four sub-district commanders who will control the observation posts.

Lieutenant Chipman and Mr. Means said that the 256 observation posts in Massachusetts are being operated on a 24-hour-a-day basis. They and Richard F. Cunningham, State Commander of the American Legion, called for more volunteers throughout the Commonwealth, saying that although the Legion has been active in the recruiting of volunteers persons throughout the State not connected with the Legion are being sought to man the observation posts.

The trio also urged Massachusetts citizens to contribute warm clothing such as boots, arctics, sweaters, and warm socks for use at the observation posts.

Dr. Hall announced his appointment of Carl S. Wheeler as inspector general in the observation post system.

Lieutenant Chipman and Mr. Means were particularly eager to praise the work of persons manning the observation posts, saying "they are doing a great patriotic service which is appreciated by the Army." They added that these workers are actually "serving in the trenches."

Religious Hour For School Pupils Topic of Hearing

A proposal to dismiss pupils of the Boston public schools one hour each week for religious instruction will be discussed at a public hearing to be held by the Boston School Committee on Feb. 26. Representatives of all religious groups are to be invited.

The hearing is to be held in response to a request for a conference on the matter from the Rev. Dr. Frank Jennings, Executive Secretary of the Massachusetts Council of Churches.

The Massachusetts Legislature passed a law at its last session permitting local school boards, if they desired, to dismiss pupils one hour a week for religious instruction in churches of their choice.

Tobin Seeks U. S. Agency For Boston

Efforts to have at least one governmental agency move to Boston, perhaps to occupy the old Houghton and Dutton Building on Tremont Street, were being made in Washington today by Mayor Maurice J. Tobin, as plans to decentralize Federal civilian agencies and thus relieve the pressure on Washington's facilities were being developed.

Meanwhile, Denis W. Delaney, Massachusetts Administrator for the Work Projects Administration, was seeking increased grants to help care for automobile industry or garage workers thrown out of employment by wartime restrictions.

Twenty mayors of New England cities were in Washington, in connection with the annual gathering of the United States Conference of Mayors, according to word from Washington. Defense problems and efforts to meet temporary economic dislocations caused by wartime priorities occupied attention of the municipal executives.

Mayor Roger L. Putnam of Springfield, Mass., announced that Federal authorities had approved a $1,400,000 acquisition of land and installation of a new water main to expand the City's water system for defense needs. Priorities for the needed steel have been secured, he stated.

Mayor Putnam was also conferring with OPM officials to seek work for several small manufacturing firms in Springfield which he said might otherwise have to go out of business.

Exceptions Are Filed by Tobin To Ouster Petition Additions

Mayor Maurice J. Tobin of Boston today took exception to the addition of two names to the petition for his removal from office on charges of corrupt practices, now pending in Suffolk Superior Court.

Judge Vincent Brogna allowed the petition of the two new voters, Miss Ethel M. Williams and Edward C. Monahan, to join with four others in the ouster proceedings. A fifth voter, Miss Anne L. Childs of Jamaica Plain, has filed a petition to withdraw.

As five voters are required by statute, the withdrawal of Miss Childs and the addition of two new names will leave six petitioners to prosecute the action.

Mayor Tobin's exception to Judge Brogna's allowing the joinder petition took the same form—in refusing to submit himself to the Court's jurisdiction—as his motion to disqualify the appearances of Emil E. Fuchs, Francis E. Kelly, and Albert West as counsel for the voters.

Mr. Fuchs and former Lieutenant Governor Kelly have been counsel at various times for James M. Curley, defeated candidate in the recent mayoralty election. Mr. West was a supporter of School Committeeman Joseph Lee, also defeated for Mayor by Mr. Tobin.

"Without waiving any rights and without submitting himself to the jurisdiction of the Court and appearing specially," the motion read, "the respondent excepts to the order of the Court," allowing the petition for leave to join.

The voters charged the Chief Executive with failure to file a proper election return and exceeding the expenditures allowed by statute for campaign purposes.

Sugar for Candy Likely 85 Per Cent Of 1941 Production

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13 (AP)—Federal officials indicated today that the future use of sugar for the manufacture of candy probably would be limited to about 85 per cent of the amount used by candy makers in 1941.

At present the sugar order provides for limiting the sugar use to 1940 consumption, but officials said that due to shifts in population brought about chiefly by the war program they believed the 1941 quota would be more equitable for manufacturers.

As examples they cited the tremendous increase in population in cities like Washington, D. C., and Norfolk, Va., with corresponding decreases in population in some other areas.

Officials in charge of the Government's sugar rationing program said that if the new order were approved candy manufacturers probably could obtain as much sugar as under the present order because 1941 production was considerably higher than in 1940.

U. S. Auto Stamps Are Put on Sale Ahead of Schedule

Stamps signifying payment of the new Federal use tax on automobiles went on sale in Massachusetts post offices today, two weeks ahead of the previously announced time.

The stamps, which cost $2.09 and which must be readily accessible in each car on and after Feb. 1, expire next June 30, when motorists must obtain new stamps for the full fiscal year. They will cost $5.

Green in color, the new stamps have an illustration of the Liberty Bell on them. They have stickum on one side, so may be attached to windshields.

Such attachment, however, is not mandatory since several states prohibit use of stickers on windshields. They must be shown to field inspectors of the Internal Revenue Department after Feb. 1.

Those applying at post offices for stamps must have, or send, their name, make of car, engine number, and year of manufacture. This information is filled out on a card, so authorities can check on machines taxed.

Stamps may be obtained by mail if cash, money order, or certified check is sent to Thomas B. Hassett, Collector of Internal Revenue, Federal Building, Boston.

New U. S. to Emerge From War

Predicting a "socialized capitalism" with a distinct American pattern, as the future economy of the country after the war, Paul T. Babson, President of the United Business Service, addressed the fourth annual meeting of the Massachusetts Press Association in Boston University's Charles Hayden Memorial Building yesterday.

Four avenues for expenditures after the war were outlined by Mr. Babson: "First, we will continue a great military force, for we will never let our forces drop as we did in the period after the last war; Second, a delayed public works program; Third, a revival of durable consumer goods industry; and lastly, world reconstruction expenditures," he concluded.

E. Henry Savage, Sales Manager for the Bond and Book Division of the International Paper Company, also spoke at the meeting, predicting "simplification and standardization" in the paper industry during the war. "You can expect 12-page newspapers to be cut to only six pages," he said. "One caution that I would like to cite: Paper should be saved in every shape, form, and manner," he added.

At its annual business meeting, following the two talks, new officers were elected for the Massachusetts Press Association. These were: Robert E. Linell, Wellesley Townsman, President; Frank E. Schueler, Melrose Free Press, First Vice-President; John E. Roberts, Hudson News-Enterprise, Second Vice-President; Ray W. Sheldon, Webster Times, Third Vice-President; Walter D. Allen, Brookline Chronicle, Treasurer; Harry B. Albro, Harwich Independent auditor; Lemuel C. Hall, Wareham Courier, historian, and director for two years.

Lynn Milkmen Heroes Honored for Brave Acts

Prompt action in saving life and property when fire broke out in houses along their milk routes brought rewards to two Lynn milkmen heroes, recently feted at a testimonial dinner given by their associates.

Gold watches, emblematic of a time-honored H. P. Hood and Company tradition in honoring employees who have performed valorous deeds on their early morning rounds, were given Norman Johnson and Leon Gallagher, both of Lynn. The presentation was made by Weston B. Haskell, executive of the company.

Dartmouth Turns To Knitting Socks

By the Associated Press

Hanover, N. H., Jan. 13

Dartmouth College students and faculty are knitting for Britain—but not in the old-fashioned way.

They are using machines capable of turning out a pair of socks in five minutes and a sweater in 15 minutes.

Organized under the title of Knitters for the Forces of Freedom, the students and faculty are keeping three machines busy seven hours daily.

Dropped stitches are their only difficulties. They have to repair these mistakes with a crochet needle.

Ready for Work in Civilian Defense

By a Staff Photographer

American Legion's First Interceptor Command

Seated, left to right: Richard F. Cunningham, State Commander, American Legion; Lieut. William L. Chipman, Regional Commander, Ground Observation, First Interceptor Command; Dr. John Hall, State Civilian Commander. Standing, left to right: Coleman C. Curran, American Legion Department Adjutant; W. Gordon Means, Regional Civilian Commander, and Carl S. Wheeler, Inspector General.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tonight

"Impressions of an Ink Man" will be described by Edmund J. Shattuck of the George Morrill Ink Company at the fourth meeting of the Bookbuilders. There will be a dinner immediately following the meeting at which there will be a charge of $1.75 for non-members. The meeting will be held in Room 205 at the Hotel Lincolnshire, 20 Charles Street, Boston.

Precautionary measures to be taken in case of air raids will be explained in detail by Daniel Driscoll of the Boston Committee on Public Safety before the Work Projects Community Recreation forum at the Williams Municipal Building, West Brookline Street and Shawmut Avenue, at 7:45 p. m.

The question: "What Is the Civilian's Job Under War Conditions?" will be discussed at a mass meeting being held under the auspices of the Civic Affairs Committee. Gov. Leverett Saltonstall will be one of the speakers at this meeting as will John M. Walsh, Co-Ordinator of Civilian Defense for the City of Boston. At the Boston City Club, 14 Somerset Street, at 7:45 p. m.

"The Plan and Methods of Thucydides' History of the Great War Between Athens and Sparta" will be the subject of this fourth Lowell Institute lecture by John Huston Finley. At the Boston Public Library, 8 p. m.

Wednesday

Gallery talk at the Museum of Fine Arts. "Illuminated Books" will be the subject discussed by Miss Maginnis of the Museum staff. Open free to the public at 11 a. m.

The 93rd Poultry Show of Boston will open a five-day run at the Boston Garden Exposition Hall and will have on exhibition 5,000 feathered specimens of the poultry industry. The show will include bantams, pigeons, pheasants, ducks, geese, turkeys, and the ordinary breeds and varieties of poultry birds. Open at 11 a. m. There will be a slight admission charge.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 16
Radio Timetable: Page 4

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

FAIR COLDER SNOW WARMER
TONIGHT

Boston and Vicinity: Fair and colder this afternoon and tonight, lowest temperature tonight near 20 degrees; diminishing winds becoming gentle tonight.

Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island: Fair and colder tonight.

Vermont: Fair, slightly colder except near Lake Champlain.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Hatteras: No small craft or storm warnings have been issued.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	35	29	New Orleans	58	42
Chicago	34	17	New York	36	32
Denver	47	26	Norfolk	47	30
Helena	42	11	Philadelphia	38	28
Kansas City	48	27	St. Louis	32	28
Miami	72	48	San Francisco	48	44
Minneapolis	32	20	Washington	39	31

A—Maximum for previous 24 hours.
B—Minimum for previous 24 hours.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 8:06 p. m.; height 9.1 feet.
Wednesday, 8:29 a. m.; height 10.7 feet.
Light all vehicles by 5:03 p. m.

Roosevelt Acts to Solve Rubber and Labor Problems

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13 — By setting up a new National War Labor Board, to which Wendell Willkie may be attached in a secondary capacity, and by speeding a big new plan for synthetic rubber making, President Roosevelt has set the wheels turning to solve two of the biggest industrial problems facing the country.

While Mr. Willkie is not one of the 12 men named to the new National War Labor Board it was stated at the White House this morning that a supplemental board of "umpires" is being considered. President Roosevelt named Mr. Willkie as one of them today. A much bigger job, however, in the war setup may come later for Mr. Willkie, it is understood.

Other production steps are in progress. A 7-man management-labor committee has just been set up to assist OPM in converting the automobile industry to war purposes. Furthermore President Roosevelt today named a 7-man commission authorized by Congress to investigate means of improving economic conditions in the hard coal areas.

Decisions Speeded

There were indications that a log-jam of domestic industrial problems were breaking, under presidential activity, and that decisions were being taken under the spur of the Churchill-Beaverbrook visit.

In appointing the 12-man National War Board with William H. Davis at its head, the President yesterday said,

"The national interest demands that there shall be no interruptions of any work which contributes to the effective prosecution of the war."

Mr. Davis is a New York patent attorney and till recently chairman of the National Defense Labor Mediation Board, which is now superseded by the "NWLB." Labor groups in the Congress of Industrial Organization opposed Mr. Davis for the new post, following the Mediation Board's decision against the United Mine Workers in the captive coal case. However, Mr. Roosevelt has picked him up for the new job and surrounded him with three strong liberals, Prof. George W. Taylor, University of Pennsylvania economics teacher, Dr. Frank P. Graham, head of the University of North Carolina, and Dean Wayne L. Morse, of the University of Oregon Law School. Industry and labor have each named four representatives.

Other members of the Board are:

Industry: A. W. Hawkes, President of the United States Chamber of Commerce and Congoleum-Nairn, Inc., Montclair, N. J.; Roger D. Lapham of San Francisco, Chairman of the Board of the American-Hawaiian Steamship Company; E. J. McMillan, President of Standard Knitting Mills, Inc.; and Walter C. Teagle, of New York, Chairman of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey. Mr. Lapham and Mr. Teagle served on the Defense Mediation Board.

Labor: Thomas Kennedy of Washington, Secretary-Treasurer of the United Mine Workers of the Congress of Industrial Organizations; George Meany, New York, Secretary-Treasurer of the A. F. of L.; R. J. Thomas, Detroit, President of the United Automobile Workers of America (C. I. O.); and Matthew Woll, Washington, Vice-President of the A. F. of L. Mr. Meany and Mr. Kennedy served on the old board, but Mr. Kennedy resigned in disagreement over board policies.

Rubber Situation

In conection with the synthetic rubber production program, Jesse Jones, Federal Loan Administrator, announced that $400,000,000 will be spent for plants capable of producing 400,000 tons a year, two thirds of normal supply, adequate to meet the military demand, though possibly leaving civilian supplies still short. Chief difficulty about the new plants, which will chiefly make so-called "buna," or synthetic rubber, taken from petroleum, is that peak production will not be reached till 1943. The present tire famine may be largely alleviated in 18 months.

It is estimated buna can be made for as low as 20 cents a pound for tire grade, and costs may be cut with mass production. About 600,000 tons of rubber are now "on hand or afloat," it is estimated, which is about a year's normal supply. In addition, there are over 1,000,000 tons of used rubber available which can produce 600,000 tons of usable reclaimed rubber.

Asked if the new program contemplated tires for civilian needs, Mr. Jones said:

Bonus for Production

Included in the big new program which enlists chemistry for the emergency on a mighty scale, are plans to stimulate production of zinc, lead and copper by paying a premium for output in excess of last year.

Mr. Jones has frequently been urged to finance synthetic rubber plants but has declined to do so. Eighteen months ago Edward Stettinius of the Office of Production Management, worked out plans for a big production expansion with Emil Schram of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. Under the scheme Goodrich and Phillips Petroleum would have got money to finance a synthetic plant to produce 100,000 tons yearly or one-sixth of normal needs. Mr. Jones blocked the deal and Mr. Schram later resigned.

'American Way of Life'

Associated Press

Morgenthau and Soldier Are 'Buddies'

Private James E. Hughes (center) gets off plane at the Washington airport in company with the Secretary of the Treasury. His reservation on an air liner out of New York canceled, the soldier appealed to Lieut. W. E. Sinton (right), pilot, who got the Secretary's approval for the "lift" on Private Hughes' return to Camp Stewart, Ga.

Sideglances in Washington: Flag Now Tops the President

By Mary Hornaday

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Camouflage: War has banished an old capital custom—the lowering of the American Flag over the White House to denote that the President is out of town.

Playing the censorship game which now forbids mention of the President's whereabouts, the White House Staff now hoists the flag at sunrise and lets it down at sunset—no matter where the President may be.

Still There: Only flags that stay out on public buildings all night, incidentally, are the two on the Capitol.

During the World War, Congress passed a special law permitting continual flying of flags on the East and West sides of the Capitol Dome. They fly until they are worn out and are immediately replaced. In peacetime these two flags were especially spotlighted, but now they are blacked out along with the entire Capitol.

Hot Spot: Navy officers are chuckling at a new slogan being tacked up in navy yards. It reads: "We don't want to set the world on fire; we only want to start a blaze in Tokyo."

Don't Tell the General: It isn't unpatriotic to jest the Army—not yet.

For instance, down at the War Department they're interpreting the new headquarters insignia—a star within a blue and a red circle—thusly:

"A general, completely surrounded by fog and red tape."

Add Capital Hobbies: Main avocation of John H. Ryan, chief of the Radio Division of Byron Price's Office of Censorship is genealogy. He has already traced 10,000 descendants of the Capetian Kings of France.

Americans All: Thirteen members of Congress list themselves in the new Congressional Directory as foreign born.

They are: Bernard J. Gehrmann, Wis., born in Germany; Samuel A. Weiss, Pa., Poland; James J. Davis, Pa., Wales; Robert Crosser, Ohio, Scotland; Frank Crowther, N. Y., England; William B. Barry, N. Y., Ireland; Robert F. Wagner, N. Y., Germany; James E. Murray, Montana, Canada; Rudolph Tenerowicz, Michigan, Austria; Pehr Holmes, Mass., Sweden; Adolph Sabath, Ill., Czechoslovakia; George W. Gillie, Ind., Scotland; and Noah Mason, Ill., Wales.

House members, in accordance with the Constitution, have been citizens at least seven years; Senators at least nine.

U. S. Launches Drive on Vice Near Camps

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13—A belated drive against commercialized vice around military areas is being inaugurated immediately by Federal and local authorities, Dr. Thomas Parran, Surgeon General of the United States Public Health Service, disclosed here today.

With approval of more than half the States, the Federal Government has decided to lead a much-needed clean-up campaign by holding the May Act as a club over the heads of local authorities which refuse to co-operate.

The May Act, passed by Congress more than six months ago, makes it a Federal offense to engage in or abet prostitution "within such reasonable distance of any military or naval camp . . . as the Secretaries of War or Navy shall determine to be needful to the efficiency, health and welfare of the Army or Navy."

Primary responsibility for enforcing such laws will continue to rest in the hands of local authorities, Dr. Parran said, but if after reasonable opportunity, they have not acted, the May Act will be invoked in the worst areas.

Remedial Steps

In addition, the Federal Government will take these remedial steps:

Strong letters are being sent to mayors of a selected group of cities where more aggressive action for the local control of commercialized vice seems to be needed.

Groups of medical officers of the Army and Navy are being assigned to the Corps Areas, Naval districts and troop concentrations.

Reasons for the program will be included in Army and Navy education programs.

Prophylactic stations have been or will be established in accessible locations for use of Army and Navy personnel.

Training of local law enforcement officers, provost marshals, shore patrol officers and other personnel in effective police methods in the handling of this problem will be started.

McNutt's Work Lauded

Under the provisions of the Lanham Community Facilities Act, Federal grants are available to localities for quarantine hospitals in which recalcitrants can be detained under the authority of State and local quarantine laws for treatment. Only a handful of communities have asked for funds for this purpose, though Dr. Parran says "such facilities are needed in every State and every large community as a part of the whole program."

Dr. Parran told the Conference of Mayors of the United States here that the 'new clear-cut nation-wide policy on adequate law enforcement and repression of vice was largely the work of Federal Security Administrator Paul V. McNutt, working in co-operation with the Secretaries of War and Navy.

'Knit One, Purl Two—See!'

Wide World

Boy Meets Girl

It may be easy for Audrey Harrington—knitting seems to come naturally to girls—but John Kalomiris, her classmate at Sayre Elementary School in Chicago, doesn't seem to be having such an easy time of it with the long needles and fuzzy yarn. They are members of the seventh class, and all are learning to knit as members of the Junior Red Cross. Just as soon as they prove their efficiency they will get wool and needles to turn out sweaters and socks for the men in service. Audrey has hopes for John in spite of the tongue chewing.

José Iturbi Joins Civil Air Patrol, Musician Will Help Military Fliers

NEW YORK, Jan. 13 (AP)—José Iturbi enlisted yesterday in the Civil Air Patrol, saying fervently, "I will do anything."

"I have placed myself at the disposal of the authorities," said the dapper Spanish conductor-pianist. "I will go anywhere at any time."

Mr. Iturbi could point to 800-hours flying experience when he enlisted in the Patrol, which has been set up to relieve the Army and Navy of routine flying.

Patrol authorities suggested that the musician, whose brown eyes sparkle at the mention of flying, could ferry military planes, act as a courier or patrol over strategic inland areas.

So anxious was Mr. Iturbi to "do something" to help the United States in the war that he wrote President Roosevelt, Mrs. Roosevelt, Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau and Mayor F. H. La Guardia. Mrs. Roosevelt answered immediately, thanking him and assuring him his services could be used.

Flying is as much a part of Mr. Iturbi as his music. He learned to fly at various cities where he was performing, taking his first lesson Oct. 12, 1938, in Cincinnati and soloing for the first time in Atlanta Feb. 1, 1939.

It was no time before Mr. Iturbi purchased his own plane and on April 25, 1939, began a four months' flying concert tour of South America. That plane has been sold, but Mr. Iturbi has an order in for another.

School on Saturday Now

DELPHI, Ind. (AP)—Saturday is now a school day in Carroll County, Indiana. Township trustees have ordered Saturday classes so that the school year may be ended by April 1 and pupils freed then to meet the war's reduction of farm labor.

South Urges Freight Cuts For Defense

MIAMI, Fla., Jan. 13 (AP)—Quick revision of complicated southern freight rates to permit the area to take a greater part in defense production was the proposal studied by the Southeastern Governors' Conference today.

Gov. Prentice Cooper of Tennessee prepared a recommendation under which the conference would direct its counsel to press for action. The Executive declared that lower rates would hasten the day when every productive facility would be used to gird America for its all-out war.

Manufactured articles shipped from the South move under a differential 35 per cent above the average for other sections, a circumstance that forces the area into a raw materials economy with resulting low income, said Governor Cooper.

"The old allegations that we have no industry, no skilled labor, no managerial capacity must be shown to be as erroneous as they actually are," he declared.

All-Out Production

An old problem, the freight rate question came into the final day of a two-day session which principally has been devoted to the subject of war. A group of federal officials informed the Governors yesterday of the necessity for all-out production to preserve the nation from it enemies.

Commander E. P. A. Simpson of the Navy Department at Washington told the Governors yesterday that the lifeline to England is safe and if it were snapped, the war would be over.

Without minimizing the seriousness of the Pacific war, he crisply outlined grand strategy in these words:

"There are two grand theaters of war, one in the Pacific, the other in the Atlantic. The Atlantic battle seeks to maintain a lifeline to England and her continental forces. Unless that lifeline is maintained, the war will be over, for Hitler will be free to go where he wants.

"The United States and British navies are making the Atlantic safe for this lifeline.

"Plans Have Been Made"

"For that very reason ships and planes were not available for a surprise attack by a nation with which we were at peace. Do not forget that were the United States following the totalitarian war method, we could a year or two years ago have given Japan a surprise attack of greater proportion than she herself delivered. But democracies cannot wage undeclared wars.

"Do not feel too badly about the Pacific. We may lose the Philippines for the moment, but other theaters of war are secure. Our people must be patient. Plans have been made and we are going ahead."

Farm Groups in Disagreement Seek New Formula for Parity

By Dorothea Kahn

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO — As farmers study these days how to plan their next season's operatons to meet increased demands made upon them for "food for freedom," they are also doing a little home work on a problem in economics. This is to determine a formula for parity—for ascertaining just what are fair prices for farm products.

Congress, too, is pondering the subject. Prices of all sorts of things are rising. If prices of manufactured goods and labor spurt up faster than those for corn and hogs, it's going to be hard on the farmer, and no one would object to his demand that balance among all prices be maintained. But how to determine that balance?

It's not so easy as it sounds. Even farm groups disagree as to how to arrive at parity. The U. S. Department has a formula, defined in the AAA, and it has been putting it to practical use ever since passage of the act. But that formula is being severely criticized now by some farm groups, although defended by others.

Chief defender of the present formula is Edward A. O'Neal, persuasive President of the American Farm Bureau Federation, and arch opponent of inflation. Mr. O'Neal recently testified before a Congressional committee in favor of retaining the formula. He agreed that certain commodities are not faring as well as others under the formula, but insisted that the law already provides machinery for adjustments and empowers the Secretary of Agriculture to make them.

For New Formula

Other farm leaders have come out for a new formula. One objection they make to the present one is that it does not, in their opinion, give due weight to the price of labor both on the farm and in the city. A National Parity Committee, formed by Senator Thomas of Oklahoma last fall, offers a formula which has won considerable support. It is designed to give farmers some of the advantages of the rising standard of living in the cities, and to equalize relationships among farm commodity prices themselves.

In one respect the present formula and the one proposed by the Committee are similar. They start with the period from 1909 to 1914 as a base. This was a period when the prices for farm commodities on the one hand and the prices of manufactured goods and labor on the other were found to be in pretty fair balance, and the country was prosperous although not booming.

The critics of the present formula make several objections from this point on. For one thing they say that while the 1909-1914 period was a good one from the standpoint of farm and city price relationships, it was not ideal so far as relationships of commodity prices among themselves are concerned. Average farm prices were satisfactory, but some commodities were abnormally low while others were higher than normal. The low ones, like beef cattle, suffer today because the parity formula, according to the critics, "freezes" them where they were at that time.

These critics object to the formula on another important score. They say it doesn't give farm people the advantages of the rise in living standards that has occurred in urban communities since 1914—that it freezes farm living standards to the point of 30 years ago.

Californians Alert to Coastal Attack

By Rodney L. Brink

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—It would be a great surprise to the whole nation to waken some Sunday morning to find all passes through the Sierra Nevada and the Cascade Mountains held by Japanese troopers, and incendiary confusionists and "fifth column" guerrilla fighters in the process of trying to raze all Pacific Coast cities, separate the military forces, and subdue the civilian population.

Impossible? Yes, impossible. But so was the Pearl Harbor raid. So was the quick conquest of Manila.

Hard-headed citizens who know and value the morale-building effect of keeping busy at the important defense tasks at hand, who believe that living and business should continue "as usual," cock a weather eye at the long-range planning, the ruthlessness, the disregard for precedent and decency which rule in the Japanese offensive in the Pacific, and they know that anything "can happen here" that the Japanese militarists can conceive and achieve.

The Japanese residents and citizens of the West Coast come prominently into the foreground of consideration of such question as "a suicidal invasion," which Mayor Fletcher Bowron told a "business as usual" luncheon at the Junior Chamber of Commerce, "we have a right to expect."

Loyalty Not Yet Tested

The loyalties of the Japanese alien group and those of the American-born Japanese have not been tested in the super-heated fires of actual combat thus far. There are few white Aemricans who do not sympathize with the American-born Japanese, especially with those who profess their loyalty to the United States in most emphatic and demonstrative ways.

But—a white American who has been dealing with the Japanese in the local colony for many years, and who likes them and admires many of their traits, estimates that only 25 per cent of even the American-born Japanese can be counted upon as loyal to the United States. His estimate places 50 per cent of these citizen-Japanese in a borderline classification, their loyalties subject to the turn of events, perhaps to a stern call issued in the name of the Emperor of Japan for the performance of some plan undreamed by United States military strategists. This same American classifies about 25 per cent of the citizen-Japanese as actively, though not yet openly, disloyal to this nation.

Out of a Japanese population of 36,366—the largest colony in the nation—this county has had only 355 interned by the FBI, approximately 1 per cent. At the same time 89 alien Germans and 44 alien Italians were interned. Most of these have been sent to Montana or Nebraska for the war's duration.

33,569 in California

The question of internment of the entire alien Japanese group, which is given in census figures as 13,391 for Los Angeles County, 33,569 for California, bobs up in conversation these days along with talk of some of the unheard-of military acts and "surprises" being committed under orders from the Japanese High Command.

Even the fact that there was no serious "fifth column" activity, no widespread sabotage, among the Japanese aliens of Honolulu and Manila, is not regarded as assurance that these things could or would not happen here if any type of invasion or attack were to come. This activity, it is pointed out, migh be saved up against the day when it would be of definite and far-reaching military advantage to the enemy here on this Coast.

Togo Tanaka, youthful American-Japanese editor of the Los Angeles Japanese Daily News, who was held incommunicado by FBI for 11 days just after the Pearl Harbor raid, was put on the spot by questioners at a Junior Chamber of Commerce discussion. He was asked to balance the convenience or even the welfare of the minority Japanese racial group against the welfare of the people of the United States as a whole, and consider internment for all of his racial fellows.

Volunteer Detention Hinted

"If the time ever comes when sabotage should become rampant in the United States," he said, "loyal Japanese will gladly volunteer detention to protect this country. We feel that if there are any 'bad apples' among us this would be the way to take them out of circulation."

Recent action on the part of the Salinas, Calif., Chamber of Commerce, the Citizens' Association of Salinas, and the Grower-Shipper Vegetable Association of that great agricultural valley, asking a tightening of regulations under which alien Japanese operate their businesses and have access to funds, is reflected at least partially in a similar interest in this more southerly portion of the State, around Los Angeles.

Four Tires for $450; Coupe Goes With 'Em

By the Associated Press

New York, Jan. 12

The following advertisement appeared today in the classified columns of a New York newspaper:

"For sale—four almost new de luxe white wall tires and tubes for $450. Throw in '38 Lincoln-Zephyr coupe."

Dutch Nazi Leader Claims Annexation Statement Untrue

BERN, Switzerland, Jan. 12 (AP)—Dutch Nazi leaders were reported busy today trying to dispel anxiety caused by a recent statement by Dr. Arthur Seyss-Inquart, Civil Administrator for the Netherlands, that Germany planned to annex Holland after the war.

Anton Mussert, the Dutch Nazi leader who has just returned from extensive discussions in Berlin, issued a statement widely published in the Netherlands press.

"Germany doesn't intend to treat Holland either as a colony or as a protectorate after the war," he said. "It is rather contemplated to establish a natural connection and community between Holland and Germany."

He did not explain what he meant by "natural connection and commuity."

California to Plan For Any Emergency

SACRAMENTO, Calif., Jan. 13 (AP)—Gov. Culbert L. Olson has appointed a committee to make precautionary plans for the evacuation of Californians from danger areas in any emergencies. He said there was no reason for alarm and that the Army Western Defense Command had assured him no evacuation activities were imminent. He said the action was entirely precutionary.

The Committee, composed of members of the State Defense Council, is headed by Harold W. Kennedy, Chief of the Los Angeles Defense Council.

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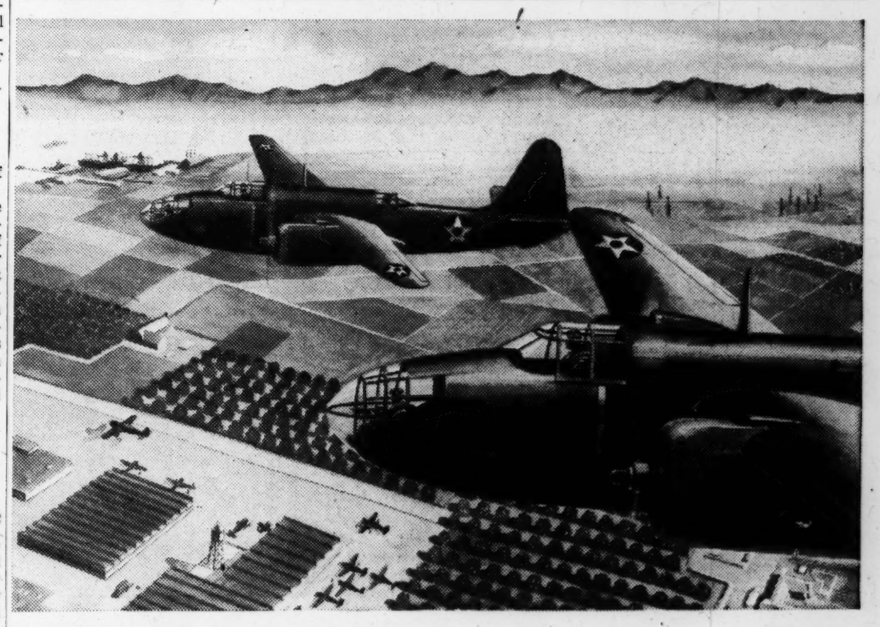

Now it's Bombers and Boats, too . . .

Throughout the United States, California has always stood for orange groves, oil and gold, fertile valleys and sky-piercing mountains, movie stars and glamour.

California still means all that . . . but now you must add to the list, and think first of the State's tremendous, fast-growing defense industries.

If you are a banker or other business executive with interests in California, Bank of America is here to serve you through 495 branches in 307 communities—California's only statewide branch banking system. Address inquiries to Bank of America, San Francisco Headquarters, or Los Angeles Headquarters.

For the information of business men, Bank of America issues an authoritative monthly review of business in the Far West, sent free to executives who wish to keep in touch with Western trends.

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CARRY BANK OF AMERICA TRAVELERS CHEQUES WHEN YOU TRAVEL

Women's Activities in Boston and New England—Their Clubs and Organizations

College Women Use Yardstick In Defense Aid

A yardstick, which the American Association of University Women has just prepared, is designed to step up the defense activity of the organization.

It presents groups of questions which will be asked of each branch of the A. A. U. W. Are they organizing and conducting community forums; co-operating in consumer information centers; taking part in salvage campaigns; furthering defense savings; conducting classes in conservation and repair of household appliances and clothing; making local surveys on changed family and employment situations; organizing volunteers to help welfare agencies, hospitals, and recreation centers; serving on housing committees and fair rent committees?

Some branches are particularly interested in the arts, and to them are directed the questions: are your members turning their illustrative gifts to defense poster-making, their writing gifts to presenting defense needs to the community, and their dramatic gifts to community entertainment?

Another group of queries looks toward the advancement of the economic and legal status of women and asks: Are you co-operating with the Civilian Defense Volunteer Office in registering women's special abilities; are you collecting information and informing public opinion on the way professional, business, and industrial women may be employed to the best advantage?

The safeguarding of the public schools, the providing of nutrition education projects, promoting nursery schools and supervised day care for babies of working mothers, and supporting public libraries as a source of community education and recreational reading—all these, too, come in for their share of questioning.

The "yardstick" has been sent out with an encouraging inspirational message from the National President of A. A. U. W., Dr. Helen C. White of Madison, Wis., and from the various regional Vice-Presidents, according to Mrs. Gaston Summers, President of the Boston Branch.

The Boston Branch, according to Mrs. Gaston Summers, its President, is working in co-operation with the League of Women Voters and with agencies already set up within this area, with a special effort to avoid wasteful duplication. Within the last month, also, it has been carrying on intensive study of consumer problems in collaboration with the National Consumers Defense Committee.

Ratcliffe Is Speaker Before Quincy Club

Prof. William Yandell Elliott of the Department of Government at Harvard University, who was scheduled to speak before the Quincy Women's Club today, had to cancel the engagement. In his place, S. K. Ratcliffe, English journalist and lecturer, spoke on "1942—the Crucial Year."

Bachrach

Mrs. LaRue Brown

President of the Massachusetts League of Women Voters, which opens its 21st Annual Foreign Affairs School at Radcliffe College on Jan. 20.

Biographies Planned By Quincy Club

The Quincy Women's Club will present its annual biography program at the clubhouse next Thursday at 2 p. m. Mrs. Galen W. Hill will be in charge.

Mrs. William H. Doble, Chairman of the Literature Committee, will present brief reviews of: "American Giant," a biography of Walt Whitman, by Frances Winwar; "The Dust That Is God," William Rose Benet's autobiography; and "The Life of Edgar Allan Poe," by Dr. Arthur Hobson Quinn.

Miss Margaret Joyce, who is on the staff of the Thomas Crane Public Library, will review the biography of James M. Barrie by Denis George MacKail. Two recent best-sellers to be reviewed will be T. R. Ybarra's "Young Man of Caracas," by Mrs. Frederick A. Taylor; and Margaret Deland's autobiography, "Golden Yesterdays," by Mrs. J. William York.

Refreshments will be served, and guests will be welcomed.

The Club plans to raise funds for use in the national emergency by a course of three morning lectures on current events, by Dr. Kalman Friedman, a graduate of the University of Warsaw, who has also lived and studied in Florence, Italy. Dr. Friedman's subject for his first lecture, Jan. 30, is "The Future of the Slavic Countries." Subsequent lectures will be given on Feb. 3 and 17, and tickets are in charge of Mrs. Wesley C. Marsh and her committee.

Bouillon will be served just preceding the lecture, at 10 o'clock, in the clubhouse.

American Home Conference

The Fourth District, Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs, will hold its American Home Conference this Thursday at the Brighthelmstone Clubhouse, 541 Cambridge Street, Allston.

Mrs. Fletcher P. Osgood, District Director, will preside, and the all-day conference will open at 10:30 in the morning with an address of welcome by Mrs. Mabel Harris, President of the Brighthelmstone Club. Federation greetings will be presented by Mrs. Harvey E. Greenwood, Department Adviser, and by Mrs. Fred Y. Marshall, State Chairman of the American Home Department.

During the morning session Miss Marion Lane Sweeney of the Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company will talk on "The Art of Entertaining," and Mrs. Blanche Card of the Boston Edison Company will discuss "Lighting in the Modern Manner."

Luncheon at 12:30 is in charge of Mrs. Dana Gove, and reservations are being handled by Mrs. Leroy Best.

A community sing opens the afternoon portion of the conference at 2 o'clock and is to be followed by roll call and a talk by Miss Mary L. Guyton of the Massachusetts Department of Adult Education on "The National Citizenship Program." Roger B. Withington of the Adams and Swett Company will speak on "Facts and Fashions in Decorating."

Geologist Coming To French Club

The Boston-Cambridge group of L'Alliance Francaise will have as its speaker on Jan. 17, at 3:30 p. m., Prof. Olov Janse, Swedish geologist. Professor Janse will present an illustrated lecture in color on "Le long de la route mandarine (Indochine Francaise)."

On Jan. 31, at the same hour, Prof. Vincent Guilloton will address the group on "Comment les Francais decouvrirent l'Angleterre au 18eme siecle."

Both meetings will be held at the Copley-Plaza Hotel, Boston.

Needham League To Hear Educator

The second in the series of five education meetings, sponsored by the Needham League of Women Voters, will be addressed by William F. Pollard, Principal of the Needham High School.

His subject will be "Secondary Education for All the Children: What Should Needham Do?"

The meeting will be held Thursday at 2:30 p. m., in the Needham Junior High School auditorium, and is open to the public.

Hub Pen Women Members Joining in Copley Show

The Boston Branch of the National League of American Pen Women will join with the Copley Society of Boston in an exhibit of paintings, music, and books which are the work of members of these organizations.

The exhibition will be held from Jan. 19 to 30, inclusive, in the gallery of the Copley Society, 296 Commonwealth Avenue, and on the opening day tea will be served from 3:30 to 6 o'clock.

The public is welcome to both the exhibition and the tea.

Hub Council Fails In Own Election

Following five unsuccessful attempts to agree yesterday, the Boston City Council will resume at its meeting Jan. 19 its effort to choose a President for this year. A total of 16 ballots have now been cast at two meetings without success.

Leading candidates at yesterday's balloting were Councilors James M. Langan (Jamaica Plain) and Thomas E. Linehan (South Boston), each of whom got eight votes on the last ballot cast, and Councilor Maurice H. Sullivan (Brighton) whose strength dwindled from seven votes to four votes yesterday. Twelve votes are required to elect.

Everett Friday Club To Talk on 'T Wharf'

Mrs. John Kimball, Past President of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs, will speak at the next meeting of the Friday Club of Everett, on T Wharf. Mrs. Joseph F. Fraumeni, a member of the club, will sing.

Mrs. Robert M. Magee, President, will preside at the meeting which will be held at 2 o'clock Friday afternoon. Tea will be served by Mrs. John E. Eaton and her hospitality committee.

Radcliffe Speakers Announced By League of Women Voters

Speakers at the twenty-first annual Foreign Affairs School at Radcliffe College are announced today by the Massachusetts League of Women Voters, of which Mrs. La Rue Brown of Boston is President.

The first session opens next Tuesday afternoon at 2:30 with I. F. Stone, Washington correspondent for the Nation and the newspaper PM, discussing "War Production." He will be followed by James H. Shoemaker, member of the Board of Economic Warfare, who speaks on "Can We Avoid Inflation?"

In the evening, a talk on "Naval and Air Power in Modern War" will be given by Herbert Rosinski, who was a teacher at the German Naval Academy between 1932 and 1936.

Wednesday morning at 10:30 James H. Powers will speak on "War Strategy in Africa," and Concha Romero James of the Pan American Union on "Mexico, Ally of the United States."

Far Eastern Forum

Far Eastern problems will be discussed that afternoon, the first speaker being George H. Blakeslee, formerly a member of the Lytton Commission to China and now professor at Clark University. He will be followed by Miss Aline Chalufour, a French lawyer, who has spent the past three years in Indo-China.

There will be a round-table on Wednesday evening, at which Prof. Sidney B. Fay of Harvard University will preside. Nationals of France, England, Germany, Austria, and other countries will discuss "Germany in the Postwar World."

Labor and Industry

Thursday's sessions will begin with a talk on "War Time Co-operation Between Labor and Industry" by Robert J. Watt, International Representative of the American Federation of Labor, who speaks at 10:30 in the morning. He is to be followed by the Rev. Albert LeRoy, a French priest now serving in the International Labor Office, on "Economic Security After the War." Pennington Haile of the Commission to Study the Organization of Peace is scheduled as the afternoon speaker, on "Postwar Responsibilities of the United States."

Speakers at the luncheon sessions, which will be held at 12:45 Wednesday and Thursday in the Hotel Commander, Cambridge, are: Wednesday, Edith Helman, winner in 1940 of a fellowship to the University of San Marcos, Lima, Peru, who tells of "Latin-America's Response to the Present Crisis"; and Thursday, Michael Karpovitch, who came to this country with the Embassy of the Kerensky Government and is now teaching at Harvard University. His subject is, "Russia, 1942."

Tickets for the school may be obtained at the office of the Massachusetts League of Women Voters, 31 Mount Vernon Street, Boston.

Talk on Morale Due for Arlington

The British War Relief Society of Arlington announces an address next Monday, at its regular meeting, by the Rev. Grady D. Feagan of the First Baptist Church, on the subject of "Building a Vital American Morale." The Society meets every Monday morning at 10:30 at St. John's Episcopal Church, Pleasant Street, and it has already given out materials and instructions to more than 600 knitters.

A household warden's course began yesterday and will continue on the next three Mondays from 1:30 to 3 o'clock in the afternoon, under the instruction of Mrs. Florence Wickwire, a graduate of the Arlington Pioneer School of Air Raid Precaution. The course is open to the public.

Maine Potatoes May Go to $2.75

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13 (AP)—The price control bill in the Senate, if it became law today, said Senator Ralph O. Brewster (R) of Maine, would prohibit price limitations on Maine potatoes until they had reached $2.75 a barrel.

At the request of Carl R. Smith, Maine Agricultural Commissioner, Senator Brewster estimated the price potatoes would have to reach before a Price Administrator could establish a "ceiling."

Remarking that the price legislation contained "floors" for farm products, Senator Brewster said the bill should be passed immediately.

At present, Senator Brewster said, potatoes are selling for about $2.50 a barrel, a half cent more than parity. Under the proposed price control law, the provision for farm products requires that they must reach 110 per cent of parity before any "ceilings" can be established.

U. S. Army Signal Corps

Help Fill Those Empty Shelves With Books

Ten million books are being sought for men in the armed forces of the country in the National Victory Book Campaign which opens today. Men shown here at Camp Devens find only a few old magazines and an occasional book to read as they enjoy a bit of leisure from active duty.

Drive Opens for Books for Men in Service

Books by the millions were being marshaled into active service today along with Uncle Sam's soldiers, sailors, and marines as the Victory Book Campaign opened its drive for 10,000,000 books for United Service Organizations houses, Army "dayrooms," ships, naval bases, and other spots where men in service are gathered.

The campaign, sponsored jointly by the American Library Association, the American Red Cross, and the United Service Organizations, seeks books, books, and more books! Unbound magazines and newspapers will not be handled.

Throughout the country, Victory Book cartons are being placed at strategic points in which readers in homes may place the books they have enjoyed—in schools, banks, railroad stations, and branch libraries.

As collected, the books will be taken to libraries, where they will be sorted, repaired if necessary, and sent on as quickly as possible to the places where those in service are looking for them.

Library Needs

Although the Government provides libraries in the larger camps, the smaller units have no libraries at all, and even in most camps where libraries do exist, the demand for recreational reading is reported as being far greater than the supply.

Books provided through the Victory Book Campaign will thus supplement the Government's existing library facilities. Men on leave and in "off hours" depend upon the "dayroom" of their Company and the USO house for their leisure time reading.

As to the type of books to be collected — well, what kinds of books do you like?

Our soldiers and sailors have a wide range of reading interest and like those very titles, too!

They are particularly eager for up-to-date technical material to help them with their problems, as well as books on current affairs and plenty of good fiction.

And here's a hint: Put your name and address in the books you give—the boys will be interested to know "who gave what."

Off on Good Start

The campaign, which opened yesterday, got off to a good start on Nov. 25 when Althea Warren, appointed National Director, set up offices at 1630 Empire State Building, where the USO has its headquarters.

State Directors have been named, and in the First Corps Area the Victory Book Campaign is under the leadership of Librarian Aliene Colton.

In Massachusetts, Miss Catharine N. Yerxa, of the State Division of Libraries, State House, Boston, will direct the campaign.

Local units have been established in every city and town, each with its own local director. In most cases, these are public librarians, although in a few cases library trustees have been assigned the work of carrying out the drive.

Working with these local libraries will be various civic groups, women's clubs, and patriotic organizations, all devoted to gathering books for the men in the armed services. Aid also is being asked of those connected with libraries in schools, colleges, universities, and special libraries of every kind. Bookstores have been co-operating by saving empty cartons for use in the campaign.

Miss Isabel Du Bois, Director of Libraries—Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., and Captain Trautman, who is the national director of the nine corps area libraries established by the War Department, report that the following subjects are much in demand:

Nonfiction

Arithmetic, aviation, business and salesmanship, English grammars and simple readers for illiterates, crime and the F. B. I., police systems and finger printing, algebra geometry, trigonometry, calculus and tables of logarithms (mathematics are needed in the study of ballistics and for many promotional examinations), accounting, shorthand, lettering and mechanical drawing, music, sports (boxing-wrestling), novel and play writing, poetry and individual plays, travel (of the past ten years), biography (especially the shorter and more popular books), history (particularly Europe, North and South America since 1900).

Fiction

Adventure, aviation, detective, historical, humor, mystery, sports, western.

Technical and scientific books earlier than 1935 are generally not useful. Texts in present use in law and medical schools are wanted by boys who have had to leave evening school classes in these subjects.

Photography Salon Goes on Exhibition

The third annual Popular Photography Traveling Salon is being exhibited this week at Jordan Marsh Company's fifth floor Annex auditorium foyer, where it will remain for public inspection through Jan. 16.

The exhibition is composed of 100 enlargements of prints selected from the 145 prize-winning entries in the black-and-white class of the 1941 Popular Photography $6,000 Prize Picture Contest, and all of the major prize winners are included in the salon.

Photographers from Massachusetts captured three prizes, and one of the pictures is included in the salon, the work of Walter R. Fleisher of Brighton.

Short Waves in Boston

WRUL, 6.4me, 9.70me, or 11.73me

6:00 p. m.—Features in French, Czech and Italian.
6:15 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor. Recorded.
6:30 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:00 p. m.—News for Brazil in Portuguese and Brazilian Program.
7:45 p. m.—News in Spanish.
8:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese.
8:15 p. m.—Inter-American Goodwill Program.
9:45 p. m.—Late News in Spanish.
10:00 p. m.—Raymond Gram Swing.
10:15 p. m.—Radio University Series.
10:45 p. m.—Late News and Music.

WBOS, 11.89kc., 25.26m.

3:55 p. m.—News in Spanish.
4:00 p. m.—Dance Music.
4:30 p. m.—News in Portuguese.
4:45 p. m.—Broadway Melodies.
5:15 p. m.—American Aviation (Portuguese).
6:00 p. m.—News in English.
6:15 p. m.—Closing Stocks (English).
6:30 p. m.—WBOS Sports Page of the Air (English).
6:45 p. m.—News and Comments (English).
7:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese.
7:15 p. m.—String Time.
7:30 p. m.—American Aviation. (Portuguese).
7:45 p. m.—Dance Music.
8:00 p. m.—America Thinks (Spanish).
8:15 p. m.—Dance Music.
9:00 p. m.—News in Spanish.
9:15 p. m.—Raymond Gram Swing (Spanish).
9:30 p. m.—NBC Symphony (Spanish).
10:30 p. m.—News in English.
10:45 p. m.—Raymond Gram Swing (English).
11:00 p. m.—Moonlight Music.

Today on Short Waves

Moscow—4:40 p. m.—English Period. 7.35 meg., 40.7m.
London—4:45 p. m.—"Calling the World." GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GSL, 6.11meg., 49.1m.
Sydney—4:55 p. m.—News and Commentary. VLQ7, 11.88meg., 25.2m.
London—5:55 p. m.—News Analysis. GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GSL, 6.11meg., 49.1m.
Moscow—7 p. m.—Program in English. RNE, 12meg., 25m.
London—7:45 p. m.—"Democracy Marches." GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GSL, 6.11meg., 49.1m.
Moscow—8:30 p. m.—News in English. RAN, 9.60meg., 31m.
London—8:30 p. m.—"Britain Speaks." GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GSL, 6.11meg., 49.1m.
London—9 p. m.—Headline News and Flashback. GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GSL, 6.11meg., 49.1m.
London—9:45 p. m.—"Speaking to Farmers." GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GSL, 6.11meg., 49.1m.
Guatemala—10:30 p. m.—Operatic Selections by Famous Singers. TGWA, 9.68meg., 31.3m.
London—11 p. m.—Music of Britain. GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GSL, 6.11meg., 49.1m.
Guatemala—11:15 p. m.—Operatic Selections. TGWA, 9.68meg., 31.3m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be changed.

Economy Sets Budget Tone For Vermont

The Week in Vermont

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt., Jan. 13—Departmental economies and savings that strike clear down to the lowly paper clips have been asked of all department heads by Gov. William H. Wills. In a series of conferences within the past week, which have brought his subordinates into his office to discuss ways and means to end waste and effect economies, a program has been outlined that should save thousands of dollars and at the same time strike a blow for defense by eliminating the need and demand for materials that could be put to better use in the arming of the Nation.

A new system for requisitioning office materials, such as writing materials, paper clips and erasers, is expected to be instituted, with each department head, or his deputy, having direct supervision over the supplies drawn from the office of the Sergeant-at-Arms, the official custodian of such materials. Hitherto any office worker was at liberty to go to the Sergant-at-Arms office and obtain any such supplies desired.

Economy Stressed

The Governor expressed his belief to department heads that thousands of paper clips could be saved for continued use if employees would make it a point to salvage all that come into their possession. Envelopes for use between State departments on Capitol Hill should be addressed with lead pencil, so they may be used again. For interdepartmental correspondence both sides of the paper should be used. These suggestions were just indicative of the extent to which the defense economy wave has engulfed the capital of this traditionally thrifty State.

Three committees have been appointed to work on different points suggested to effect department economies. One committee is seeking a solution to the travel problems that would reduce automobile mileage of State employees. A traffic center that would enable State employees traveling in the same direction on a given date to travel together, and thus save automobile mileage and tire wear, is expected to be a result of this committee's activities. Working on this problem is Commissioner of Banking and Insurance Reginald T. Cole, Commissioner of Education Ralph E. Noble, Highway Commissioner H. E. Sargent, Russell S. Going, Deputy Commissioner of Agriculture, and Edward L. Tracy of the Department of Public Health.

Another committee, comprising State Purchasing Agent Merton F. Barber, Attorney General Alban J. Parker, and Warren Carpenter, Chief Clerk of the Highway Department, is studying methods of condensing biennial reports and the possibility of mimeographing instead of printing such reports. The use of less expensive paper is also being considered.

Uniform System

A third committee, consisting of William F. Corry, Chairman of the State Highway Board, Howard E. Armstrong, Commissioner of Industrial Relations, and State Auditor David V. Anderson, is developing a plan for uniform treatment of employees of all departments in the matter of sick leaves, overtime work and off time to compensate for overtime.

Department heads were urged to see that one postage stamp was made to do the work of two whenever possible, as Grover Templeton, the sergeant-at-arms pointed out the postage bill of State departments last year totalled $40,000.

Persons operating State cars which need new tires will have to make application to the tire rationing board in whose district the car is kept. If the certificate is granted, it can then be turned over to the State purchasing agent, who will buy the tire.

Governor Wills said department heads had shown a fine willingness to co-operate and that the finances of most of the departments are in good shape with about half of their income spent within the first six months. He warned, however, that the next six months will be different and urged that for the balance of the biennium there be no new capital expenditures.

Vermont May Borrow

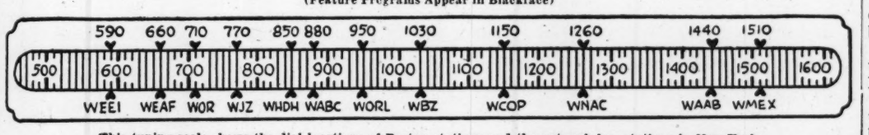
It may be necessary for Vermont to borrow a considerable amount of money before the next session of the General Assembly meets a year from this month, Governor Wills has let it be known. Although the 1941 Legislature made an appropriation of $1,700,000 for the use of the emergency board, the Governor pointed out no revenue was provided for the purpose.

The surplus of $1,500,000 with which the State closed the fiscal year 1940 was allocated by the last Legislature for specific purposes, such as the new State office building and construction at the Brandon State School. Although these two projects have been temporarily abandoned, this otherwise available money cannot be used unless released by action of the General Assembly.

Vermont's financial position is particularly good to meet extra demands incident to war and defense, Governor Wills said, as the State's bonded debt has been reduced to less than $3,000,000 and other forms of indebtedness totaling only about $1,000,000 are efficiently amortized.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
3:00 "Swing Time"	"Orphans of Divorce"...	"Against the Storm"...	"Mutual Goes Calling"...	Sports and music
3:15 Jerry Wayne, songs	"Honeymoon Hill"...	"Ma Perkins"; sketch...	"Mutual Goes Calling"...	Sports and music
3:30 News; "Snapshots"	"John's Other Wife"...	'Pepper Young's Family'	N. E. Conservatory Or.,	Sports and music
3:45 Fed. Women's Clubs	"Just Plain Bill"...	"Vic and Sade"...	Quincy Porter, cond...	Sports and music
4:00 Musical Camera...	Club Matinee; variety...	"Backstage Wife"; sk...	Network Orchestra...	Sports and music
4:15 United We Stand..	Club Matinee; variety...	"Stella Dallas"...	Sports Matinee...	Sports and music
4:30 Landt Trio...	Club Matinee; variety...	"Lorenzo Jones"...	Sports Matinee...	John Kiley, organ
4:45 Press News...	Club Matinee; News...	"Young Widder Brown"...	Boake Carter, News...	"Melody Mirror"
5:00 "Mary Marlin"; sk..	J. Dalton, Cowboy songs	"When a Girl Marries"...	News; Sports Matinee...	"Melody Mirror"
5:15 "The Goldbergs"...	"Little Orphan Annie"...	"Portia Faces Life"...	Shafter Parker's Circus..	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 "The O'Neills"; sk...	Horace Heidt's Orch....	"We, the Abbotts"...	"Jack Armstrong"...	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 Scattergood Baines..	"Tom Mix"...	"Musical Roundup"...	'Capt. Midnight'; drama	Five Star News
6:00 News comments...	News; Herb Lewis, songs.	News Service...	Prayer; Dinner Concert.	Defense; Dance orch.
6:15 Voice of Broadway.	Dinner Music...	Sports Roundup...	Dinner Concert...	The Town Crier
6:30 "Page One"; Music.	Sports Digest; Music...	"Musical Rendezvous"...	News Service...	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45 "The World Today"	Lowell Thomas, news...	"Musical Rendezvous"...	Memory Lane...	Sports of the Day
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"...	"Easy Aces"; sketch...	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news..	Chico Simone's Orchestra
7:15 Lanny Ross, tenor.	"Mr. Keen"; drama...	News of the World...	"Here's Morgan"; Sports	Five Star News
7:30 Helen Menken in	George Burns, Gracie	"Confidentially Yours"...	Mickey Alpert's Orch...	Dance Music
7:45 "Second Husband"	Allen; vocalist; orch....	Musical Program...	"Inside of Sports"...	The Alpineers
8:00 "Are You a Missing	Cugat Rhumba Revue...	Ray Block's Orchestra;	"What's My Name"; quiz	"PM" Reporter
8:15 Heir?"; drama...	Cugat Rhumba Revue...	vocalists; chorus...	program...	Sheloh Khall's Electric
8:30 "Arkansas Travel-	"Night of Jan. 13"; Dr.	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Conference of Mayors:	Choir
8:45 er"; Bob Burns...	Radio Engineers Conv..	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Mayor La Guardia...	"Romance in Music"
9:00 "We, the People";	Famous Jury Trials...	Frank Crumit and Julia	Gabriel Heatter, News...	Variety Hour
9:15 Interviews; music.	Famous Jury Trials...	Sanderson's Quiz...	News Service...	Variety Hour
9:30 Report to the Nation	NBC Symphony Concert;	Fibber McGee and	Civic Affairs Committee;	Variety Hour
9:45 Report to the Nation	George Szell, conductor	Molly; guests...	Boston City Club...	Variety Hour
10:00 Glenn Miller's Or..	NBC Symphony Concert;	Bob Hope; J. Colonna;	Raymond Gram Swing..	Boston Bruins - Detroit
10:15 Public Affairs...	George Szell, conductor.	soloists; orchestra...	Vaughn Monroe's Orch..	hockey game
10:30 Juan Arvizu, songs.	Network Sports...	Ozzie Nelson's Orch.;	Jerry Wayne, songs; or..	Boston-Bruins-Detroit
10:45 News; Sports...	Network Sports...	soloist; comedian...	Male Chorus...	Five Star News
11:00 News analysis...	News; Music...	News Service...	Joe Reichman's Orch....	Dance music
11:15 Rideout; Master	"Music You Want"...	Local news; Music...	Joe Reichman's Orch..	Artie Shaw's Orchestra..
11:30 Works of Music;	"Music You Want"...	Francis Craig's Serenade	BBC News; orchestra...	Day's End; Music
11:45 B. Goodman's Or..	"Music You Want"...	Francis Craig's Serenade	Don Bestor's Orchestra..	Music; News

Wednesday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	News; "Musical Clock"..	Organ recital...	"Musical Clock"...	.....
7:15 "Uncle Elmer"...	"Musical Clock"; news..	News comment...	"Musical Clock"...	.....
7:30 Music; news...	Bradley Kincaid...	Taxes; Musical Interlude	News Service...	.....
7:45 News; War Summ'ry	News...	"Good Morning"...	Organ Recital...	.....
8:00 The World Today..	News Roundup...	News Service...	Eight Bells; music...	Five Star News
8:15 Caroline Cabot...	Chet Gaylord, songs...	George and Dixie; News	Morning Watch; talk...	"Post Exchange"
8:30 Carl Moore's Orch.	Headline News; Morning	"Musical Roundup"...	"Morning Varieties"...	"Post Exchange"
8:45 Carl Moore; News..	Toast; popular music...	"Musical Roundup"...	"Morning Varieties"...	The Rhythm Ramblers...
9:00 Priscilla Fortescue..	News; music...	News and Rhythm...	News Service...	Zelma Larsson's Music...
9:15 School of the Air..	"The Breakfast Club"...	Food News...	"Merry-Go-Round"...	Zelma Larsson's Music...
9:30 School of the Air..	"The Breakfast Club"...	Concert Internationale...	"Merry-Go-Round"...	"Your Morning Pickup"
9:45 Dramatic Sketches	Shopping talk...	Musical Roundup...	Musical Early Edition...	"Your Morning Pickup"
10:00 Betty Crocker...	Clark Dennis, tenor...	"Bess Johnson"...	New England Cupboard..	Fashion talk...
10:15 Myrt and Marge; sk.	News; Hum and Strum..	"Bachelor's Children"...	Australian News...	"Handy Andy"...
10:30 "Stepmother"; sk...	"Contrasts in Melody"...	"Help Mate"...	Singing Strings...	"Going Shopping With
10:45 WEEI Food Fair..	"String Time"...	"The Road of Life"...	U. S. Army Highlights..	You"; music...
11:00 Popular Music...	Mildred Carlson	"Mary Marlin"...	News Commentator...	Musical program...
11:15 "Man I Married"...	Church in the Wildwood	"Right to Happiness"...	Ruth Moss Interviews...	Organ; soloist...
11:30 'Bright Horizons'; sk.	Two Men and a Girl...	"The Bartons"; sketch..	Melody Strings...	Lud Gluskin's Orchestra
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"...	Music; Cowboy songs...	"David Harum"; sketch.	Choir Loft...	Five Star News
12:00 Kate Smith, talk...	News; musicale...	"Gene and Glenn"...	John B. Hughes, news..	"Rhythm Revue"; News
12:15 "Big Sister"; sketch	"Judy and Jane"; sketch	Dramatized news...	Dept. of Agriculture...	The Town Crier
12:30 "Helen Trent"...	National Farm and Home	"Singin' Sam"...	"Italian Melodies"...	Popular music
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"...	Hour; news comment;	Radio Playhouse; drama	"Italian Melodies"...	"The Monitor News"
1:00 "Life Beautiful"...	guest speakers; orch....	News Service...	"I'll Find My Way"...	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 Serial drama...	N. E. Agricultural News..	Musical Roundup...	Government Girl...	"Musical Mailbox"; talk
1:30 "Vic & Sade"; sk..	"What's on the Air"...	Marjorie Mills, house-	Food talk...	Religious program...
1:45 "Road of Life"...	War news...	hold talk...	Joe Frasetto's Orchestra	Religious program
2:00 Dramatic sketch...	Gretchen McMullen; Or.	"Light of the World"...	Cedric Foster...	Military marches...
2:15 Serial drama...	Vincent Lopez Orchestra	The Mystery Man; sketch	Network orchestra...	Military marches...
2:30 Fletcher Wiley...	"Let's Meet the Chal-	"Valiant Lady"; sketch..	Jubilee Four; quartet...	Organ; soloist...
2:45 "Kate Hopkins"...	lenge"; Ray. Massey...	"Grimm's Daughter"; sk.	"School of the Air"...	Five Star News
3:00 Swing Time...	'Orphans of Divorce'; sk.	"Against the Storm"...	Mutual Goes Calling...	Sports and music
3:15 K. Spencer, songs..	Honeymoon Hill; sketch..	"Ma Perkins"; sketch...	Mutual Goes Calling...	Sports and music
3:30 News; "Snapshots"	John's Other Wife; sk...	Pepper Young's Family...	"The WACE Airliners";	Sports and music
3:45 "Home Planning"...	Just Plain Bill; sketch...	"Vic and Sade"; sketch.	vocalists; news...	Sports and music
4:00 J. Cherniavsky's Mu-	Arthur Tracy, songs...	"Backstage Wife"; sk...	Network orchestra...	Sports and music
4:15 sical Camera...	Studio speaker...	"Stella Dallas"; serial...	Sports Matinee...	Sports and music
4:30 Landt Trio...	Studio speaker...	"Lorenzo Jones"; drama.	Sports Matinee...	John Kiley, organ
4:45 Press News...	Matinee Musicale; News.	"Young Widder Brown"...	Boake Carter, news...	"Melody Mirror"
5:00 "Mary Marlin"; sk..	J. Dalton, cowboy songs	"When a Girl Marries"...	Sports Matinee...	"Melody Mirror"
5:15 "The Goldbergs"...	"Little Orphan Annie"...	"Portia Faces Life"...	Shafter Parker's Circus..	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 "The O'Neills"...	Superman...	"We, the Abbotts"...	Jack Armstrong, stories..	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 Scattergood Baines.	"Tom Mix"...	Musical Roundup...	"Captain Midnight"...	News Service
6:00 Edwin C. Hill; news	News; Herb Lewis, songs	News Service...	Prayer; Dinner Concert.	Defense; Dance orch.
6:15 Hedda Hopper...	Lum 'n' Abner...	Sports Roundup...	Dinner Concert; Talk...	The Town Crier
6:30 Frank Parker, songs.	Sports Digest; music...	Musical Rendezvous...	News Service...	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45 "The World Today"	Lowell Thomas...	Musical Rendezvous...	Memory Lane...	Sports results
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"...	"Easy Aces"; comedy sk.	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news..	Dance orchestra
7:15 Lanny Ross, tenor..	"Mr. Keen"; sketch...	News of the World...	"Here's Morgan"...	Five Star News
7:30 "Meet Mr. Meek"...	"The Great Gildersleeve..	Victory Book Campaign	"The Lone Ranger"; sk..	Dance music
7:45 sketch...	The Great Gildersleeve..	Concert Miniatures...	"The Lone Ranger"; sk..	The Alpineers
8:00 "Big Town"; sketch	"Quiz Kids," with Joe	"Adventures of the Thin	"Sizing Up the News"...	Attuck's Chorus
8:15 "Big Town"; sketch	Kelly, m. c....	Man"; dramatic sketch	Baritone and Organ...	Attuck's Chorus
8:30 Drama, with Jean	"Manhattan at Mid-	Party; Louise Massey	Listener's Theater; Yale	"About the Navy";
8:45 Hersholt; E. Davis	night"; dramatic sketch	and the Westerners...	U. dramatic series...	drama...
9:00 Star Theater; Fred	Frontline Headlines...	Eddie Cantor; Dinah	Gabriel Heatter, news...	Pages From the Classical
9:15 Allen, K. Baker,	Lionel Hampton's Orch..	Shore; orchestra...	News Service...	Album; recordings
9:30 Portland Hoffa,	Network program...	"Mr. District Attorney";	Don. Nelson, OPM Pgm.	Classical Album
9:45 guests; orchestra	Network program...	dramatic sketch; orch.	"Adventures in Melody"	George Harris's Orch.
10:00 Glenn Miller's Orch.	American Melody Hour..	Kay Kyser's College of	Raymond Gram Swing..	Five Star News
10:15 Great Moments in	American Melody Hour..	Musical Knowledge...	Freddie Martin's Orch..	Local sports
10:30 Music: "Faust"...	Network program...	Kay Kyser's College of	Jerry Wayne, songs...	Local sports
10:45 News; Sports...	Network program...	Musical Knowledge...	Dean Austin Pardue...	Local sports
11:00 News Analysis...	News; music...	News Service...	Mickey Alpert's Orch....	Local sports
11:15 Weather; Master	"Music You Want"...	Local news; orchestra...	Frank Cuhsl, Batavia...	Local sports
11:30 Works of Music; or.	"Music You Want"...	Edward Tomlinson, News	BBC News; Howard	Day's End; music
11:45 Vaughn Monroe's Or.	"Music You Want"...	Bob Armstrong's Orch....	Jones' Orchestra...	Day's End; news

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Wednesday, Jan. 14
12:45 WMEX 1510kc

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

3:30 p. m.—WRUL, 11.79me and 15.35me. Mondays through Fridays, Tower News, radiocast from the studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.
8:15 p. m.—WRUL, 9.70me and 11.73me. Mondays through Fridays, Tower News radiocast by record.

Today's FM Program

W43B, Boston (44.3me) and W39B, Mount Washington N. H. (43.9me)

3:00 p. m.—"Mutual Goes Calling."
3:30 p. m.—New England Conservatory Orchestra, conducted by Quincy Porter.
4:00 p. m.—Colonial Network Orchestra, direction of Andy Jacobson.
4:30 p. m.—Fan Americana.
5:00 p. m.—"The President's Press Conference"—Fulton Lewis, Jr.
5:05 p. m.—Tea Dansant.
6:00 p. m.—Mobilgas News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:30 p. m.—Mickey Alpert and his Orchestra from Cocoanut Grove Orchestra.
7:45 p. m.—Concert Miniatures.
8

Martin Urges Hoover for Price Controller and Ely, Smith in Other War Posts

Sewall Seeks Funds to Back Total Defense

AUGUSTA, Maine, Jan. 13 (AP)—Party lines were put aside in the Maine Legislature today in the interests of speedy enactment of legislation strengthening the State's civilian defenses.

House Majority Leader W. Mayo Payson (R), of Portland, and Minority Leader Warren E. Belanger (D), of Winslow, both proclaimed a desire for unity of action. Mr. Payson said the majority leadership had decided to invite minority leaders to confer with it on all defense measures.

AUGUSTA, Maine, Jan. 13 (AP)—Laws and money to back a "total defense for total war" were asked by Gov. Sumner Sewall in a war message to Maine's specially convened Legislature which today receives a civilian defense bill granting the Chief Executive extraordinary powers.

Asserting that he anticipated "no new taxes" to finance emergency measures, Governor Sewall asked, however, for a $1,000,000 bond issue as a reserve fund.

A revenue increase of $700,000 and administrative and relief savings of $300,000 have made $1,000,000 available for the defense program, the Governor said.

Powers contained in the new bill, Governor Sewall told the legislators, "impose responsibilities more grave than could be justified by any but the direst emergency."

"Total defense for total war means the complete organization of our civil as well as military resources," he added.

His message outlined nondefense items ranging from authority to increase the State Police force to revised statutes setting legal length of lobsters and carrying an increased annual cost estimated at $585,000.

Senator Francis H. Friend (R) of Skowhegan, veteran Maine Legislator, was unanimously elected President of the Senate to serve until January, 1943. He succeeds Nathaniel Tompkins (R) of Houlton, now a Superior Court Justice.

Senator Albert B. Elliott of Thomaston was elected Majority Leader to succeed Mr. Friend.

Navy May Probe Building Assets At Fall River

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13 (AP)—A demand that the Navy investigate shipbuilding facilities at Fall River, Mass., for the construction of destroyers was made in the House by Representative Joseph W. Martin, Jr. (R) of Massachusetts.

The minority leader said he understood that Canadian interests were preparing to remove machinery from the old Crowningshield yard at Fall River. Before such action took place, he suggested that the Navy inquire into use of the yard to meet wartime needs.

Chairman Carl Vinson (D) of Georgia of the House Navy Committee told Mr. Martin the Navy should complete such an investigation immediately.

A proposal that the Navy also consider establishing a recreational center on Commonwealth Field, South Boston, for the 4,000 sailors to be quartered in that area was made by Representative John McCormack (D) of Massachusetts.

International

Boston Office Workers Line Up for Air-Raid Drills

Standing with their backs to a blank wall that is protected from windows by filing cabinets, employees of the Employers' Liability Assurance Co., Boston, are shown here in routine required of them in case of an air-raid alarm. All precautions are being taken by Boston business firms in the event of a visit by enemy bombers.

Boston to Open Defense Courses for Women

Defense courses for women in mobile canteen work, air raid precautions, motor transport, and first aid, were announced today for locations throughout the City by the Boston Committee on Public Safety.

Registration for the new program of courses is to begin tomorrow evening.

Instruction will be given under direction of the Massachusetts Womens Civilian Defense Corps, and all students completing the courses will receive membership in that organization.

Women over 18 years of age are eligible.

Classes will open immediately after registration tomorrow night. Locations are:

Teachers College, Fenway; Young Israel Home, Mattapan; William Howard Taft School, Brighton; Clarence Edwards School, Charlestown; Dorchester High School for Girls; Joseph H. Barnes School, East Boston; Jeremiah E. Burke High School, Roxbury; Hyde Park High School; Mary E. Curley School, Jamaica Plain; Practical Arts High School, Roxbury; South Boston High School; Blackstone School, West End; Roslindale High School.

Massachusetts' golden domed State House will be guarded by its own air-raid warden force now being organized by Gustave W. Everberg, State Superintendent of Buildings.

A force of 100 wardens, including members of the capital police, is being former among the various departments in the State House and the recently acquired Ford Hall building near by. The separate force was decided upon when it was determined that the State House problem are so complicated that they should be considered apart from the regular Boston air-raid wardens system.

Practically all State House department heads have appointed one or more persons to act as wardens. Within a short time, courses will be given in air-raid precaution work.

One of the many problems confronting Mr. Everberg is what should be done regarding the many sky lights in the State House. He is at present determining whether they should be painted black or boarded up. The blackout plans for the State House include providing night working space for various departments which must remain on duty even during an air raid, such as the Public Utilities Department.

Instructions for control during blackouts of electrical facilities in the home were issued today by the Boston Edison Company, whose pointers supplement and elaborate those which have been issued by civilian defense authorities. The Edison Company's instructions are being sent out with current electricity bills.

Nine rules are listed, as follows:

1. Do not pull master switch. The Edison Company will continue during blackouts, barring circumstances beyond its control, to furnish current for refrigerators and other household appliances.

2. Do not pull branch switches controlling automatic appliances such as oil burners, refrigerators, water heaters, ranges.

3. If electric service is interrupted, be sure to turn off all light switches and non-automatic appliances (such as an electric iron) before leaving the house.

4. Do not call the Edison Company for minor adjustments during a blackout. Keep a supply of spare fuses on hand.

5. Provide at least one room and a bathroom with blackout curtains so that part of your home can be lighted during a blackout.

6. Turn off all outside lights or lights having an outside glow. You are responsible for all such lights on your premises.

7. Be sure lights inside the house cannot be seen from the outside.

8. The Edison Company is cooperating with communities in the handling of public lighting.

9. Blackout control of lighting of your home, shop or store is your responsibility. The Edison Company will not effect blackouts by shutting off all power.

The Newton, Mass., Committee on Public Safety has announced a new A. R. P. school which is expected to add approximately 3,000 trained wardens to the city's present air-raid precautions organization.

The sharp increase in personnel was made necessary by the decision to have three shifts of civilian air-raid wardens to afford protection on a 24 hour a day basis.

All sessions of the new school will be held in the High School Auditorium, Newtonville.

Extra Registration Day Is Set To Save Defense Workers Time

Defense News in Brief

Extra Registration Day—Massachusetts Selective Service headquarters has announced that Sunday, Feb. 15, has been set as a preliminary registration day for men between 20 and 44, in addition to Feb. 16, the date set by the President. According to Col. Ralph M. Smith, Assistant Director of Selective Service, this will permit those engaged in defense industries to register without loss of time and will also prevent loss of wages in many cases.

Instructions to conduct this additional registration between the hours of 9 a. m. and 5 p. m. on Sunday have been sent to the State's 173 local draft boards.

Responding to Gov. Leverett Saltonstall's request that teachers throughout the State be used as registrars, the City of Boston announced that the school system's 4,000 teachers will be available on both days, and that schools will be closed on the sixteenth. Custodians of school buildings where the registration will take place have volunteered their services to open the buildings and provide heat on Sunday as well as on Monday.

First Division Stresses Mobility—The Army's streamlined First Infantry Division stationed at Fort Devens is placing emphasis these days on training designed to increase its mobility. The new training is expected to gain valuable time for the troops before and immediately after long troop movements. Clock-like precision in entraining and detraining is the goal of the officers in charge.

Handtub Neptune Ready—Along with the horse and bicycle, now making a comeback in face of impending tire shortages, add the old-fashioned handtub—the fireman's pride of other years. Up at Newburyport, Mass., the 75-year-old handtub Neptune, long a star performer at New England firemen's musters, will be used by volunteers in the event of an emergency. Herbert H. C. Bryant, President of the Neptune Veteran Firemen's Association, said a crew has been raised to "man the brakes and pump a powerful stream."

Soldiers Learn German—Two German-born enlisted men are teaching their native language to men of an infantry intelligence section at Camp Edwards, it has been announced. Both have studied at German universities and have attended American institutions. The German course, given two hours daily, was arranged by the Army Intelligence.

Score One for Marines—The Marines have landed John Paul Jones, Jr. A 20-year-old Andover youth bearing the American Naval hero's name signed up with the Leathernecks yesterday in Boston. His father fought with the Army in the last war.

Sub "Herring" Ready—In the first launching of a submarine at the Portsmouth, N. H., Navy Yard since the United States went to war, the U. S. S. Herring will go down the ways Thursday. Mrs. Ray Spear, wife of Rear Admiral Ray Spear, Chief of the Federal Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, will act as sponsor.

Harrison, M. I. T. Science Dean

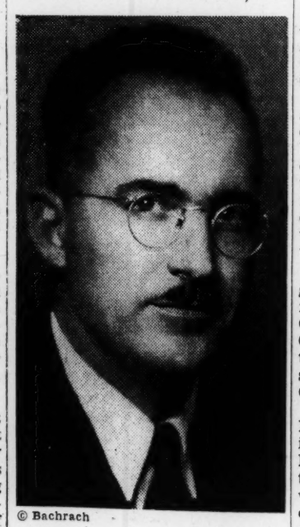
Dr. George Russell Harrison, widely known for his accomplishments in spectroscopic research and for his probing into the mysteries of the atom, has been appointed Dean of the School of Science at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, it is announced by Dr. Karl T. Compton, President of the Institute. Dr. Harrison succeeds Dr. Samuel C. Prescott, first Dean of the School that was formed in 1931, who will retire next July.

Dr. Harrison, who is Professor of Physics and Director of the Research Laboratory of Experimental Physics at Technology, is the developer of a number of ingenious instruments, one of which measures and computes the wavelengths of spectrum lines, while another, called the interval sorter, determines the energy of atoms and molecules from their spectrum lines and is capable of making 50,000 subtractions a minute.

His work has included not only such tools that have accelerated developments in modern physics, but also he is the author of books explaining these developments to the layman. His volume "Atoms in Action" has been translated into eight languages, and a simplified version for children carries the title "How Things Work."

Dr. Harrison received his degrees from Stanford University. He is the editor of the Journal of the Optical Society of America, and Chairman of the instruments section of the Office of Scientific Research and Development in the OPM.

Dr. Prescott, Class of '94 at the Institute, taught the first American course in industrial biology. During the last war he served in the United States Sanitary Corps with the rank of major, in charge of food research and problems of storage at the great army training camps. His work included the development and specifications for dehydrated foods sent to troops abroad.



© Bachrach

Dr. George Russell Harrison

Appointed Dean of the School of Science of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Weeks Defends Minority's Rights in War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Mass., Jan. 13—The most vital present task of the Republican Party is to see that "the conduct of the war is what it should be," Lieut. Col. Sinclair Weeks, Massachusetts Republican National Committeeman, asserted here last night.

Colonel Weeks, speaking before the Woman's Republican Club of Worcester County, insisted pressure of the present minority party must be constantly in evidence to assure efficiency conduct of "our present all-out victory effort."

Further, he stated that Republicans must be "preparing later on to take over the administration of the Government so that it may once more be in competent hands and particularly at a time when competent hands will be badly needed."

The Massachusetts Republican, a long-time supporter of the Administration's foreign policy, said any differences regarding that policy disappeared in the nation with the Pearl Harbor attack.

American Way of Life

But, he said, "we are fighting to preserve the American way of life, one of whose foundation stones is the two-party system of government and the right of the minority party to criticize the actions and functioning of the majority party. This is free speech. This is the very basis of democratic as opposed to totalitarian government.

"What restrains the majority? First, the fear of alienating the voters. Second, its reluctance to face continuous and justified criticism of the minority. If this is true in ordinary times it is even more so in times of stress. In England, after 2½ years of war, freedom of speech and press remain inviolate—and a member of Parliament, in questioning the Government, is still 'in order.'

"Our battle cry must be 'Win the War Now,' but to do this there must be efficient administration of the war effort with bottlenecks and petty politics eliminated. I believe the Republicans in Congress can materially assist to this end . . ."

Skilled in Administration

Mr. Weeks added:

"I am a Republican because I believe with all my heart that the Republican Party has in the past and can in the future better administer the government of this country than the group who have been handling affairs during the past eight years.

"Certainly if the campaign of 1940 had been fought on domestic issues, Wendell Willkie and the Republican Party would now be in this position. I have seen little in the domestic record of eight years of the New Deal, or its record of one year of defense effort to give me confidence that our present all-out victory effort will be efficiently conducted—unless changes are made in administrative procedure—and this is unlikely unless the pressure of the present minority party is constantly in evidence.

"And when victory is won, I am positive that Republican administration can, and will, better solve the tremendous problems which will at that time face us. In saying this, I count myself as patriotic as any American."

© Harris & Ewing

Joseph W. Martin, Jr.

(Top) Chairman of the Republican National Committee and Minority Leader in the House of Representatives, and

Sinclair Weeks

(Below) Republican National Committeeman from Massachusetts.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13 (AP)—Representative Joseph W. Martin, Jr., (R) of Massachusetts suggesting last night that President Roosevelt call in Republicans and Anti-New Deal Democrats of demonstrated administrative ability to help in the war effort, proposed former President Hoover for Price Control Administrator.

The Massachusetts Representative, Minority Leader of the House and also Chairman of the Republican National Committee, made the recommendation in the Washington Star Radio Forum, over NBC.

"I think it cannot be denied," he said, "that Mr. Hoover at the head of price control, for instance, would give the nation greater confidence than those who now exercise that control."

Leon W. Henderson now is head of the Office of Price Administration.

Along with Mr. Hoover, Mr. Martin mentioned Wendell L. Willkie, Alf M. Landon, Thomas E. Dewey, Alfred E. Smith, Joseph B. Ely, John W. Hanes, and Lewis W. Douglas as men whose talent and experience" the President "might do well to avail himself of," and who "have a broad administrative experience and a deep sense of patriotism."

Mr. Willkie and Mr. Landon were Mr. Roosevelt's opponents in the last two presidential elections and Mr. Dewey was the 1938 Republican candidate for Governor of New York. Mr. Smith, 1928 presidential nominee; Mr. Ely, former Massachusetts Governor; Mr. Hanes, former Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, and Mr. Douglas, former Budget Director, all are Democrats who have been critical of some administration domestic policies.

Asserting "there are no partisan lines" in the nation's determination to win the war, Mr. Martin called for "an end to the bickerings and the jealousies which characterize some parts of the Administration in the war effort."

"This is the hour for efficiency, for the selection of the right man for the job and the end of politics in determining the selection of our administrators," he said. "The people are being called upon to make tremendous sacrifices. They demand the greatest non-partisan efficiency and economy procurable among our more than 130,000,000 free, capable people."

Mr. Martin expressed certainty "there is no difference of view that the bi-party system of government must be preserved" and that "the elections of 1942 must go ahead."

"To dispense with the elections," he said, "would be to discontinue our American form of government. Once discontinued, it might be impossible to restore."

Discussing the future, Mr. Martin said, "We must see to it that small business does not perish in America, . . . we must endeavor to obtain full war production with a minimum of dislocation in our economic structure, . . . we must discontinue every expenditure which is not vital and essential at this time."

Concerning war prospects, Mr. Martin said the American people should be prepared "for some reverses" and for "times of discouragement."

"There will be a great measure of blood, sweat and tears for us, too," he continued. "But our integrity, our honor, our liberty, our form of government and our way of life shall stand unimpaired, however hard shall be the task of keeping them secure, of protecting them against being trampled under the ruthless heel of any aggressor."

By its attack on the United States' Pacific possessions, Mr. Martin asserted, Japan "struck the spark which lighted the temper of America."

"It is just as certain that we and our Allies will emerge triumphant from this war as it is that dawn follows darkness. The question is not, Will we win? it is, How soon will we win?"

Wide Role of Farm 'Co-ops' Outlined Before Institute

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga., Jan. 13—Agricultural co-operatives in the United States are doing more at present than netting farmers a few extra dollars—they are participating as agencies of economic democracy in the nation's effort to preserve political democracy, the American Institute of Co-operation was told here yesterday as it convened for its 17th annual meeting.

Speaking at the opening session, M. G. Mann of Raleigh, N. C., general manager of the Farmer's Co-operative Exchange, drew a parallel between farmer co-operatives and democracy. "The nation's 10,900 agricultural co-operatives—long champions of economic democracy—are now in the forefront of the all-out victory drive to oreserve the democratic way of life," he declared.

He told the large audience how co-operatives, through straightline distribution methods, are helping to conserve the nation's transportation facilities, man power and resources at a time when these are badly needed.

A dirt farmer, apple grower and co-operative leader, Rory A. Collins of Hood River, Ore., traced the growth of the Hood River apple industry from its incorporation in 1913 with approximately 50 per cent of the fruit tonnage grown in the Valley, and about 350 members, to its present strong position. He declared that the Hood River Co-operative now markets yearly from its members an average of 750,000 boxes of apples, 600,000 bushels of winter pears, a quarter of a million cases of Bartlett pears, 140,000 cases of canned apple products (apples, juice and sauce), 1,000 barrels of brined sweet cherries, and 10,000 cases of miscellaneous fruits, all of this being the product of about 25,000 acres of land in the Hood River Valley of Oregon adaptable for fruit culture.

The Institute, convening for the first time in mid-winter and without the atmosphere of a college campus, will run through Jan. 16. While the College of Agriculture of the University of Georgia at Athens is host to the Institute, the meeting was transferred to Atlanta in order to accommodate the more than 1,000 farmers, co-op men and the Department of Agriculture officials attending from practically every State in the Union.

The Institute, which has been called a "traveling university," meets once a year. "It seeks to give full treatment to an infinite variety of current topics which affect farmer co-operatives throughout the country," explained Charles W. Holman, Secretary of the organization.

"It is a nonprofit organization, assessing no dues," said Mr. Holman, "but is supported entirely by voluntary contributions from the 10,900 farmer co-operatives throughout the United States who are interested in maintaining a clearing house of information on all phases of co-operative agricultural endeavor." The Institute maintains a permanent office in Washington, D. C.

A co-operative program making available farming equipment and pure-bred sires on a joint ownership basis to families in Georgia and other Southeastern states was foreseen by M. E. Tisdale of the Co-Operative Division of the Farm Security Administration.

Speaking before the Southeastern Co-operative League at its annual meeting here prior to the opening of the American Institute of Co-Operation, Mr. Tisdale predicted that co-operative purchasing and marketing aaids soon would be available to farmers in every county in Georgia and other Southeastern states.

All Foreigners Ordered From Two Ecuador Areas

GUAYAQUIL, Ecuador, Jan. 13 (AP)—All foreigners were ordered yesterday to leave the Salinas and Santa Elena regions within 24 hours.

Those sections along Ecuador's Pacific Coast recently were declared zones of military and continental defense. Two of the largest hotels at Salinas are under Italian management.

Price Rises Seen in Farm Ceiling Plan

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13 (AP)—President Roosevelt was reported today to have told a group of House members that farm amendments in the Senate price-control bill would lead to a spiral of increased prices for both labor and the farmer.

Members of the Banking Committee had said earlier, as they left the White House conference, that the President had left them with a "free hand."

Well-informed congressional sources said that Mr. Roosevelt had told the five Congressmen that the O'Mahoney amendment written into the bill on the Senate floor last week tying parity prices directly to the level of industrial wages was the most objectionable action that body had taken.

The Chief Executive was represented as believing that if that formula were adopted, ceilings on agricultural commodities which which might be imposed would be raised considerably higher than otherwise. Then labor would demand higher wages which, if granted, would raise the farm ceilings still further.

Opponents of the O'Mahoney amendment said that it would prohibit the imposition of ceilings below 120 per cent of parity and might lead to a 25 per cent increase in food prices.

The President called the meeting of the House members, it was reported, to enlist their support in a campaign to defeat in a joint Senate-House conference committee that amendment, as well as one by Senator John H. Bankhead (D. of Alabama) which would give Claude R. Wickard, Secretary of Agriculture, veto power over any farm price celings that Leon Henderson, Price Administrator, might set.

One of the conferees expressed the opinion that the controversy between two appointees of the Chief Executive could be settled more quickly than the argument over the farm sections of the legislation.

Arnold Is Opposed

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13 (AP)—Thurman Arnold, Assistant Attorney General, said today that imposition of price ceilings encouraged rather than discouraged conspiracies to fix prices.

He told a House Military Subcommittee that once ceilings are set, dealers realize that the opportunity for normal profits may be gone.

"So these people say," Mr. Arnold said, " 'Maybe we can get this ceiling up to a point where we can make some money.' "

There also is a tendency, he added, "to prevent a more economic system of distribution from coming in," such as insistence that milk be delivered only in quart bottles.

"Therefore, the ceiling may be artificial," Mr. Arnold explained.

Lane in Seat Long Connery's

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13 (AP)—For the first time since 1923, Massachusetts' Seventh Congressional District was represented today by someone oustide the Connery family.

Representtaive Thomas J. Lane (D) of Lawrence, took the oath of office yesterday and thereby gave his city its first Democratic member of the House in 69 years.

Mr. Lane, named in a special election last month, succeeded the late Lawrence J. Connery, who had won the seat in September, 1939, after the passing of his brother, William P. Connery. The latter was elected in 1923.

Platinum Smuggling To Brazil Alleged

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 13—Charges of a smuggling conspiracy to send platinum, a precious wartime commodity, to Brazil in violation of export laws were written into court records here today, being contained in two Federal indictments alleging that Alexander Radbill of New York and Alphonse Kurkdjibachian of Rio de Janeiro, described as as diamond merchants and naturalized citizens of Brazil, had conspired to send the white metal to Brazil.

The grand jury charges said two shipments had been made, a $3,600 consignment in June and one valued at $7,020 in December. The platinum, according to Walter H. Gahagan, Jr., Assistant United States Attorney, was sold in Brazil for its market price there, a circumstance suggesting that it may have fallen into the hands of Axis agents.

The alleged two-way smuggling included the entrusting of small amounts of topaz or other semi-precious stones to seamen in Brazil for delivery in the United States as a test of reliability. If the seaman performed his assignment faithfully, he was entrusted with the more valuable assignment, the Government said.

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BOSTON

Allied Glimpse of World of Future

By Mallory Browne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Jan. 13—The Inter-Allied Conference here today did more than arraign Hitler and his accomplices and threaten them with individual punishment.

It staged a strangely revealing preview of the shape which future Inter-Allied Conferences on post-war problems are likely to take if the present trend continues.

It was hard for observers to avoid the conclusion that coming events cast their shadows down the middle of the long red baize table placed under the glare of movie arc lights in the middle of the Portrait Gallery of St. James's Palace.

For along one side were seated representatives of refugee governments from the Continent of Europe, on whose initiative, as Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden explained in an opening talk, the conference was called.

Soldiers and Diplomats

Except for the fact that two of them — the Polish Premier Gen. Wladyslaw Sikorski, chairman of the meeting, and Gen. Charles de Gaulle, head of the Free French movement—were in uniform, they were the same black-suited diplomats that have been seen at so many conferences at Geneva, Brussels, Paris, and elsewhere.

On the other side of the table, opposite these delegates, were the "observers," representing the English-speaking world, along with India, Russia, and China.

On Mr. Eden's right was Mr. Anthony J. Drexel Biddle, American Ambassador to the refugee Governments. And next to him a representative of China. Next sat the Soviet representative, Mr. D. V. Bogomoloff.

On Mr. Eden's left were Dominion representatives, Mr. Vincent Massey for Canada, Mr. Stanley M. Bruce for Australia, Mr. William J. Jordan for New Zealand, and Mr. S. Waterson for South Africa at the two ends, and the Duke of Devonshire, Parliamentary Secretary of the India Office.

Views Already Expressed

None of these observers signed the declaration, the explanation given for this being that their views had already been expressed by such statements as those made by Prime Minister Churchill and President Roosevelt on Oct. 25, and the recent document issued by Vyacheslaf Molotoff, Russian Foreign Minister, on German atrocities in Russia.

But for anyone present at the meeting it was almost impossible to avoid the impression of two definitely divergent views by the two different sides of the conference table.

The refugee governments, seated on one side of the table, were intent on preparing the ground for eventual punishment of the Nazi Fascist leaders.

As General Sikorski said: "The full value of the declaration we are about to sign won't be revealed until the day of final victory, yet it has at this moment essentially practical significance.

"On the one hand it serves as a warning to those who oppress or help to oppress our civilian population, by making them clearly understand that there can be no crime without punishment.

"On the other hand it gives calm hope and confidence to all those millions of men and women who, while still fulfilling their daily tasks in their occupied fatherland, will henceforward know that punishment awaits their enemies because of violence."

Germany to Blame

This is not all, however, as General de Gaulle made clear in his statement on behalf of the French National Committee.

For he undoubtedly spoke for most, if not all, of the refugee governments when he said: "In signing this declaration today, we mean, like all the representatives of the occupied countries, to declare solemnly that Germany alone is responsible for the outbreak of this war and that it shares with its allies and accomplices the responsibility for all the atrocities that proceed from it. . . . Tomorrow our task will consist in seeing that Germany will never again be in a position to harm the world."

A question raised was—How ready will the countries represented by "observers" on the opposite side of the conference table be after the war to carry out the obligations which these statements imply?

Plea for Nonprofessionals

It was patent at the conference that agreement has by no means been reached yet between the Allies on this vital point.

But at the same time it would not be true to say that there was any actual disaccord so far. Nevertheless this conference, like the previous Inter-Allied conferences, does tend to impart an impression of being for the most part a rather uneasy shadow of those held so often in the last decade.

This correspondant came away wishing more strongly than ever before that a sprinkling of non-professional diplomats and politicians—such as women, workers, farmers and educationists—might be added to the representatives of each country around all of these conference tables.

Belgian Premier Asks Punishment for Reich

By the Associated Press

London, Jan. 13

Belgium's Prime Minister-in-Exile, Hubert Pierlot, explained that although the Hague Convention listed certain acts as contrary to the accepted rules of war, no punishment had been provided after the last war.

Firmness is needed in dealing with Germany after this conflict, M. Pierlot said.

"Twice the victim of German barbarity, Belgium is more acutely aware than most nations of the necessity of this decision we are about to take," he said.

200,000 Nazis Face Trap As Soviet Army Storms Orel

By the Associated Press

Tuesday, Jan. 13

Russia's armies were today reported storming the important center of Orel, 200 miles south of Moscow, where a force of 200,000 Germans was believed virtually encircled by the southern claw of a giant Soviet pincers aimed at Smolensk.

The British Exchange Telegraph Agency quoted Berlin sources as saying Adolf Hitler already had moved his field headquarters from Smolensk, 210 miles west of Moscow, to a city in Southern Russia.

Other Red Army forces driving northwest from Kaluga, 110 miles southwest of Moscow, were reported more than halfway on their 90-mile trek to Vyazma, on the Moscow-Smolensk road, after smashing a German regiment of the 216th Division in the Mosalsk area 50 miles northeast of Lyudinovo which the Soviet yesterday declared retaken.

Officers Captured

Dispatches broadcast by the Moscow radio said the regiment in the Mosalsk area had been rushed to the Russian front from France. The commanders of a light transport column and a Nazi antitank group, and other officers were captured in this action midway between Lyudinovo and Mosalsk, the Soviets said.

The regular midnight communiqué reported new localities taken in the steady Russian push westward, but did not name them.

Two battalions of German infantry were annihilated yesterday by Red airmen attacking along the western front, and one troop train also was destroyed, the communiqué said.

Driven Back Nine Miles

Kuibyshev dispatches said the Germans had been unable to retrench themselves on the frozen Moscow front and that in one sector they were pushed back nine miles in a single day.

Ski troops, playing a more and more important role in the fighting, were declared to have knifed silently behind the Germans in another area, wiped out a heavily armed Nazi garrison and captured a village.

In still another sector the Russians said the German retreat had become so hurried and disorganized that only small detachments of automatic riflemen were left behind as a covering force.

Hitler's High Command admitted that the battered German armies had been thrown back to the Valdai Hills, the upper starting point of last October's German drive against Moscow which the Führer boasted would be the "last great, decisive victory" of 1941.

The Nazi High Command also reported quickening action on the Southern (Ukraine) Front, where the Red Armies of Marshal Semyon Timoshenko are driving to recapture Kharkov, the Russian "Pittsburgh."

Finns Claim Gains

HELSINGFORS, Finland, Jan. 13 (AP)—A five-day offensive of Red Army troops to recapture Povenets, north of Lake Onega on the Eastern Front, was crushed and two Soviet infantry regiments and a ski brigade were virtually exterminated, a Finnish war bulletin said today.

Some of the battalions of the ski brigade which penetrated a peninsula southwest of the city at the mouth of the Stalin Canal were wiped out to the last man, the communiqué said.

Riksdag to Weigh Five-Year Program For Swedish Arms

STOCKHOLM, Jan. 13 (AP)—A new five-year plan for Swedish armament which will increase the number of heavy tanks, antitank weapons and automatic infantry weapons is to be presented to the Swedish Riksdag shortly.

Defense Minister Per Edvin Skoeld said that the eight-year plan announced in 1936 has been finished well ahead of schedule in 1941.

The new plan will give the Swedish Army a proportionately larger mobile force than any other army. Its navy will get new submarines, destroyers and motor torpedo boats. Coast artillery will be strengthened and air forces increased to the maximum of production capacity.

Extra costs of the program were estimated at 750,000,000 crowns yearly (about $340,000,000).

Vacuum Oil to Pay Men in War Service

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 13—Employees of the Socony-Vacuum Oil Company entering military service will receive full company pay for the first two months, after which each employee with dependents will continue to receive 50 per cent of his pay, less the Army compensation, it was announced today. The plan is effective from Dec. 8.

In addition, such employees will be given a leave of absence for the duration of the war, it was stated, and the company will reinstate employees with the same seniority benefits, provided that no change in the operation of the business makes this impossible.

Chetnik Chief War Minister

LONDON, Jan. 13 (AP) — Gen. Draja Mihailovitch, who remained in the mountains of Yugoslavia to continue an organized guerrilla opposition to the German and Italian Occupation armies, last night was named War, Navy, and Air Force Minister by King Peter of the Yugoslav Government-in-Exile here.

Slobodan Jovanovitch, Vice-Premier, was named Prime Minister and Deputy Minister of War, to succeed Gen. Dusan Simovitch in a "change from a military to a political leadership which must speak authoritatively for Serbs, Croats and Slovenes," the announcement said.

General Simovitch was offered "a post of high importance" in the Yugoslav war effort, but the announcement did not name the post nor say whether he had accepted it.

It was General Simovitch who engineered the coup d'état last spring in Belgrade just before the Axis invasion.

Mr. Yovanovitch is a former Belgrade University professor known for advocacy of Yugoslav unity and for his firm views on democracy.

De Gaulle Says Nazis Can't Win French Aid

LONDON, Jan. 13 (AP)—Free French Leader Gen. Charles de Gaulle told the English-Speaking Union in an address today that the German enemy has "very little hope of obtaining the active assistance of the French nation in this war.

"He knows well that his very presence on the soil of the country and the hope of liberation are sufficient to render any real reconciliation impracticable for the moment," he said. "That is the very reason why the shameful objurations of his accomplices at Vichy, begging the man whom they call conqueror to give back prisoners and restrict the occupation or stop looting can never come to anything."

Havard Is Appointed To Fill Vichy Post

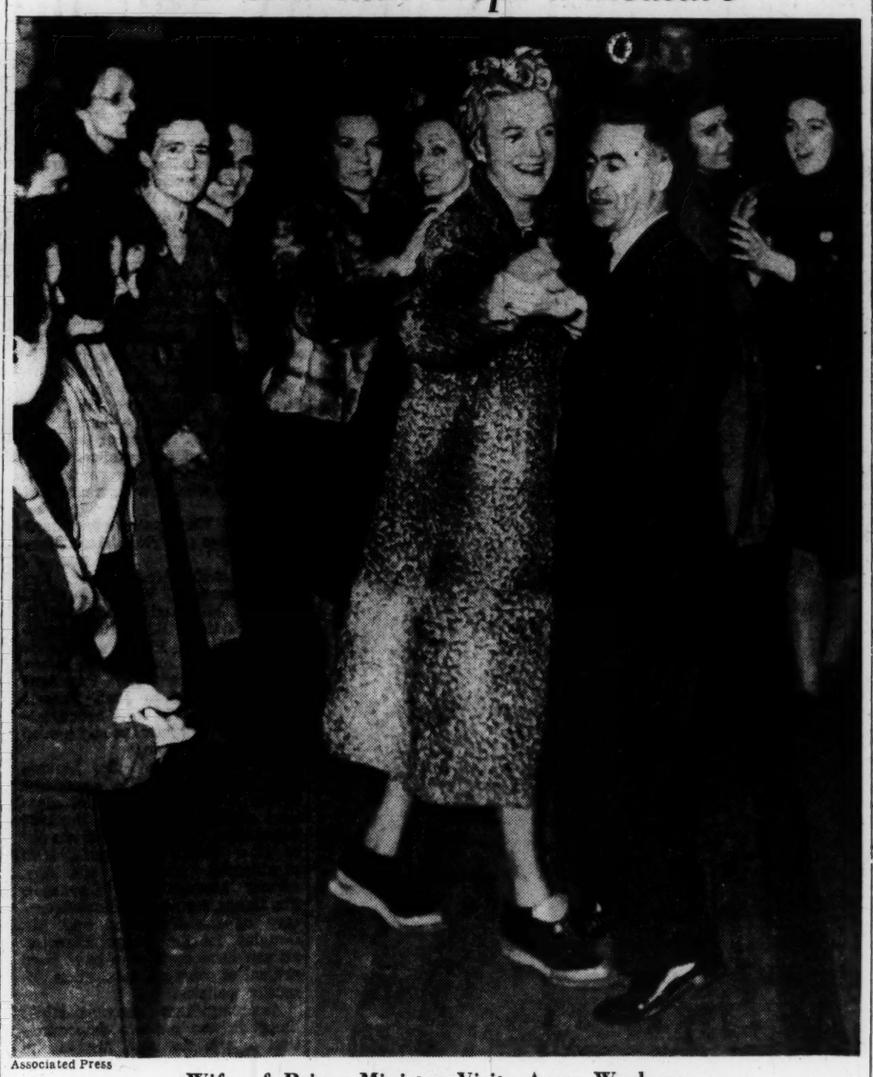
LONDON, Jan. 13 (AP)—M. R. Havard, Paris representative of the Vichy Information Bureau, has been named Chief of Cabinet by interior Minister Pierre Pucheu to succeed the late Yves Paringaux, Reuters said yesterday in quoting a Rome dispatch.

M. Paringaux's body was found a week ago on a railway track southeast of Paris, and the manner of his killing never has been explained officially. He had been charged with repressing anti-German activities in France.

When Is An Egg Fresh?

Several States have laws forbidding the sale of eggs as "fresh" unless the eggs are laid within their borders, says the Department of Commerce.

Mrs. Churchill Trips a Measure



Associated Press

Wife of Prime Minister Visits Arms Workers

Just where in the North of England isn't to be told, but that Mrs. Winston Churchill is doing her part, along with her husband, to promote morale in the British Isles is to be told and seen as well. Here she is dancing with an employee of an arms factory in the North of England during a visit she made to a hostel tenanted by girls who work in the factory, most of whom were shop girls from the south of England.

Occupied Nations Resolve To Punish Axis' Violence

LONDON, Jan. 13 (AP)—The text of a resolution signed today by representatives of nine occupied countries in a ceremony in St. James's Palace follows:

Whereas Germany since the beginning of the present conflict, which arose out of her policy of aggression, has instituted in occupied countries a regime of terror characterized in particular by imprisonments, mass expulsions, execution of hostages and massacres,

And whereas these acts of violence are being similarly perpetrated by allies and associates of the Reich and in certain countries by accomplices of the occupying power,

And whereas international solidarity is necessary in order to avoid repression of these acts of violence simply by acts of vengeance on the part of the general public and in order to satisfy the sense of justice of the civilized world,

Recalling that international law and, in particular, the convention signed at The Hague in 1907 regarding laws and customs of land warfare do not permit belligerents in occupied countries to perpetrate acts of violence against civilians to bring into disrepute laws in force or to overthrow national institutions,

The undersigned representatives of the Government of Belgium, the Government of Czechoslovakia, the Free French National Committee, the Government of Greece, the Government of Luxemburg, the Government of the Netherlands, the Government of Norway, the Government of Poland and the Government of Yugoslavia

1. Affirm that acts of violence thus perpetrated against civilian populations are at variance with accepted ideas concerning acts of war and political offences as these are understood by civilized nations;

2. Take note of the declaration made in this respect on Oct. 25, 1941, by the President of the United States of America and the British Prime Minister;

3. Place amongst their principal war aims punishment through the channel of organized justice of those guilty and responsible for these crimes, whether they have ordered them, perpetrated them or in any way participated in them;

4 Determine in the spirit of international solidarity to see to it that (a) those guilty and responsible, whatever their nationality, are sought for, handed over to justice and judged; (b) that sentences pronounced are carried out

Colonization Plan For White Russia Studied by Nazis

BERN, Switzerland, Jan. 13 (AP)—The German Government is reported by the Budapest publication, Southeast Economist, to be planning a colonization project in occupied parts of Russia.

[The article apparently took no account of the Russian offensive, which is rapidly regaining formerly captured territory.]

The chief area now under consideration is White Russia, it was said, and the German Ministry of Agriculture is trying to get farmers from Germany, Holland, and Denmark to settle there as a solid "Nordic" bloc.

Prospects were offered 50 to 100 acres of land each.

Settlers also are sought for the Baltic States and other regions where workers are scarce because of recruiting, forced evacuation, and other factors.

The article states that all real estate in occupied Russian territory has been declared the property of the Reich and all tenants ordered to pay rent to German administrators.

Argentine Aloofness Faces Plan for American Unity

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, Jan. 13 (AP)—United States Undersecretary of State Sumner Welles, encouraged by conversations with Brazil's Government leaders, went into an all-day series of conferences with American foreign ministers today to discuss relations between this Hemisphere and the Axis nations.

Though he expressed satisfaction over his talks with President Vargas and Foreign Minister Oswaldo Aranha of Brazil, there was a possibility the day would produce the first clash of United States and Argentine views on the formation of an all-American anti-Axis front.

Argentina's reluctance to enter into any military alliances was regarded as the chief obstacle to unanimous action in the Pan-American Conference opening Thursday—and Mr. Welles was expected to hold his first meeting with Argentine Foreign Minister Ruiz Guinazu late in the day.

After his first press conference, Mr. Welles scheduled 12 more calls, beginning with Foreign Ministers Solf y Muro of Peru, Matienzo of Bolivia, and Argana of Paraguay this morning.

A highly-placed official declared that 19 of the Republics were ready to approve a declaration severing all relations with the Axis powers, and a twentieth—Chile—is expected to fall in line when its delegation arrives today.

The official made it clear that Argentina's attitude alone was in doubt.

Mr. Welles, who arrived yesterday at the head of the Washington delegation, voiced confidence in the success of the conference and said he had no doubt it would result in decisions rendering "this Hemisphere impregnable from attack."

Confident of Success

Regardless of what the Buenos Aires Government decides, the opinion prevailed here that there could be no compromise as was the case at the Panama and Havana Conferences, when Argentina's individualistic stand forced modification of Hemisphere projects.

Should Argentina hew to the policy outlined last week by Señor Ruiz Guinazu, who said his Government was opposed to any pre-belligerent measures or any military alliances, the other nations were expected to say to Argentina in effect:

"You go your way and we'll go ours."

Possible modification of this policy, however, was seen in the action of leaders of three opposition blocs in the Argentine Chamber of Deputies, who yesterday called upon Acting President Castillo to convoke a special session of Congress to study "urgent fundamental problems" facing the nation.

Thus far Argentina's only deviation from strict neutrality has been to recognize the United States as a nonbelligerent and open its ports to unlimited stays by United States warships.

The arriving delegates, meanwhile, busied themselves with discussion of the less spectacular but nonetheless vital economic problems of the Hemisphere.

The first of these is the problem of supplying more manganese, iron ore, tin, and rubber to the North American war machine. Informed sources said the goal would be to increase and speed production, but it was recognized that finding cargo space for an expanded output would prove difficult.

The South American nations also showed concern over the threat to their domestic economies involved in the new two-ocean war, and awaited some statement from Mr. Welles concerning measures which the United States might take to provide them with essential imports.

Transportation again threatened to be the yardstick in dealing with this problem.

Agenda of Conference

The official agenda of the conference is as follows:

1. Methods for preserving sovereignty and territorial integrity of the American Republics, including: methods to be taken in each country against foreign elements which endanger peace and security of the country; exchange of information among the Republics on presence of undesirable foreigners; study of measures which may be taken by the Republics for reconstruction of world order.

2. Methods for strengthening economic solidarity among the Republics: control of exports and conservation of basic and strategic materials; increases of production of strategic materials; guarantee of essential imports to each country for maintenance of domestic economy; maintenance of adequate maritime transports; control of economic and commercial activities of foreigners which may endanger any of the Republics.

British Researchists Hit Allied Lack of Planning

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Jan. 13—Outspoken criticism of lack of planning in the use of natural science in the war effort was voiced at the meeting of the Association of Scientific Workers here over the week end.

The association, which represents thousands of research workers—mostly younger men and women—organized into orthodox trade unions, urged that a "technical planning committee" should be set up with sufficient executive authority to see that the nation's technical resources, both in ability and material, are used to the greatest effect.

An Executive Committee report said that a technical planning committee should ascertain the needs of various departments—the armed services, the civil population and industrial needs—and then act as a clearing house for information regarding available industrial resources. The committee would serve as a co-ordinating link not only between the services and industry, but also between workers, industry and Parliament.

The report said there was "a growing sense of frustration among the large numbers of scientific and technical workers because they are not being fully used in the country's war effort."

What Experience Has Shown

Experiences of the past two years, it said, have shown:

1. That many natural scientists and engineers aren't being used on war work, but directed instead to the development of materials and apparatus useful only in the period of postwar competition.

2. That many others nominally engaged on war work aren't given enough to do.

3. There is at present no system for providing teams of scientific and technical workers not fully occupied with further problems.

4. There is a great waste of time due to the overlapping of work carried on in laboratories and design departments of similar undertakings.

The report concludes that "there is in fact no provision for a proper pooling of information, and there is a lack of contact between the Design Department of the Ministries and the people in charge of production."

Inefficiency Charged

Cases were quoted of inefficient use of technical personnel. Other charges of inefficiency were made by R. E. Foster, technical assistant at the Napier Airplane Engine Factory.

"In our research department we found that the management didn't place sufficient importance on the part which research and development actually play in the production of engines," Mr. Foster said.

There is an insufficient allocation of funds for new equipment and also a lack of space, while due attention is not given to the findings and recommendations of the Research Department, he said. Lack of collaboration between the production and research departments, he added, leads to many unnecessary mistakes. He also referred to the lack of scientific planning and management and the lack of co-operation between management and staff and between staff workers and manual workers.

There were allusions to underpayment of research workers. In one important factory the average range of all junior members of the Research Department up to the age of 21 was stated to be only £2 6s. weekly. The average wage of all senior members over 25 was only about £6 5s. weekly.

The need for attaching natural scientists to a higher command and building up the number of young research workers attached to field armies was emphasized by Prof. H. Levy of the Imperial College of Science and Technology. He attributed much of the success of the German and Russian Armies to the fact they had gone in for technical planning on a large scale while the British hadn't.

"Equivalent to Sabotage"

Prof. J. D. Bernal of Birkbeck College said contributions of natural science workers to the war effort were meeting with opposition from management, industry and from the Government. He declared that in the last few months the opposition to the scientists was "equivalent to sabotage" in the case of some departments.

The number of engineers and research workers on central register was reported as having risen from 65,000 in May, 1940, to 167,000 in December, 1941. Recently the armed services, it was brought out, have sent hundreds of young men to complete their technical training at technical colleges and training centers.

D. P. Riley, foreign relations officer of the Association, said: "All the Allies have still a great deal to learn from each other on the scientific and technical side of war production. There is a close contact between this country and the United States, but it needs extending to younger research workers. The liaison is too much at the top and doesn't seem to penetrate down to the rank and file scientists."

Scientific research officers should be appointed to all Allied Embassies, said Mr. Riley.

Mexico and U. S. Set Up Joint Defense Commission

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13—A new high in American-Mexican relations, with marked significance for America's war effort and for the postwar relations between the two neighbors, came today with the formation of a joint Mexican-United States Defense Commission.

While indicating a notable success for the Administration's good neighbor policy, the new commission will greatly simplify the task of protecting both the Panama Canal and the Pacific coastline of Southwestern United States.

The Mexican-United States Commission is expected to work in the same manner as the joint Canadian-United States Defense Commission which has been in existence for well over a year. It will co-ordinate the land, air and sea defenses of both countries wherever it is obvious that these overlap and dovetail.

Observers here are also inclined to attribute diplomatic significance to the fact that the commission's establishment was announced just prior to the opening of the Inter-American Conference of Foreign Ministers in Rio de Janeiro.

The United States is obviously anxious to obtain as strong moral, economic and belligerent backing from the 20 Latin-American republic as possible and it is believed that closer ties between this country and its nearest neighbor to the south will have a favorable effect upon the rest of Latin America.

The White House has announced that the commission will hold its first meeting soon in Washington.

The Mexican members of the commission are Brig. Gen. Miguel S. Gonzalez Cadena and Brig. Gen. Thomas Sanchez Hernandez. The American members are Vice Admiral Alfred Wilkinson Johnson and Lieut. Gen. Stanley Dunbar Embick.

General Embick is one of the country's top-flight warriors, heading the Army's War Plans Division, and is a member of the Canadian-American Defense Board. General Gonzalez, although technically a military man, has served as liaison man between the Mexican Army and Navy and will be the latter's spokesman on the Commission.

The meeting will await General Hernandez's return from the Rio de Janeiro Conference.

Foremost among the problems to be taken up by the commission and its staff of specialists will be coordination of both countries' efforts to see to it that Mexico's long and sparsely-populated West Coast, particularly that of Lower California, cannot be used by the Japanese as a haven for solitary raiders or a possible expeditionary force.

The commission will also deal with the necessity for the closest possible watch on the approaches to the Panama Canal. It is thought possible that the members might likewise renew study of the long-deferred project to construct a canal across the South Mexican isthmus of Tehuantepec connecting the Pacific Ocean with the Gulf of Mexico.

Lincoln Statue Does Its Bit for Britain

LONDON, Jan. 13 (AP)—Abraham Lincoln's statue in Parliament Square has been stripped of its protecting iron fence to boost Britain's scrap iron supply.

It was announced today, however, that special guards would be assigned to watch over the statue to prevent possible vandalism.

George Washington's statue in the National Gallery grounds facing Trafalgar Square still is protected by a railing.

250,000 Belgians Working for Nazis

NEW YORK, Jan. 13 (AP)—The Belgian Information Center reports that the Germans have stripped Belgium of 250,000 men and women, representing a fifth of the country's working class, and put them to work in Nazi industries.

Another 30,000 skilled workers were declared to have been taken to Northern France to work in the Todt organization, which builds roads and fortifications.

Argentina Discloses Plans To Sell Wheat to Spain

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, Jan. 13 (AP)—The Finance Ministry announced yesterday that Argentina was prepared to sell 160,000 tons of wheat to Spain for 15,000,000 pesos (approximately $4,500,000) under a new agreement whereby the Madrid Government plans to send ships immediately to take the crop.

The Agriculture Ministry issued a decree forbidding the re-exportation of rubber or rubber products from Argentina, and also said that an importation of rubber would require special permission.

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Australia and America Linked by Mutual Defense Needs

Men now aiding defense of Singapore look to United States for help in repelling Japanese.

Wide World-Associated Press

NEW YORK, Jan. 13 — Across the broad waters of the Pacific, Australia has linked its destiny in war to the United States.

The outbreak of the Pacific struggle has drawn the two nations closer together and today the Australian Commonwealth is looking to the United States for aid as much as to the mother country. America is already planning to make its Southwest Pacific base at Darwin.

Australia jumped into the struggle immediately after England went to war. Wherever the warriors of Britain have fought, the "Aussies" have been there acquitting themselves bravely.

They were in Greece and Crete. They are in England and Libya, and they were at Tobruk, helping hold the little desert fortress during its gallant stand. They were in Palestine and Syria and now they're aiding in the defense of Singapore.

To them, two years ago, the conflict was far away. Now it has moved into Australia's back yard, and for the first time in the country's history, a foe is maneuvering for possible invasion.

Nazi Pressure on Japan

A German spokesman recently urged Japan to invade Australia, casually dismissing the defenders as an ill-trained and ill-equipped army consisting of a mere handful of effectives.

But invasion wouldn't be so simple with Australia fully mobilized, with the British holding on to Singapore, the Dutch hitting from the East Indies, the Chinese developing counter offensives, and the United States developing its Pacific strategy.

Actually, Australia already has almost half its 1,200,000 men of military age (18 to 40) under arms, with thousands more in the Home Guard and its industrial strength growing rapidly.

As a basis of comparison, if the United States were mobilized on the same footing, it would have 4,000,000 air volunteers and 17,000,000 men under arms.

Australia's exact naval strength is a military secret, but during the last two years the personnel has been expanded more than three times. A shipbuilding program launched in 1940 calls for the ultimate construction of 60 warships.

Expansion of Air Force

It's the same story of speed and expansion in the Royal Australian Air Force. Six years ago this fighting unit was composed of but few first-line planes and 822 officers and men. Since that time the personnel has been expanded from 16 to 18 times and it may be assumed the supply of planes and equipment has kept pace. This would mean Australia has somewhere near 2,000 first-line fighting ships—their own and imports—in readiness today.

In building up the Empire air armada, Australia promised 30,000 highly trained air crew personnel in addition to 27,500 men for its own ground crews. And the promise has been kept. Up to July, 1941, more than 190,000 recruits had applied to join the RAAF.

Under the impetus of war, Australia's munitions industry has been expanded tremendously. For every man at a bench or lathe in 1939, there now are at least 20. The nation's industrial and technical development, experts say, has been pushed 20 years ahead of its normal expansion.

Improvement on Devices

Just a week before the war, there arrived in Australia from Germany a German-made cartridge gauging machine. It was a marvel of intricate machinery—but war meant there could be no more from this source. So the technicians of an Australian firm went to work to copy it.

The Australians boast that the copies are even better than the original and doing marvelous work against the enemy who created it.

Great strides, too, have been made in the airplane industry. Starting from scratch, the Australians now have about 1,000 ships which they manufactured themselves. Probably their best warplane is the Bristol Beaufort, a medium range twin-engine torpedo bomber which is getting into volume production.

For more than 100 years the Australians concentrated on farming and mining, buying most of their manufactured goods overseas. But the war has changed the picture drastically until today 20 per cent of the population is directly dependent on the factories.

This infant industry is producing much of the farm and industrial machinery needed in Australia and in addition is turning out rifles, machine guns, field guns, antitank and antiaircraft weapons, armored cars, aircraft and automobile engines, warplanes, and ships.

Wide World

Spectacular Progress Made in Preparation of Defense Against Attack and for Offensive

Formation of fighters of the Australian Air Force is shown in view at upper left. These are Australian-built Wirraway dive bombers, guarding the skies around Australia's vast coast line. At left center one sees troops training a man in the operation of a Bren gun carrier. Below are representatives of the three armed forces, a flier, a sailor, and a soldier. At upper right warmly clad observers on the Australian cruiser Perth keep a sharp lookout for a "surprise" attack. Australia's exact naval strength is a military secret, but during the past two years the personnel has been expanded more than three times. At lower right: Young Australian artillerymen enter with zest into their training, their guns ready to repel any attack by the aggressor in the Pacific, the Japanese. Besides the men in the regular military forces Australia has a large Home Guard force. The Commonwealth's industrial power is rising rapidly.

Japanese Footholds in Indies Weaken Allied Defense Lineup

By Kirke L. Simpson
Wide World-Associated Press

Japanese seizure of two strategic footholds in the Dutch East Indies marks a further deterioration of Allied defensive dispositions in the China Sea, although at indicated heavy cost in ships and men to the enemy.

Firmly based on Tarakan Island in Dutch Borneo and on the eastern tip of the Celebes, Nipponese planes and U-boats would be an additional menace to Allied Naval forces attempting to reach the China Sea from the South Pacific. Tarakan is less than 200 miles from the northern entrance to Macassar Strait. The Minahassa tip of Celebes Island is only 400 miles south of Davao Gulf on Mindanao, doubling the threat to that Celebes Sea passage to the China Sea. It also is within 300 miles of Amboina, Dutch Island Naval base in the Banda Sea.

The Java Sea passage to the China Sea between Malaya and Borneo is also blocked by the enemy. Bombers from above Singapore could range over it, also those based in Sarawak, Borneo. Natuna Island, midway of the passage, also is held by the Japanese.

This double or triple sealing of southern approaches to the China Sea could account for Japanese invasion of Dutch key points. The make-up of Japanese convoys sighted and attacked suggests that the Japanese are throwing large forces into this drive against the Indies.

Up to date it has cost the Japanese a heavier toll in transports and fighting ships than landings in the Philippines, or the initial attacks on Singapore and Hong Kong. Allied air defense tempo is rising to warn Tokyo that it dare not lose time.

Allied counter air attacks from Burma on Japanese bases in Thailand are also intensifying, indicating that a British-Chinese flanking attack behind the enemy drive at Singapore may be impending. The Japanese have still 150 miles to go to invest the great fortress base.

Tokyo clearly expects naval as well as air incursions from the south. It is taking extreme risks to block all southern approaches to the China Sea before the Allies get set for that. Yet, meanwhile, developments both on the Malay Peninsula and on Luzon point toward slow and costly siege operations.

British defense lines above Singapore appear to be about half their original width. If the Japanese claim to have taken Olongapo at the head of Subic Bay is true, Gen. Douglas Mac Arthur has also further shortened his Bataan Peninsula defense lines.

That means intensified resistance in both cases and concentration of defensive fire power. The narrowing fronts also mean lack of room for deployment of superior Japanese numbers, compelling frontal attacks with inevitably disproportionate Japanese losses; and further loss of time before the enemy can really concentrate on a Dutch Indies invasion. Time is the vital element of Japanese strategy.

China to Put All Resources Into Fight for South Seas

CHUNGKING, China, Jan. 13 (AP)—Declaring that there was no question about the importance of Singapore and the Netherlands East Indies to all the Allies, a Chinese spokesman said today that China is ready to throw all its resources of man power into the struggle now spread across the South Seas.

"Russia, remote as she might seem, also is vitally affected as her supply route through the Persian Gulf is involved," he told a press conference.

"We have reason for confidence in the great battle of the South Seas. Reinforcements are on the way," he declared.

"China expects all Chinese living in the South Seas to do their duty," he added.

Meanwhile field dispatches reported today that Chinese forces had launched an offensive against the Japanese-held cities of Hwaiyang, Taiking, Chicheng and Luyi, which form the points of a square measuring roughly 35 miles from corner to corner in northeast Honan Province.

The dispatches declared that several hundred Japanese troops comprising the garrison of a village just north of Hwaiyang had been wiped out during the first phase of the push.

A Japanese column in the neighboring Province of Anhwei to the east, apparently en route to aid the Honan forces, was said to have been beaten back.

Meanwhile broken remnants of the Japanese Army retreating from the ill-starred assault on the Hunan Province Capital of Changsha, to the south, were said to have succeeded in breaking through a Chinese cordon along the Milo River only to find their further withdrawal blocked by other Chinese units.

A Chinese Army spokesman declared that 80 per cent of a Japanese column of 8,000 to 9,000 men, dispatched from the Yangtze River port of Yochow in an attempt to relieve these trapped troops, had been wiped out and predicted there soon would be no Japanese troops south of the Milo River.

He estimated total Japanese casualties to date in the Changsha campaign at 45,000, to 50,000 men.

Reports reaching here that Japanese troops wearing fur coats and caps recently had been seen moving southward along the Tientsin-Pukow Railway were interpreted here as an indication that the Japanese had been withdrawing forces from Manchukuo.

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Sabotage Grows in Poland

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—According to information coming to Polish circles here sabotage in Poland is on the increase, particularly on lines of communication to Russia. Since practically all the supplies and troops going to the Eastern front from the Reich and German occupied countries must cross Polish territory these railways and highways are of incalculable importance to the Germans. To protect them from destruction it has been necessary to organize regular guards, reported now to number approximately 40,000 men.

The first week of November a bridge across the Przemsyl was badly damaged. The German authorities made mass arrests in the district. A four day interruption in traffic resulted from the damage done to this bridge.

On Nov. 10 one of the roads leading east from Warsaw was made impassable by digging a huge hole and then covering it so that the trap was not noticeable. A truck transport column proceeding over this route thus met with disaster. The first truck, filled with war material, fell into the hidden hole and blew up and the two trucks following were destroyed by the explosion. The road for a distance of about 200 meters was completely torn up.

On another occasion the director of the Warsaw communications division was on an inspection tour from Warsaw to Bialystok. His car came in contact with explosive material on the road and both he and his chauffeur were killed.

Word comes that military storehouses in Warsaw are now filled with lumber destined to be used in the building of barracks for the troops on the Russian front. The continual sabotage of communication lines and the understandable delay and overcrowding of what means and usable keep this material in Warsaw. The same is true of clothing for these soldiers. There are piles of warm clothing stacked and waiting in Warsaw warehouses while the men suffer from cold.

War in Last Phase In Smuts' Opinion

CAPE TOWN, Jan. 13 (AP)—Field Marshal Jan Christiaan Smuts, the South African leader, believes that "the war has entered the last and most dangerous phase."

"By pushing Japan into the war, Germany has mobilized her last resources," Field Marshal Smuts said in opening a war fair.

Lothian's Estate Valued at £464,199

LONDON, Jan. 13 (AP) — The Marquis of Lothian, late British Ambassador to Washington, left an estate of £464,199, it was announced today. The names of the heirs have not been disclosed.

Successor to his title as Marquis of Lothian was a young cousin, Peter Francis Walter Kerr.

Is Attack on Malta Near?

LONDON, Jan. 13 (AP)—Reports that German troops were being massed in Italy for an attack on the British Mediterranean island base of Malta and in western Europe and Norway as a precaution against a possible invasion from Britain appeared today in London newspapers.

The Daily Mail, in a dispatch datelined Madrid, said advices from Rome reported German reinforcements pouring into Italy to points from Brindisi to Syracuse.

"The concentrations of German troops all face Malta," the report said. It added that the expected assault would be carried out almost exclusively by the German Air Force and was looked for within "10 days or three weeks."

The Daily Express meanwhile said that Royal Air Force fliers had observed "significant movements by German forces into western Europe and Norway since Adolf Hitler took over personal command of the German Army."

"Most of the reinforcements are being massed in the western parts of Occupied France," the newspaper said. "Hitler may have sent his troops to these two countries to be prepared for a possible invasion from Britain."

The recent increase in the number of daily air raids on Malta already had led British observers to speculate on the likelihood that the next Axis invasion attempt might be directed against that stubborn British outpost in the central Mediterranean, where it long has been a dagger in the side of Axis naval and North African programs.

Only Monday Malta reported five air raid alarms.

Since the war began, Malta has had more than 1,000 alarms, recently as many as 10 a day.

The importance of the base was indicated on Jan. 7 when the Air Ministry announced that planes from Malta had subjected the Axis airdrome at Castelvetrano, Sicily, to a devastating eight-hour attack, destroying 44 Axis planes and disrupting a big-scale effort to fly troops to the hard-pressed Nazi forces in North Africa.

In an article dealing with the German retreat in Russia, Madrid's only Monday morning paper, Hoja de Lunes, concluded that "all these sacrifices have their compensation, for they permit the organizing and safeguarding of the whole Continent and free large forces for action in another theater of operations."

Shifts Confirmed

STOCKHOLM, Sweden, Jan. 13 (AP)—A special Berlin correspondent for the Stockholm paper Dagens Nyheter reported today that the German High Command confirmed rumors of several changes in the Army High Command on the Russian front but declined to list them for tactical reasons.

The same report said big new forces were being mobilized in Germany, it being stated officially that such mobilization was natural because a great spring offensive would require careful preparations

[This report was similar to but somewhat more specific than one carried from Stockholm Jan. 11 by Reuters, British news agency.

It quoted the Swedish paper Social Demokraten as saying that a German spokesman declared changes in the German Army would be announced "at a suitable time" and would "not be determined by foreign propaganda."]

Axis Seeks Ships

NEW YORK, Jan 13 (AP)—The Italian Government has requisitioned "ships which hitherto have been permitted to navigate for private enterprises," said a Rome dispatch broadcast today by the Vichy Radio and recorded by CBS.

This might point to new Axis operations in the Mediterranean. British military experts are predicting a campaign to seize Malta, observers pointed out.

Sicilians Praised

ROME, Jan. 13 (Andi Agency to AP) — Premier Mussolini today praised the "inflexible courage and patriotism of the people of Sicily" in the face of the British air offensive against their island and expressed "satisfaction" with the "totalitarian manner in which the (Fascist) Party has embraced all Sicilians."

The statement came in reply to a report on the Party's activity on the island during the past year.

[Sicily has been the frequent target of RAF raids on supply bases and communication lines of the Axis Army in Africa.]

British Forces Take Salum

CAIRO, Jan. 13 (AP)—The capture of Salum, tightening Britain's encirclement of hold-out Axis troops in the Halfaya sector, was announced by British Middle East Headquarters today as Imperial vanguards more than 300 miles to the west pressed on the retreating enemy's heels.

Between 7,000 and 8,000 Axis troops were believed to be isolated in the area near the Egyptian-Libyan border.

Salum had been used by the Axis only as an outpost because its harbor is dominated by British artillery and the British also have long held the nearby Salum Barracks. Capture of the village, therefore, was important chiefly as strengthening the siege of the Axis forces.

A Transvaal Scottish regiment took the village, an outlying post of the German-Italian Halfaya Pass position, a communiqué said.

"About 350 prisoners were captured," it reported, "of which rather more than half were German."

Advanced British mechanized forces were reported to have reached the road from Agheila, on the Gulf of Sidra, to Marada, a desert city 70 miles to the south, "along which general line the enemy appears to be preparing to make a stand."

The British Air Force, in addition to providing effective support for the advance troops, were said to have heavily bombed Halfaya.

Balkan Winter Cramps Transport Of Oil for Nazis

BERN, Switzerland, Jan. 12 (AP)—Severe winter weather placed an additional strain on Europe's overburdened transportation facilities today, especially in the Balkans where the Germans tap a large part of their oil supply.

Traffic was restricted in a number of places.

Hungarian railroads ordered a sharp reduction in passenger traffic, including through express trains. Travel on the Danube already was paralyzed by ice, and it was understood that the new Hungarian restrictions were the result of needed rail facilities for moving oil from Rumania to Germany.

Snow stopped rail traffic between Turkey and Southeastern Europe for several days, but travel has been resumed. Spain also had some interruptions in railway service.

Full War News Called Essential To Victory Effort

LONDON, Jan. 13 (AP)—The public must be given full war news "as far as practicable" if it is to make its full war effort, Maj. John Jacob Astor said today in his presidential address to the Empire Press Union.

"Bare bones are not enough," Major Astor, Chairman of The Times of London, said. "It is for newspapers to make the facts live so we may know and understand what part we have to play.

"Can anyone doubt that we have rendered the most helpful service in our power in countering the squalid methods and contemptible purposes of the dictators who have set up new standards and records in lying, misrepresentation and distortion?"

Sir Harry Brittain, journalist, suggested a press conference of all English-speaking nations.

Major Astor and members of the Council were re-elected.

Japanese Concerns Named to Take Over U. S. Firms in Tokyo

TOKYO, Jan. 13 (Official Broadcast Recorded by AP)—By order of the Minister of Finance, Japanese firms have been appointed to administer the business of United States concerns which have branch offices in Japan.

The Japanese film company, Nippon Eigasha, was named to take over the offices of Paramount Films, Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer, Columbia, Warner Brothers, 20th Century Fox, and other film companies.

The Standard-Vacuum Oil Company will be controlled by the Japanese company Hanemon Morita, and the National City Bank of New York by the Yokohama Specie Bank.

Living Costs Soar In Central Europe Despite Precautions

BERN, Switzerland, Jan. 13 (AP)—The cost of living continues to rise in Central European countries despite drastic measures to curtail it.

In Bulgaria capital punishment was decreed for food speculators and each household was limited to a certain amount of foodstuffs, which police will check in searches of each home.

Tobacco prices increased an average of 60 per cent in Croatia, while the price of newspaper also increased.

The bread ration was cut to 220 grams (7.7 ounces) daily in Slovakia and fat and oil supplies were deficient. The domestic corn crop was described as insignificant.

Shoes in Slovakia reached astronomical prices, tobacco was up 70 per cent over last year and the coffee ration was 50 grams (1.7 ounces) monthly.

In Prague eight persons were fined and imprisoned for illegal trading in food and livestock.

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U. S. Central Office Asked To Aid Small Business

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13 — Confiding to each other how even they get the "run-around" in Washington these days, mayors of the nation's largest cities today demanded a central office where small manufacturers can fix up defense contracts with the Government.

Mayor James W. Kilner, of Hazelton, Pa., a city in the anthracite region, told Contract Distribution Chief Floyd B. Odlum, "We went to your office, but they sent us to Social Security. They sent us to a man named Boyer in Ordnance and he sent us to a Mr. Wright whose secretary sent us back to Mr. Odlum."

Mayor Edward J. Kelly, of Chicago, told fellow mayors at their annual conference here that even he who has been in Washington "500 times" sometimes gets shunted around from place to place nowadays.

The Chicago mayor, in a conference address, advocated establishment of a central office where manufacturers could obtain information. "The process today is far too complicated for the average small business man to follow," he declared.

Reporting "slight evidence" that the Government has now begun "the reaching down process" to utilize small business, Mayor Kelly recommended larger payments to small business than to big contractors for the same items as an "economically sound policy" at this time. He also urged establishment of regional bidding as a definite Government commitment, and softening of other iron-clad bidding procedures.

The mayors badgered Mr. Odlum at length to give them pointers on "where to go and who to see in Washington."

"Where can I go for a priority on materials to build a road to a defense plant?" Mayor Bridges of Saginaw, Mich., wanted to know.

"You'll have no trouble getting that," Mr. Odlum assured him. "Go to OPM."

"Yes," protested the mayor, "but I want to see the person who can give it to me."

Mayor Richard O. Johnson, of Lincoln, Neb., urged that manufacturers wanting to convert or subcontract be given the necessary information in their own states instead of having to come to Washington.

Aliens Encouraged To Yield Weapons

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 13—In order that enemy aliens will be encouraged to turn over to the police pistols and other weapons forbidden under the Sullivan Act rather than throw them away where children or criminals might find them, Assistant District Attorney Harold X. McGowan has asked police to "go easy" on summary arrests where there was no willful intent to violate the law.

If aliens disposed of their weapons by throwing them into ash barrels or vacant lots, they might come into the hands of youths or criminals, Mr. McGowan said in felony court yesterday, whereas a relaxation of the law regarding enemy aliens would persuade them to surrender their weapons. Attorney General Francis Biddle has ordered all enemy aliens to surrender weapons of any kind and all shortwave radios and cameras.

On the recommendation of Mr. McGowan, four men who had complied with the Federal order by turning over weapons to the police were discharged by Magistrate Palmieri, who held that merely a technical violation had occurred in each case.

Improper Use of Flag Draws Fine of $50

DETROIT, Jan. 13 (AP)—For using an American flag as an automobile radiator cover and permitting his dog to lie on it, Mathew Lederer must contribute $50 to the Red Cross. That was the sentence imposed yesterday by Recorder's Judge Arthur E. Gordon at Mr. Lederer's arraignment on a charge of defiling the flag.

"There are a group of boys who put up a great fight for our flag on Wake Island," Judge Gordon told Mr. Lederer. "You apparently do not regard the flag very highly." If the Red Cross doesn't receive Mr. Lederer's contribution within two weeks, he must spend 90 days in jail.

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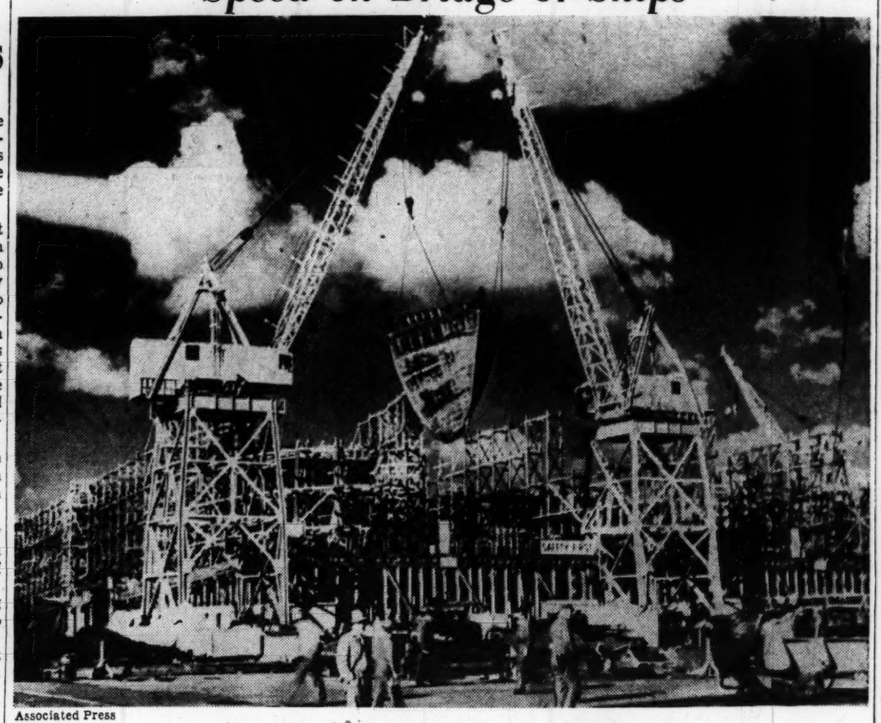

Associated Press

American Answer to Submarine Warfare

The entire forepeak section of a Liberty ship's bow made of prefabricated material is hoisted into place on the ways at the California Shipbuilding Corporation's yard at Wilmington, Calif. Prefabrication of large sections of the 352 Liberty ships now under construction or contracted for is being employed to make possible greater speed in the shipbuilding program of the United States.

U. S. Taking Firm Measures To Foil Axis 'Fifth Column'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13—The Government is taking new and energetic measures to counter the Axis "fifth column" in the United States.

These measures are directed toward the more rigid control of enemy aliens, toward the protection of the armed forces from subversive influences, and toward the uncovering of Fascist-inspired propaganda throughout the country.

Results thus far suggest that Federal officials have to deal with a considerable web of enemy intrigue and espionage seeking to hamper America's united war effort. They show that substantial and reassuring headway is being made.

In three main directions the latest developments are these:

Army G-Men — A specially trained group of officers and men are functioning as an army unit counter-intelligence corps, the War Department announced. These are the G-men of the military forces and are serving as special agents in the detection and investigation of espionage, sabotage, disloyalty, and general subversive activity wherever found in the Army.

This corps springs from the intelligence police unit which was established by the United States in the World War and whose agents served with success both at home and abroad. The corps assisted in exposing many enemy spies in France and also in frustrating several attempts at sabotage against important installations of the A. E. F.

Potential members of the corps must have basic military training and are assigned to this work only after they have passed intensive investigators' training courses embracing specialized study in methods of counter intelligence, fingerprint recording, photography, explosives, jujitsu and other subjects.

One of the many cases recently solved by agents of the corps involved the comparative analysis of the handwriting of unidentified persons who had been sending inflammatory and insulting communications to high Government authorities. In investigating the case the agents unearthed an organization of subversive individuals whose connection with enemy activities was not previously known.

Enemy Aliens—Francis Biddle, Attorney General, disclosed that increasingly strict methods of surveillance will be applied to dangerous aliens. He said it was the desire of the Department of Justice to keep the number of necessary detentions to the minimum consistent with absolute safety of the nation.

"However," he added, "the nation is at war, and if there is to be any error, that error must be on the safe side for America. We cannot afford and we shall not take any chances."

Mr. Biddle announced that the Justice Department has apprehended 3,034 enemy aliens—persons whose freedom of movement is considered dangerous to the security of the United States—among whom are 1,263 Germans, 231 Italians, and 1,540 Japanese.

Axis Propaganda—A wide pattern of subversive and Fascist organizations, which the government charges is directed and financed by George Sylvester Viereck, German propagandist, is emerging from testimony being taken in the Federal District Court here in the Government's case against George Hill, under indictment for perjury.

George Hill, Secretary to Representative Hamilton Fish (R) of New York, was indicted by a Federal grand jury sitting in the District of Columbia on Oct. 24, 1941, on a charge of perjury before that body. The jury has been engaged in investigating Nazi propaganda activities from July 2, 1941, to the present time.

The indictment against Mr. Hill charges that he "unlawfully, feloniously, and willfully" perjured himself when testifying concerning the removal of certain mail sacks containing reprints from the Congressional Record, franked envelopes, and other material, from the residence of Prescott Dennett, 1430 Rhode Island Avenue, N. W., Washington, and the storage of certain sacks on the sixth floor of the new House Office Building.

Mr. Hill's counsel claims this evidence was a "plant."

The indictment further charges that Mr. Hill perjured himself when he testified that he did not know and had had no conversations with or referring to, and no dealings whatever with Mr. Viereck, also indicted by the same grand jury.

The Government's case, presented by William Power Maloney and Edward J. Hickey, special assistants to the Attorney General, is predicated on testimony given to the grand jury by Mr. Viereck in which Mr. Viereck stated that he did know Mr. Hill, and on testimony of employees of the House Office Building, that contrary to his statement, Mr. Hill did give directions concerning the disposition of the now famous mail bags.

Figures in Case

The leading figures in the present phase of the Government's case are:

1. **George Hill**, the defendant, a long-time clerical employee of Mr. Fish.

2. **George Sylvester Viereck**, described by Government attorneys as "notorious as a German propagandist, dating back to the last war." Mr. Viereck was described by Mr. Maloney as having received $67,000 from the German Government in less than a year and a half, ostensibly for work to be done by him, but actually "to be used by him in paying others whom he was employing to carry on propaganda work."

3. **Prescott Dennett**, labeled by the Government as "an unsavory purveyor of half-truths, running a small, and shall I say, disreputable news agency here in Washington as a guise to cover up his activities on behalf of Viereck." Mr. Dennett also was described as the leading factotum of a number of organizations "alleged to be 100 per cent pro-American" but actually "subversive and working under the direction of George Sylvester Viereck."

Mr. Dennett is listed as the organizer of the Make Europe Pay War Debts Committee, the Islands for War Debts Committee, and the War Debts Defense Committee. He served as Treasurer and general factotum for the three committees, of two of which the late Senator Ernest Lundeen (F L) of Minnesota was Chairman. The Government charges that the purpose of these committees was to "spread propaganda at the behest and direction of George Sylvester Vierieck."

4. **The late Senator Ernest Lundeen.** Stating his regret at being forced to bring the name of a deceased man into proceedings such as these, Mr. Maloney pointed out that he could not change the facts. Senator Lundeen was described as having as his "confidante and political adviser" the "arch-propagandist Viereck." The Government charges and aims to prove that Mr. Viereck prepared speeches which were delivered on the floor of the Senate by Senator Lundeen, printed in the Congressional Record as part of the proceedings, reprinted and distributed by Mr. Hill, under the direction of Senator Lundeen and Mr. Viereck, through the use of Senator Lundeen's franking privilege.

Significant Questions

The action of Mr. Maloney during the selection of the jury is deemed highly significant. In questioning members of the jury panel, Mr. Maloney specifically asked whether members of the panel or members of their immediate family had been members of or contributors to: America First Committee, Make Europe Pay War Debts Committee, Islands for War Debts Committee, War Debts Defense Committee, American Fellowship Forum, Keep America Out of Foreign Wars Committee, German-American Bund, Steuben Society, Friends of New Germany, National Union for Social Justice "commonly associated with the Rev. Charles E. Coughlin," National Committee of One Million, Ku Klux Klan, Silver Shirts, "or any other color shirt." All jurors answered in the negative.

Mr. Maloney further asked if any of the jurors or their families subscribed to, purchased, or read the following: Scribners Commentator, the Herald (a newspaper formerly published in Lake Geneva, Wis.), Social Justice, New York Enquirer, In Fact, Today's Challenge (published by the American Fellowship Forum), Facts in Review (published by the German Library of Information of which Mr. Viereck was "editor and guiding genius"), or the publications of Flanders Hall, Inc., of Scotch Plains, N. J.

Mr. Hill's counsel, former Representative John O'Connor of New York, in interrogating the jury panel attempted to establish that none of the jurors was prejudiced against the America First Committee prior to the outbreak of the war, stating that there was "lots of antagonism in some sources to such committees" as the America First Committee, the Keep America Out of Foreign Wars Committee, or the Committee to Make the British Empire Pay Its War Debts.

Books and Propaganda

Reported in testimony as being an avenue for the dissemination of propaganda used by Mr. Viereck, the publishing firm of Flanders Hall published such books as: "Misadventure in Scandinavia," "Doublecross in Palestine," "Lord Lothian vs Lord Lothian," "The Hapless Boers," and other works which the Government charges are in many cases direct word-for-word "translations of books published in Germany by the German Information Bureau."

Government Attorney Maloney stated that the grand Jury had received records covering the financial affairs of Flanders Hall, Mr. Viereck's financial contribution to this firm, and his control of its policy.

Of these books, one of the most interesting is "Lord Lothian vs Lord Lothian," a compilation of the works of the late Ambassador of Great Britain to the United States. This originally was written by Mr. Viereck, according to the Government, and delivered as a speech by Senator Lundeen on the floor of the Senate. It later appeared in book form as a publication of Flanders Hall with an author's introduction signed "James Burr Hamilton."

Mrs. Henry Grattan Doyle, secretary of the grand jury and President of the Board of Education of the District of Columbia, testified that Mr. Viereck had admitted before the grand jury that this was one of his many pen names. The publicity man for Flanders Hall in Washington was Prescott Dennett.

Government Truck Used

A few minutes after Mr. Dennett had been subpoenaed, testimony showed that Mr. Hill rushed to the mail room in the House Office Building, and instructed the attendant to send a truck to the apartment of Mr. Dennett "for a pickup."

The truck was sent and the driver of the truck found not one or two pieces of mail or packages, but rather 20 mail sacks, filled with propaganda material in the franked envelopes of various members of Congress, including Senator Lundeen, who had passed on more than a year before.

Mr. Dennett, testimony disclosed, told the driver of the House Office Building truck that the 20 bags were addressed and that the driver was to deliver them. Twelve of the bags were addressed to the America First Committee in Washington, and eight to Mr. Hill at the House Office Building. The 12 bags were delivered to the America First Committee and the remaining eight were taken to the House Office Building where they were later placed on a hand truck. Shortly thereafter, the testimony added, Mr. Hill instructed the attendant of the House Office Building to take them to the store room assigned to Mr. Fish on the sixth floor. Mr. Hill, according to the records, specifically stated to the attendants, that under no circumstances were the bags to go to Mr. Fish's office but instead were to go to the store room.

Denied Knowing Viereck

At the time of Mr. Hill's appearance before the grand jury, the jury had been informed that Mr. Hill had worked repeatedly with Mr. Viereck and Senator Lundeen, franking propaganda material. The penalties for perjury were pointed out to Mr. Hill but he still denied that he knew Mr. Viereck or ever had talked to him, or that he knew him under any other name. He further denied that he had ever called Senator Lundeen's office asking for Mr. Viereck, that he had ever received a telephone call from any employee in Senator Lundeen's office referring to Mr. Viereck, that he ever had any conversations with him, or at any time had received money either directly or indirectly from either Mr. Viereck or any person acting for or under the direction of Mr. Viereck.

Nevertheless, the Government through Mr. Maloney alleges that Mr. Viereck knew Mr. Hill. Mrs. Doyle testified that Mr. Viereck told the grand jury that he knew Mr. Hill but that he refused to testify to the extent of their relationship on the grounds that by so doing he might incriminate himself. This is the specific charge in count two of the indictment under which Mr. Hill is on trial.

Mr. Viereck's registration as a foreign agent (Government exhibit 3) states that he is a representative of the Munchner Neuste Nachrichten (a newspaper), the German Library of Information (closed in the summer of 1941 by the President), Dr. Gisehler Wirsing, Editor in Chief of the aforementioned newspaper, and Verlag Knorr & Hirth, publishers of Munich. (In this connection it is to be noted that Mr. Viereck was indicted by the grand jury of the District of Columbia on Oct. 7, 1941, on charge of "unlawfully, willfully, feloniously, and knowingly" having omitted material facts from his original and supplemental registration filed under the Foregn Agents Registration Act of 1938.)

Mrs. Gordon Spielman testified that Mr. Hill distributed about 100,000 copies of two isolationist speeches under the supervision of Mr. Viereck. Mrs. Spielman testified that Mr. Hill conferred with Mr. Viereck by telephone concerning a mailing list he was using and progress he was making.

Her testimony was in direct contradiction to Mr. Hill's declarations before a grand jury last fall that he did not know Mr. Viereck and had never conversed with him.

Mrs. Spielman, former clerk in the office of the late Senator Lundeen, had previously testified that Mr. Viereck wrote a number of speeches which the Minnesotan delivered in the Senate or inserted in the Congressional Record.

New Trade Era Seen for U. S., Canada

By Bruce Hutchison

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Jan. 13—The present integration of the Canadian and American economic systems for the purposes of the war is an obvious step, everywhere approved in Canada. But students who have long observed the unsatisfactory trade relations between the two countries cannot believe that the new process of collaboration must stop with the end of the war.

In Ottawa the emergency war deal is regarded as the beginning of a new economic era in North America which will endure long after the war is over for the benefit of both countries.

Few men in Canada are better equipped to express an opinion on this subject than John W. Dafoe, Editor of The Winnipeg Free Press. Occupying a position in Canada comparable to that once held by Henry Watterson in the United States, he has long preached a reduction in the tariff wall which has frowned along the forty-ninth parellel so long. In the national election of 1911, when reciprocity was rejected, Mr. Dafoe was one of the outstanding figures, and even though Sir Clifford Sifton, owner of The Free Press, was one of the chief Canadian statesmen opposed to reciprocity, Mr. Dafoe fought hard for it in the newspaper. Since then he has never ceased to advocate his original view.

Now Mr. Dafoe's Free Press says that the present economic arrangements between Canada, the United States and Britain "is the basis of the world of tomorrow. It is the New Order which we set up in opposition to that so-called new order proclaimed by Hitler in the hour of his temporary triumphs. It is both a challenge and a promise: a challenge to tyranny, a promise to the future. Consider the implications of the program now announced as a war measure. Can it be limited to the duration of the war? We believe the answer must be No. We are laying the foundation of something much more permanent and enduring. We now prepare ourselves to sweep ruthlessly away 'the legislative and administrative barriers, including tariffs, import duties, customs and other regulations of any character which prohibit, prevent, delay or otherwise impede the free flow of necessary munitions and war supplies.'"

People's Hope Reflected

In these latter words, The Free Press is quoting the official statement issued in Washington to explain the joint productive plans of the two neighboring countries. But, says the Free Press, in wartime virtually everything comes under the heading of "war supplies"—every raw material, farm product and processed article is part of the war economy. "We are," says this eminent Canadian authority, "for purposes of victory, joined in indissoluble economic union. Will we do less than maintain it for the sake of winning the peace?"

These words reflect the general hope of the Canadian people for a better economic peace settlement than the last one. They reflect also an understanding of the basic tariff problem such as Canadians never possessed before or after the last war. To make a new trading deal with the United States, to lower tariffs substantially, is now a practical political possibility for the first time in this country since Sir John A. Macdonald inaugurated the National Policy in 1878.

In that year Canada elected to set up a tariff wall against its neighbor. Previously, in 1866, a short-lived reciprocity treaty was repealed, and under the National Policy the natural currents of trade in America were permanently dammed up. The United States and Canada, by geography, resources and climate a single trading area, were artificially divided into two compartments, struggling against each other. The National Policy of Macdonald did not bring prosperity to Canada as had been hoped. By 1896 a Liberal Government, pledged to low tariffs, swept into office and at the same time, due to the opening of the prairies and the great grain boom, Canada achieved an unprecedented prosperity. It was due primarily to the sale of grain abroad and such huge exports inevitably made large imports desirable.

By 1911 the Laurier Government proposed a reciprocity treaty with the United States which was rejected here largely because Canada feared it would lead to political union. The cry of annexation beat reciprocity and that cry was largely promoted by the speeches of leading American statesmen, who insisted that reciprocity was only the first step towards union. From 1911 onwards the United States continued, with a single interruption, to raise its tariffs against Canada, with disastrous results to the smaller country. In the end Canada was compelled to seek refuge in the Ottawa Agreements of 1932, which attempted to establish a zollverein of the British Empire and did give Canada a larger share of the British market. Just before the present war Canada and the United States began to reverse the dismal progress of four decades with new reciprocal trade treaties which sought, rather timdily, to reduce tariffs and promote trade.

It is necessary to understand this history to realize the revolutionary character of the present wartime trading policy, the plan to wipe out all tariffs and restrictions of every sort which interfere with the movement of war goods. It is necessary to know the past also to judge the possibliities of a better tariff deal after the present war.

If Canada's factories are all busy —if its farmers, outside the wheat belt, can sell all their crops, and if there is a labor shortage—it is not difficult to allow an inflow of American goods. After the war, if factories are idle, if farmers cannot sell their crops, if workmen are unemployed, it will not be so easy to import American goods. In every depression Canada's first thought has been to keep the home market for itself, no matter how costly this might be in the long run.

Moreover—and this is a factor which few Canadians pause to consider—in the course of the war Canada is building up enormous new factories and factory communities which will desire the home market after the war. when the Government no longer buys their products. In political terms, Canada is building up in the war a large vested interest in the principle of tariff protection. The pressure for tariffs in some places certainly will be stronger than it was before the war—if Canada faces another depression.

Depression Threat Danger

It is therefore felt by many that the chief aim of Canada's economic statesmanship must be to prevent a depression which could easily blast all the present high hopes for larger trade with the United States and with the world. Somehow after war the national income must be kept high, the people at work if any Canadian government is to have an opportunity to continue into peacetime some of the enormous gains represented by the wartime tariff policy.

The present Canadian Government has never believerd in pump priming and has attacked it vigorously in Parliament. It believes that the only hope for Canada and the world is for a larger movement of goods across international borders. Nevertheless, to cushion the changes of peace, to prevent an immediate depression when the war factories close, Canada probably will have to undertake large public works. This it could do out of its present revenues, with no borrowings, if the national income could be maintained and the yield of existing taxes with it.

The Government is fully occupied at the moment with the war, but all these plans are in the background of its postwar thinking and a special Cabinet committee has been quietly at work devising stopgap policies for the peace. Certainly the war is building up in Canada an administrative machine and a system of economic controls adequate to conduct any policy of national management needed to keep Canadians at work.

Canadians like Mr. Dafoe, who have seen the failure of so many attempts to clear trade obstacles from the border, do not underestimate all these difficulties. But, knowing their history, they realize that never before have the prospects been so good for a sane trading policy in the naturally complementary producing and consuming areas of Canada and its neighbor. Little noticed in the rush of military events, a great economic milestone has just been passed in the relations of the two countries.

Record Cadet Wings Aflutter On the Gulf Coast This Week

News in Aviation

By Albert D. Hughes

Aviation Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Indicative of the speed-up program of air training, officials of the Gulf Coast Air Corps Training Center have set this week—many days ahead of schedule—as the turnover dates for the largest group of aviation cadets ever to be trained at the 25 advanced, basic and primary schools scattered throughout the Training Center area.

From the Gulf Coast Center's four advanced flying schools at Kelly, Brooks, Ellington, and Victoria Fields will flow the second and largest wartime class of commissioned pilots in the history of American military aviation. Some of these will be returned to training schools to impart their knowledge to more newcomers as flight instructors, and others will be ordered direct to combat units either on duty at home and abroad.

With the exit of pilots as commissioned officers from advanced schools, their halls will be filled anew with student officers, aviation cadets and the first class of enlisted pilots from the elementary training centers at Randolph and Goodfellow Fields and Brady, Texas, all basic schools.

In turn, student officers, aviation cadets and enlisted pilots now in training at 16 primary civilian-operated flying schools scattered throughout Texas, Oklahoma, Arkansas, and Missouri, will transfer to the basic schools mentioned, as well as other basic schools at Sherman, Texas, and Enid, Okla.

As soon as the current evacuations from the primary schools are completed, new and even greater groups of fledglings will pour through the Kelly Field replacement center where they are inducted, learn military drill and are orientated in military life.

Man-Made Waterfall

The busy Republic Aviation Corporation plant in Farmingdale, N. Y., boasts a miniature Niagara which serves the useful purpose of allowing workers in the paint-spraying department to carry on without masks or other unpleasant safety devices, thus promoting efficiency and personal comfort.

The small waterfall which flows at the rate of 4,000 gallons a minute is directed in a vertical stream to the rear of the spraying benches where it carries off the noxious paint fumes. It is estimated that during the 168-hour week on which Republic is now operating that the annual flow of this shop waterfall is 2,096,640,000 gallons. This is enough water to supply all of New York City's industries and its 7,000,000 inhabitants for two days.

The paint-laden mist which accompanies the spraying operation is drawn by fans away from the men and through the flow of water. In passing through the water the mist loses all the pigments. The vast flow of water is, of course, not wasted. The water is skimmed in a reservoir to remove the paint and is used over and over again.

Spotting Manual Out

What is believed to be the first American book on aircraft spotting has now been issued in order to aid citizens, many of whom may be air-raid watchers, to differentiate between various types of warplanes and to distinguish enemy planes from friendly craft.

Entitled Aircraft Spotter, by Lester Ott, associated with Aerosphere, international aviation yearbook, the book which is in magazine form includes descriptions of more than 130 planes of the United States, Great Britain, Russia, Germany, Italy, and Japan.

The planes are depicted in actual photographs and by drawings and silhouettes which disclose their characteristics as they would appear looking down upon them, from the front and from the side. Each plane is described briefly and nontechnically as to its combat use, its speed and range, and any peculiarities of structure which identify it.

Mr. Ott introduces his manual with a set of fundamental structure diagrams which enables one to distinguish, for instance, between a "gull wing" or an "inverted gull wing" plane, or, the difference between a "biplane with staggered wings or unequal span" and a "double fin and rudder on horizontal tailplane." Terrifying descriptions but perhaps more understandable after one has found out that they are the characteristics of a Martin patrol boat, a Vought-Sikorsky "Corsair," a Beechcraft, or a Lockheed bomber.

A special feature of the book is 20 "quiz" pictures scattered throughout it to enable the reader to test his ability at aircraft identification. The book is published by Harcourt, Brace & Co., and retails for one dollar.

Epic Written in Crete Rescue

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WELLINGTON, New Zealand—A hitherto unrevealed final chapter in the British evacuation of Crete after the Nazi blitzkrieg was added by Prime Minister Fraser of New Zealand to the known facts after his return to this country from Britain and the United States.

Mr. Fraser said that it was never contemplated that New Zealanders should form part of the garrison of Crete; their presence there was due to the turn events took in Greece. New Zealand's leader, Maj. Gen. Bernard C. Freyberg, was not anxious to accept the post of defender of the island when it was offered him by Gen. Sir Archibald Wavell—he wanted to get back to Egypt and re-equip and reform his force. He yielded only under pressure.

The New Zealanders, Mr. Fraser admitted, were "literally blasted out of Crete." The Nazis, he said, went up and down the defenders' lines dropping 500-pound bombs "as if they were plowing a field." A series of misfortunes, including the sinking of supply ships, and the shortage of equipment, placed the defenders at a great disadvantage. The lack of air fields caused the British fliers from air bases in northern Egypt to be sent arross to do what they could before making a crash landing or bailing out.

Paying tribute to the manner in which the men of the British Navy maintained the dangerous ferry service in getting the Imperial Army out of Crete, Mr. Fraser said there were numbers of almost crippled ships in Alexandria, but they were kept in service until General Wavell said the risks had grown too great to be faced.

The following day there was a conference, and the New Zealand Prime Minister pointed out that the loss of several thousands of the men of his country's Expeditionary Force would be much more serious than casualties many times that size to a country as big as Britain.

Admiral Sir Andrew Cunningham, commanding the British Mediterranean Fleet, agreed.

That night, after an epic voyage, the cruiser berthed at Alexandria again with many New Zealanders, Australians, and Britons on board. In all, she saved another 2,000 men, Mr. Fraser said.

Winter Attractions Galore All Over U.S.

Survey of travel industry indicates no dearth of things to do or places to go despite war.

Tourabouts

By Leavitt F. Morris
Travel Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

The American Express Company's 91st monthly survey and forecast of travel trends—the "Gallup poll" of the travel industry—is encouraging with its assurances that despite the war there are still plenty of places to go.

"There is no dearth of things to do or places to go within the current winter," the report states. "Winter sports are available throughout the North and Northwest—New England, New York State and Canada. Florida, New Mexico, Arizona, California and all the States bordering on the Gulf of Mexico offer an abundance of winter sunshine and all the joys of outdoor life. There are miles of safe and sunny beaches and scores of desert ranches for those who love to ride, and our railroads and our airlines are the finest in the world. Truly no nation has within its borders the great variety in recreation found here in the these United States."

The survey points out that there are Land Cruises by motor coach through the Gulf States of Louisiana, Georgia, and Alabama which are operated every other week by the American Express. There are trips by train to Mexico, California and the Southwest, while the latest vacation novelty is the steamboat cruise from Cincinnati down the Mississippi to Natchez in time for the annual Spring Garden Pilgrimage to old southern gardens and homesteads of that city.

In St. Paul, the report continues, there will be the Greater St. Paul Winter Carnival, slated for Jan. 30 to Feb. 6. A five-story ice palace built of hundreds of tons of tinted ice, illuminated from within by neon, will be the center of numerous carnival activities.

"That a continuous and uninterrupted flow of travel is considered vital to our national welfare is attested by the fact that 39 of our States appropriated nearly $6,000,000 last year for advertising," the survey reveals.

"Furthermore, the survey continues, "the travel industry now stands near the top as a source of income for a good many of our States. Catering to tourists is recognized as the leading business in such States as New Hampshire, New Mexico, and Colorado. Maine reckons her tourist trade as second only to agriculture; California puts only the petroleum industry ahead of it, while to Florida it represents many times the value of the citrus fruit crop. Tourists are worth more to North Carolina than the cotton crop, and more to Louisiana than rice, sugar, and cotton combined.

"Among the many intangible by-products of travel one must include national unity, for in traveling about this broad land of ours we learn to know our neighbors and appreciate the many advantages which democracy has conferred upon us," the survey concludes.

Floral Trail

During February and March the New Orleans Floral Trail is in full bloom. This year the azalea trail promises to be at its best. Additional miles have been added, bringing the total up to 65 miles of continuous, flowering shrubs; interspersed throughout with brightly blooming flowers. Special tours along the entire floral route are provided for visitors.

New Guide Book

An 865-page looseleaf guide book covering in detail the 617-mile stretch of the Appalachian Trail from the Susquehanna River in Pennsylvania, to the Virginia-Tennessee line, plus 217 miles of side trails, is now being distributed by the Potomac Appalachian Trail Club of Washington, D. C. The book, intended principally for those who frequent the mountain trails of the Appalachian range from Maine to the Tennessee hills, contains 15 maps. Each and every section of the trail described in the book gives such detailed information that the prospective hiker will have a complete mental picture of the area to be covered during a day's outing. And because the guide book is looseleafed, hikers are able to take out the sections needed and as they are required. Motorists, too, will find the distances to various areas logged out and mileages given for each step of the way, including the mileages on the Skyline Drive and the Michaux Forest Ridge Road.

Canadian Pacific Railway

A Scene in Canada's Laurentian Mountains

North of Montreal this area is one of the many where Americans may travel today with safety.

Tampa Fair

How American freedom is being defended and how the democracies are being aided will be the theme of the United States Government Building at the Tampa-Florida State Fair which will be held in Tampa Feb. 3 to 14. Record crowds are expected to visit the Fair this year as more tourists than ever before are making their winter headquarters in Tampa. Other exhibits that will attract attention are the cattle show, the women's department, flower show, and poultry exhibit, all of which have been expanded.

Travel Notes

Two open-air, warm-water swimming pools that permit swimming in comfort while snow is on the ground at Sun Valley . . . New Mexico's State flag bears the sun symbol of the Zia Pueblo Indians in red on a background of Spanish gold . . . The Trans-Australian Railway boasts of the longest piece of straight track in the world running across the Nullarbor Plain for 330 miles without a curve . . . Standing on the South side of Tucson, Ariz., courthouse is part of the wall which surrounded Tucson when that city was a fortified Spanish outpost.

Books for Winter Browsing

When it comes to gardening, there's nothing like a diagram or a picture—that is, if you teach yourself gardening out of a book, the way most people do. So probably you'll be pleased to know of "The Visual Garden Manual," edited by Elsa Uppman in collaboration with E. O. Orpet, and illustrated by Fred Barker and Phyllis Gregg. (Lane Publishing Co., San Francisco, $1.)

This book is certainly the beginner' delight. It is a picturebook, no less. Each page is made up of a set of action drawings (good, clear, simple ones) on some one subject. For example: Cold frame, Grafting, Lathhouses, Mowing, Pruning, Watering, Gourds, Soils, Soil Testing, Staking, Winter Storage, and a hundred or more others. In the section on perennials, a page is given to each of the major perennials, with the same system for bulbs. There is a section on Shrubs and Trees, another on special plants including cacti and succulents, another on Special Gardens including window boxes and rock gardens. You really don't have to read the small amount of text below each picture, for the titles and the sequences of action are so clear; but if you do read it you learn even more. A volume to have handy at all times, and so well indexed that you can use it for any "how to do it" problem, following its directions step by step.

Two Books on Trees

Here are two books on trees that should interest the gardener. "Pruning Trees and Shrubs," by Ephraim Porter Felt (Orange Judd Publishing Co., 15 E. 26th St., New York, $2) and generously illustrated with photographs, covers a subject that every property owner wants to know something about. Pruning for shape, for strength, for wire clearance, for control of borers, and many other reasons, is taken up. Simple tree repairing is explained in a specific and practical way, with more elaborate repairing described in a general way so the home-owner can understand what the tree men are doing and why. The section on fruit trees, including growing trees in espalier forms, will interest many.

"A Guide to the Trees," by Carlton C. Curtis (Greenberg, publisher, 67 West 44th St., New York, $1.50) and now in its eighth printing, is a useful handbook of tree identification small enough to carry in the pocket on a nature walk. Dr. Curtis was for many years Professor of Botany at Columbia University, and has approached his subject from the angle of the camper, the Boy Scout, the botanist, and the nature lover who wishes to name what he sees. This little volume has long been a standard tree guide. It contains a description in clear, understandable terms, of every variety of tree in the area from Virginia west to Colorado and north to the Arctic Circle. A glossary and more than 200 illustrations add to the usefulness of the book.

Knowing Your Garden

For your garden club meetings, and that social afternoon of garden-minded neighbors, you would enjoy a book called "Do You Know Your Garden?" by Gladys M. Gosborn (Oxford University Press, 114 Fifth Ave., New York, $2.50). It is something different in garden books, building out of horticultural facts a lot of quiz games. (Yes, the answers are given, too!). There are chapters of questions on all kinds of garden subjects: lawns, trees, the rock garden, the herb garden, bulbs, evergreens, maintenance, birds, botanical background, historical background, flower shows and arrangements, and many others. You can see that herein is the possibility for much fun and laughter, as well as for really learning things about gardening. An excellent gift for a friend, too, and delightfully dressed up with humorous chapter headings.

Jean Hersey's "I Like Gardening" (Hale, Cushman & Flint, Boston, $2, is one of those comforting books that make gardening seem so easy and simple you will find yourself an enthusiast before you know it. Chapters on practically everything from the easy annual garden to one on owning a pair of chameleons to eat the ahpids off your house plants, teach you in a highly readable way. Particularly good is the discussion of children's gardens entitled, "Let Them Dig." Gardens for children of various ages are suggested—the easy annual plot for the little ones, with a chance to use small garden tools, to the practical vegetable plot for Junior, from which he may sell vegetables to a meek and cooperative family. This chapter, like all the others, so evidently grows directly out of the author's experience that it is convincing and full of interesting example and detail. Here, too, the illustrations are in the form of amusing chapter headings, and add distinction to the book.

M. J. T.

A Tuesday Feature

Committee Prepares Langer Ouster Report

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13 (AP)—Acting Chairman Theodore F. Green (D) of Rhode Island said the Senate Elections Committee had approved a preliminary draft of a report recommending that Senator William Langer (R) of North Dakota be denied a seat in the Senate.

He said the Committee had suggested amplification of the draft prepared by Senators Scott W. Lucas (D) of Illinois and Warren K. Austen (R) of Vermont and another meeting would be called to consider the final draft.

The Lucas-Austin report was discussed in an executive session of the Committee which recently voted 13 to 3 against seating Senator Langer after investigating moral turpitude charges filed against him.

Niagara River Ice Cuts Power Output 35 P. C.

NIAGARA FALLS, Ont., Jan. 13 (AP)—Ice in the Niagara River, stopping flow of water over the American section of the Falls, has cut electric power production about 35 per cent in the Canadian Niagara Power Plant, a plant official announced. He said the ice bridge is the greatest in three years.

Short Wave Radiocasting Made Better

News in Radio

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Outstanding improvements in short wave radiocasting, experiments with "binaural" radio reception to simulate natural hearing, and greater uses of the ultra-high frequencies were among major 1941 radio developments.

At the same time there are probably more extensive and revolutionary accomplishments than ever before now under way in the research laboratories which cannot be known until after the war, says Orestes Caldwell, radio magazine editor.

Research in such fields as electronics, physics, chemistry, radio and metallurgy has more than doubled in the past year, Mr. Caldwell pointed out. Success in modern war depends upon surprise, upon the use of new devices which are effective until the enemy can find some means of defense against them. The bomber plane, for instance, he said, has lost much of its power because of the developments in beam radio which have made it possible to locate and follow attacking planes long before they reach their objectives.

In short wave radiocasting the development of steerable aerials, fed by high power, has permitted American radiocasters on short waves to achieve a dominant signal strength in Latin America. This radio beam is concentrated radio power. A 50,000-watt signal beamed toward South America has the same effective power as if 1,000,000 watts were radiocast on a universal antenna, Mr. Caldwell said.

In the home receiver field, Mr. Caldwell said, an outstanding development was the beginning of the production of frequency modulation receivers to pick up transmissions from FM stations now operating throughout the nation. Another receiver worthy of note, he said, was a portable self-charging battery type set employing a rechargeable, non-spillable airplane-type storage battery to eliminate dry cells. The set, which is plugged into a household outlet, is, nevertheless, a battery receiver. When connected to house outlet the battery is recharged by means of a copper oxide rectifier.

'Binaural' Perspective

Radio engineers have worked for years on methods of making the individual instruments in an orchestra line up exactly as the ear hears them, that is, in "binaural" perspective, so that the basses, for instance, if located at the left, will be heard coming from the left, or the trumpets from the right if they happen to be located there in the orchestra.

In the past this has been accomplished by having two separate lines each feeding to separate transmitters and picked up by separate receivers. This, however, required two radio channels. During 1941, Mr. Caldwell said, engineers obtained stereophonic effects on a single channel. Both amplitude modulated signals (present day radiocast) and FM (frequency modulated) signals were transmitted on the same channel and received at the other end by an AM-FM receiver. This set separated the signals and fed them to two loudspeakers. The acoustic result made the instruments of the distant orchestra appear to be arranged in their correct order.

Recorded binaural reception also became possible through the invention of a phonograph with double tone arms, which plays standard records on both sides without change. By recording an orchestral number from two positions the binaural tone arms can reproduce striking perspective effects.

In the ultra high frequencies the Russians achieved long distance transmission records. The Russian Embassy in Washington received all its current news from Moscow by means of an ultra-high frequency facsimile circuit. Though details of the methods are secret, samples of the tape bearing remarkably clear Russian symbols have been shown to a select few friends of the Embassy, Mr. Caldwell said.

The use of high frequencies in diathermy equipment has now been extended in a method whereby the glue in plywood is set. The plywood is bonded in this new heat process in five to 10 minutes as compared with eight hours in the former cold-press method. A similar method is also used to cement leather soles in shoe manufacture.

South Africa Arrests 13 as 'Columnists'

CAPETOWN, Union of South Africa, Jan. 13 (AP)—Thirteen arrests were made here during the week end following an announcement that the Government was determined to crush "fifth column" activities.

The authorities said homemade bombs and hand grenades were found as well as an alleged document containing names of persons to be shot.

Large Opium Shipment Seized as Boat Docks

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13 (AP)—The Treasury announced that its agents had seized 900 ounces of opium valued at nearly $60,000 at current quotations when an unnamed American steamship docked at Hoboken, N. J.

A longshoreman and a Chinese laundryman from the vessel were seized for questioning, the Treasury said. It declined to name the ship or the persons held. Officials said the seizure was unusually large under present shipping conditions.

Progress in Reception

New Zenith Portable Radio

This set, which operates from batteries or from AC or DC, is designed to pick up both standard and short wave radiocasts.

Maryland County Buys for Defense

HAGERSTOWN, Md., Jan. 13 (AP) — A week ago Washington County set out to buy Defense Savings Stamps worth $35,000—and yesterday it wound up the campaign with purchases of bonds and stamps totaling more than $446,000.

The $35,000 goal was fixed by the Treasury Department in an experimental drive planned before the entry of the United States into war.

Robert H. McCauley announced that the County had bought Defense Savings Stamps worth $210,503.80, bonds worth $236,212.25, and had subscribed for $100,000 more in bonds when the local supply was exhausted. He said stamp sales represented about $3 for every resident of the County, and the stamp-bond total about $6.85 per capita.

Willkie Union's Chancellor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Jan. 13—Wendell L. Willkie has been appointed Honorary Chancellor of Union College for 1942, the President, Dixon Ryan Fox, announces.

Mr. Willkie succeeds Archibald MacLeish, Librarian of Congress, who served during 1941. In the 70 years since the office of Honorary Chancellor was established at Union College, the post has been filled annually by men of national and international prominence. During the past decade the list has included among others Dr. Hu Shih, Chinese Ambassador to the United States; Bernard M. Baruch, presidential advisor; Arthur H. Vandenburg, United States Senator from Michigan, and Dr. Irving Langmuir, Nobel prize winner in chemistry.

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Education

The Christian Science Monitor,
Boston, Tuesday, January 13, 1942

A Tuesday and Saturday Page

'Education's No. 1 Problem: The Decline Of Religious Education in America'

By Albert F. Gilmore

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Religious Education and the Schools—I

The trend of public education today is manifestly non-Christian. This situation has eventuated in spite of the fact that for the most part America was explored and colonized by persons imbued with a stern desire to plant their respective religious beliefs in the soil of the New World. Especially true was this in North America, at least in that portion of the continent now the United States.

In the sixteenth century explorers and adventurers were accompanied or immediately followed by religious zealots who were willing, even anxious, to undergo the hardships involved if only the priceless privilege could be theirs of planting their religious banners among the native populations and in the settlements which were contemplated. In both the Southeast and Southwest, and in the central region surrounding the Great Lakes, the missionary spirit drove these brave religionists into regions where their constant companions were wild beasts and often savage men. Yet they quailed not, and as a result their presence marked the beginnings of religious education among the native populations of the New World.

Along Eastern Seaboard

The situation on the eastern coast was somewhat different. The commercial spirit, the possibilities of developing profitable traffic with the Indians, sent traders up the Hudson and Delaware and many other rivers, north and south. When settlements were founded, however, the Church embraced the opportunity to establish its foundations upon a basis of religious teachings in accordance with the various denominational doctrines. The Dutch in New York, the Calverts in Maryland, the Cavaliers in Virginia, Penn in Pennsylvania all opened the way for the incoming of Christian ministers, who lost no time in establishing their specific teachings as cornerstones in the civic foundations that were being laid.

The beginnings in New England were essentially like this. The primary plan, however, was somewhat different. Freedom of conscience and rights of worship sent the Pilgrims across a wintry sea to establish in the New World a way of life based upon their firmly held concept of religious liberty. While bold adventurers and worldly traders had opened the way for them, yet no purpose actuated them but the deep-seated desire to establish a community in the western world where, unfettered and unwatched, they could, under God's guidance, establish a government which should be divinely planted and divinely directed—a pure theocracy, each member of which should be bound to all in a truly Christian brotherhood.

The Mayflower pact provided for just this type of Christian community. And the settlers who soon established themselves along the rock-bound coast of New England and in the scarcely less rugged hinterland held to their religious needs only in a lesser degree than the settlers at Plymouth. Religion was a chief concern among these early comers.

It naturally followed, then, that education should take on a definitely religious aspect. In fact, the first schools for higher learning were founded for the education of ministers, and the Bible was the most used textbook. This spirit spread northward and westward. The early academies and colleges almost invariably were founded by clergymen who were inspired by the firm conviction that religion should be the most prominent subject in the curriculum. To be sure, religious education involved collateral subjects, but knowledge of the Bible, of its central teachings as the **sine qua non** of all education, long held sway among the growing settlements.

Stern and Steady Demands

The material conditions surrounding these pioneers were totally unlike those left behind in the Old World. There, society had long been established, the social order had crystallized, the industries had long been developed; agriculture was carried on in lands long given to the plow and the hand of the sower. In the New World the land had to be cleared, primitive industries established, the social order organized—all of which made stern and steady demands upon the people.

It seems that under this stress of events, religion lost something of its primary impact. Materialism crept in, however slowly. The theocratic government was, it was felt, impracticable. Democracy in the form of the town meeting took its place, and the material needs of the hour in some measure supplanted the spiritual leadership which had at first been sought, and, it was firmly believed, obtained.

As the people gained in material property, the early hardships gave way to a fair degree of creature comforts. The stern religious fervor waned and the schools gave less attention to religious education. To meet the needs of the rapidly expanding industries, colleges and universities introduced courses in the natural sciences which later developed to the point of crowding out the old cultural subjects which were the necessary collateral of religious education. The Christian Church in no slight degree even modified its own functions, gave new trend to its teachings, until the commonly held doctrines of the early comers were quite submerged in the liberalism and humanism of the late decades of the nineteenth and the early decades of the twentieth centuries. Education became, in the larger sense of the term, vocational.

The extraordinary development in all branches of physical science kept pace with the industrial needs. The results were manifest in marvelous forms of mechanism, in new and wonderful discoveries in chemistry, all primarily utilized for improving the living conditions of the people. These discoveries and inventions, however, were beneficial only so long as they were benevolently employed, under some form of responsibility stemmed from a right desire to serve God through service to man.

Another Purpose

Soon, however, another purpose crept in, untrammeled by conscience. Actuated by motives selfish and cruel, these instruments, so potent for good when rightly used, when utilized under the desire to aid humanity, have become the instruments for the most terrible slaughter the world has ever known.

The Golden Rule, the essence of Christian teaching, has in parts of the world today given way before a godless philosophy, based upon the erroneous theory of a superior race to which all other peoples should be subservient. The result is what we behold—great nations locked in deadly combat, peoples held under the heel of a ruthless conqueror, whose motives and deeds are much more related to barbarism than to the standards of civilization.

Can it be denied that this condition has resulted from waning interest in religion, in the standards of social organization which to be secure must be founded upon permanent Truth? And that Truth lies at the foundation of the Christian religion and worship? Immersed in material interests, the light of the living Christ has become dimmed in human thought. The only hope of recovery from this darkness and old night is to rekindle in the human breast desire for and devotion to those truths, sentiments, and teachings embedded like rare gems in the words and works of the Founder of Christianity.

A Return The Only Remedy

That the falling away from the high precepts of the Holy Scriptures has been the cause of the present chaos, none can gainsay. The habit so prevalent today to look with superior scorn upon the stern devotion of the patriarchs of old, as upon the early comers to New England, is but a phase of the apostasy which has nearly wrecked civilization.

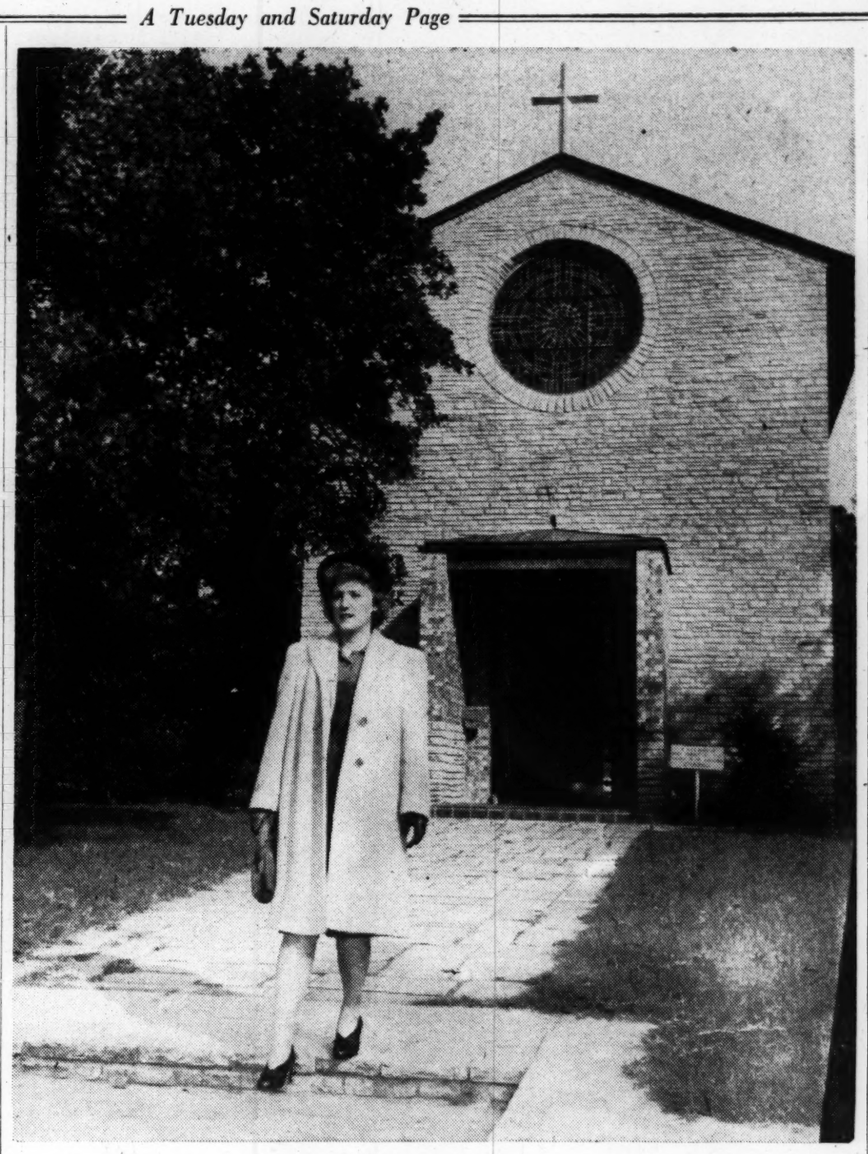
Return to the spirit of devotion, to the recognition and worship of Almighty God, furnishes the only sure remedy for humanity.

Self-interest, individual or national, must give way to a keen desire to promote the larger good, the more comprehensive welfare. The Bible contains the rule and method for the rehabilitation which is the world's great need. The sooner this supreme fact is recognized and made operative, the sooner will humanity recapture the degree of peace and prosperity which it has sometimes enjoyed.

A slight effort in the right direction is found in those states where permission has been given to the school authorities to set apart one hour a week for such denominational religious study as the parents may choose for their children. This is a beginning. It should, however, be followed by the return of the Bible to the daily curriculum, not to provide specific doctrine, but to recall the great spiritual truths which are the basis of all righteous living and in which the Scriptures are replete.

The world can be made safe for democracy only as its citizens are imbued with the spirit of Christianity, the desire to serve God by service to humanity, to deal with others as they would be dealt with; to substitute the general welfare for the promotion of mere self-interest. These are the fundamentals which insure righteous government, and they are to be established only through worship of and obedience to the Giver of all good. The way has been shown. The need is for the nations to accept and follow it.

Mr. Gilmore has written three articles for this series, which will run in sequence. Other articles will also be presented, six Tuesdays in all being given to the subject. Please address your correspondence to the Education Editor.



A College Chapel Built by Students

Gretchen Dirmeyer of Dallas, Texas, leaving the "Little Chapel in the Woods," the non-denominational church on the campus of Texas State College for Women, built by student labor. Each Sunday a representative of a different faith is invited to conduct services here, and at all times the chapel is open. To it the girls go during the week to sit quietly and to pray.

Through the Editor's Window

A Major Question in Our Time

By Millicent Taylor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

It has become increasingly clear to most of us in the democracies, that the forces facing each other on world battlefields are led by peoples representing two diametrically opposite viewpoints toward the primal and ultimate source of all that they count dear. Today even the man of the street knows that Christianity itself is being challenged by a people whose banner exalts materialism and physical domination—from time immemorial an unmistakable sign of paganism.

Most of us who live in the Christian democracies, however, concede that as Christian nations we have not lived up to the Christian principles we say we stand for. It is true that practically every major ethical attitude we express, either as nations or as individuals, can be traced directly to these Christian teachings we profess; but it seems to many of us equally true that too small a percent of our peoples ever give the spiritual source of these attitudes active recognition.

* * *

Furthermore as we look about us, aware that the present world struggle may take a long time, and that the reconstruction following its outcome may demand much sound thinking from those who are now our young people, we inevitably ask ourselves what we have done to pass along to them the heritage of Christianity which our forefathers in the best ways they knew, passed along to us. Where, for example, would Christianity be if the disciples of Jesus and those who came after them had been as lax about teaching what they knew or as content to be ignorant of their Christian heritage as are too many of the parents of our time?

We ask this, and others ask it. In both Great Britain and the United States during more recent years, earnest articles and speeches about the situation have been produced—an indication that men and women are probing themselves and one another with such questions. And the results of surveys have but made their questions the more pointed.

* * *

Quoted on this page before is this statement from the report of the "1940 White House Conference on Children in a Democracy":

"Despite the various efforts made by church groups to educate children in religion, the religious needs of many children are imperfectly met at the present time. It has been estimated that approximately one-half of the children and youth in the United States receive no religious instruction outside the home."

And in a 1932 survey-report of weekday religious education published by the U. S. Office of Education was this statement:

"The need for more religious instruction as a guide for the control of human conduct has been expressed in surveys and studies. They show that a negligible amount of a child's time comes under the influence of the churches and that only a small proportion of the children throughout the country have even a brief contact with church influence. They also show changes in family life wherein parents tend to disregard religious education or to throw upon the churches of the community the chief responsibility for youth's religious training."

* * *

Today's Education Page introduces the first of a group of discussions concerned with religious education and the schools. A portion of each Tuesday page for six weeks will be devoted to this subject. Besides presenting fundamental points concerning the need for more religious education in modern life, we shall give facts from the U. S. Office of Education 1941 survey entitled, "Weekday Classes in Religious Education." (Bulletin 1941 No. 3), and some discussion of the college problem.

In all of this we are not taking sides as to the weekday released time issue or any other method in present use. But we make no secret of the fact that we are emphatically on the side of encouraging men and women as citizens of a Christian democracy to find ways whereby religious education in Christian countries can be made more widely effectual and more vital.

A forthcoming column will present some of the questions bothering those who care about these matters, and are at work to improve the situation. We hope that many of you, individually or in study groups, or PTA's, will find these questions worth considering.

Letters contributing to the discussions will be either commented on or published in a special letter column at intervals. Address your letters to the Education Editor.

A Tuesday Column

Foot-Prints

(A Triolet)

Making straight paths for my feet;
Other feet may tread
Walks of mine, my ways repeat.
Making straight paths for my feet,
Leaving foot-prints safe, discreet,
Looking far ahead.
Making straight paths for my feet,
Other feet may tread.

Hope Hargrave, in Kansas City Poetry Magazine.

'College War Effort Must Not Sacrifice Independence Nor Scholarship'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Baltimore, Md.

Perhaps the most significant fact to emerge from the discussions which marked the national conference of college and university presidents in Baltimore recently is this: American higher education must be kept free of Government control.

As was expected, the educators, one and all, pledged their full cooperation with the Federal Government in the war effort, with particular reference toward education of men and women in specialized studies which would make them valuable to the nation in the time of crisis. But the theme of educational independence was made plain.

Dr. Isaiah Bowman, President of the Johns Hopkins University, in discussing this point praised the work of colleges and universities in training engineers, nurses and others, but pointed out that "we should have begun such training earlier." He saw a possible closing of some colleges because of reduced enrollment.

"I do not say that all colleges can or should survive," he said. "I can only say that they should not go down if they have a contribution, distinct and direct, to the war upon which we are engaged and to the peace that we must eventually face responsibly.

"If the Government needs a service that the colleges can supply, let them render that service and let the Government pay for it."

But he warned against Government control. "In the process of co-operating with Government we shall not sell out to Washington, be we private or public universities and colleges," he said.

Another point which was stressed repeatedly, not only in speeches by the educators but in the resolutions which finally were adopted, was the principle that acceleration of college courses must be accomplished without the lowering of established standards of admission or of graduation.

The majority of the college presidents and deans who attended the conference were in agreement that the academic courses should be accelerated in one manner or another. The obvious method of so doing would be, the educators agreed, for colleges and universities to operate on a 12-month basis, dispensing with the annual summer vacation, a plan already under way in many of the major institutions. In this connection one of the resolutions asked that the Federal Government make studies of the possible need of Federal aid to educational institutions in order that the speeded-up program might be carried out without too much of a financial drain upon the institutions themselves.

Although the resolutions, as finally adopted, made no specific recommendation that a three-year basic course should be established during the war in place of the traditional four-year course, the educators on the whole agreed that the three-year instruction method was the only practicable way of speeding up the educational process. Several of the college officials further stated, in private, that they believed it was a wise move for the conference not to go on record as favoring the three-year course, but instead to allow the colleges to adopt their own methods so that if, in the future, some better system is devised it would be possible for all institutions not already on the three-year system to adopt the new system.

Several times during the convention the problem of teacher shortages in wartime came up. Willard E. Givens, executive secretary of the National Education Association, pointed out that during the last war there was a serious shortage of instructors, particularly in elementary and secondary schools, and he advised that the educators begin now to consider how to meet the problem.

"We are faced not only with the prospect of an immediate shortage as young instructors are drawn into the armed services, but also with the possibility of a shortage in the future of such proportions as to curtail many educational programs or to close many schools," Mr. Givens said.

To meet the situation he proposed that students be encouraged to complete courses in which they now are engaged in order that upon graduation they might be trained sufficiently to become instructors in their own right—subject, of course, to their deferment from military service.

Throughout the conference the educators frequently expressed their conviction that the role education must play in the present conflict is an essential one; and showed a firm determination to meet their new tasks and problems fearlessly and with confidence. At the same time they let it be known clearly that they intend to maintain academic freedom to the utmost, and that they will keep scholastic standards as high as possible while meeting the nation's war needs.

The 'Real Role of the School' In Religious Education

An editorial reprinted by permission from the Virginia Journal of Education, Francis S. Chase, Editor.

In May, 1941, we said in part:

"It ought to be evident that a democracy can function only when its citizens hold fast to three basic faiths:

"1. **Faith in God as the goal of human endeavor.** If man is to be sustained in his efforts for improvement, he must visualize goals of ultimate truth, beauty, goodness; he must perceive order and purpose in the universe making for the eventual triumph of the good; and he must believe that his efforts will count even though he may not see the attainment of the goals.

"2. **Faith in man as an individual.** Dictatorship places a low estimate on man, and, therefore, debases him. Democracy is based on an abiding belief in the possibilities in man, the divinity in man, the essential good will of man toward his fellowman, and in the improvability of man.

"3. **Faith in democracy as a way of realizing the best in man.** Democracy is essentially a means of promoting human growth through increasing responsibility and participation. It is, therefore, . . . always in the making.

"If education in a democracy destroys these three basic faiths or even if it fails to preserve and strengthen them, it will eat away the foundations of the system it pretends to serve. Our schools should frankly accept the obligation to strengthen and deepen these foundations of democracy and to impart an understanding of their implications in all spheres of human activity. . . .

"Education in a democracy must be designed to produce individuals of the greatest possible spiritual and ethical stature with the highest possible personal, social, and economic competence. While we quite properly regard education as a state responsibility, we must not overlook the shortcomings in our present system which spring from the fact that state-supported education has been divorced to some extent from its vital relationships to religion, to industry, and to home and community life. Public education in Virginia, as elsewhere, must discover or invent ways

"(1) To bring religious and spiritual values into education while preserving the separation of church and state:"

Since that statement was written, our conviction has deepened both with respect to the necessity for proper religious training as a foundation of democracy and as to the danger of the public schools attempting to assume the major responsibility for this training. There are some among us who, on the grounds that the home and the church have failed, would have the schools take over the functions of these basic social institutions. Those who hold this view are right in supposing that the school is properly concerned to promote the growth of individuals in all desirable directions. They are wrong in thinking that the public school must itself provide or supervise all opportunities for growth.

There has been no plan so far devised for offering religious instruction within the school, or on school time, which is not subject to more or less serious objections. Theoretically, it might be possible to prepare a course of religious instruction including only material acceptable to all faiths. Actually, the residue left by this process of elimination would probably be acceptable to none and, in addition, would lack the power to supply the needed goals and sanctions for personal and social behavior.

It seems evident, therefore, that if the need for religious and spiritual training is to be met satisfactorily, it must be supplied in large measure by the churches. The real role of the school in religious education, as in many other phases of child development, is to encourage existing community agencies to perform their proper functions. Bearing in mind the Constitutional guarantee of freedom of worship and the democratic tolerance for difference of opinion, the public school cannot be expected to contribute to religious development except in ways such as the following:

1. Members of the staff should be persons imbued with ideals of religious reverence and service.

2. The school curriculum and instruction should be based on the tacit understanding that there is a Power in the universe making for truth and righteousness.

3. The administration and instruction of schools should indicate a realization of the value of the work of religious organizations.

4. The school should invite the cooperation of religious organizations in the community in devising ways of bringing all children in the community into contact with religious agencies and should challenge the churches to find ways of providing the needed religious training for all. . . .

Practice in Word Choosing

By Ellen Walpole

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Basic English
Thirty-first of 50 Tuesday and Saturday Lessons

Suppose you were asked to write, in a limited vocabulary, about a newspaper. Suppose you had to give a complete account of what a newspaper was like. Suppose you were allowed to choose some of the words in your limited vocabulary for yourself. Let us say you were given a hundred or so of the most useful words in the language, words like *and*, *on*, *his*, and *the*, together with some common nouns like *head*, *back*, *body*, and *top*. You were then allowed to choose the 20 most useful words for your job. How would you go about it?

Writers of children's textbooks and stories are constantly up against this problem, and till lately they have used what to me seems to be a rather sterile method of making their limitations. They have begun by amassing great records of words and language understood by children, and then gone to work and counted the frequency with which the words appear. The result was a list of the most common of the words understood by children.

My reason for saying that this method seems to be sterile will, I am sure, be understood by teachers and educators who have felt the frustration of this form of limitation. It teaches nothing—it does no more than present the child with a list of words which he already knows, and, if the frequency counts are right, knows pretty well. It leaves no room for growth and development.

Mr. Ogden, in selecting his Basic English vocabulary, worked from a more dynamic principle. The question he asks is not, "How often is a word normally used?" But, "How useful is this word?" Incidentally, it was found that the most useful words were generally to be found, if not among the most common, among the well known words of our language.

I have discussed this principle at great length in previous articles as a theory of definition. Let us see how it can be applied to our limited newspaper vocabulary.

The first impulse, and probably a healthy one, is to put down a list of all the words that come to mind in relation to a newspaper. Headlines, columns, features, print, type, photographs, pictures, editorials, news, paper, advertisements, and so on. Now for the selecting. *News* and *paper* are obviously necessary words, and since Basic English permits the joining of two words if the sense of neither is changed in so doing, we get *newspaper* as a gift word! It is not permissible in the system of Basic English, however, to join words like *pot* and *ash* and get *potash*!

Print and *type* are not both needed. Which shall go? Surely, for our purpose *print* has more possibilities than *type*. *Photograph* and *picture* are likewise vying for one place, and *picture* would seem to have more possibilities than *photograph*, which would limit us to camera pictures. In the word-counting method described above, *photograph* would almost certainly have it over *picture* in newspaper talk, but we can see from the wider possibilities of *picture* that *photograph* would be less useful to our purpose.

In my next article, I shall give you the 400 words in the Basic English list of general names. In the meantime, as an exercise, go over in your mind the words that you yourself would consider most useful for this list. Write them down, and see next time how nearly they correspond to the 400. The following suggestions might be of help to you.

1) Material things not easily pictured, such as *mine* and *design*.
2) Substances such as *iron*, *air*, and *smoke*.
3) Parts or divisions of time or things, such as *end*, *hour*, and *level*.
4) Persons—family or sex or occupation, such as *owner*, *expert*, *son*.
5) Common acts, such as *push*, *run*, *taste*.
6) Feelings and other psychological words as *hate*, *surprise*, and *purpose*.

Please address your correspondence to the Education Editor.

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Candies Made in Mountain Home Led Helen Sudler to Catering Success in 'Big City'

By Inez Whiteley Foster
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Probably one of the things women find most interesting is watching the outstanding accomplishments of other women, particularly if they are in familiar fields such as menu-planning and food serving.

For some years in Bronxville, N. Y., feminine interest has been aroused by the delicious homemade cakes, luscious ice creams and candies appearing at so many of its parties—and also by the impeccable good taste of "Helenette" whose shop is responsible for this delightful party food.

But the story of how Mrs. Helen Sudler happened to turn a girlhood hobby into an interesting, and sometimes almost too exciting full-time job, is an inspiring one.

It was as a very young girl in Zanesville, Ohio, that the pigtailed Helen began to make contributions of her homemade candy whenever church bazaars were held, and almost always her candy was sold the very first thing. And she was always thrilled with new surprise when people would say: "Well, I declare! If you don't make the best candy I ever ate. You will make your fortune if you do this professionally!" But Cupid soon came along with the wings of an army officer and another bride was off to the Philippines.

Began With Mail Orders

It was some years later that Mrs. Sudler began to develop her rainy-day hobby into a financial asset. With two little daughters (her husband had since passed on) she went to live in the Great Smoky Mountains, in a place so remote and inaccessible few would have thought it one of the points en route to a career in the "Big City." But with plenty of leisure, Helen Sudler began (with untrained mountain girls for assistants) to experiment with various candy assortments practical for selling by mail order. Soon persons in many parts of the United States were receiving by post, beautifully wrapped little sample baskets of homemade candy. Thus developed a mountain mail-order enterprise which culminated in Mrs. Sudler's going to New York and becoming established with the finest of hotels and clubs as her wholesale clients.

"From the first," she said, "I tried to see that all the essentials of fine candy-making were carried out. Now this is greatly simplified by the use of a good candy thermometer. But accuracy and care in cooking are still most necessary. It is helpful to remember that in cooking fudges and creamed candies (cake frostings, too) it is best to stir the syrup until it is completely dissolved before the candy is allowed to boil. Then stop stirring entirely and cover the kettle for two or three minutes immediately after it begins to boil.

Remove All Crystals

"Carefully wipe down the sides of the kettle with a napkin thoroughly wet in hot water and wrapped around a spatula, to remove all particles of crystallized sugar. Never stir nor disturb the syrup the least bit after it begins boiling. When it has reached the soft-ball stage, around 240° F., let it cool for four or five minutes before beating."

As business expanded into her present Bronxville shop, Mrs. Sudler found suburbanite "sweet tooths" asking for homemade ice cream. Requests for luncheons came next. Then came catering.

She has had lots of fun coping with requests for "really different food." Sometimes this requires research—as did a recent order to provide this "something very different" for a supper given as the contribution of Prince and Princess Gourielli (the latter the famed beauty expert, Helena Rubinstein) to United China Relief.

Lee Ping Quan, celebrated as the former Chinese steward on the Presidential yacht "Mayflower," assisted her in preparing "Fried Boneless Chicken with Mushrooms or Jow Mo Koo Gai Din a la Quan," a White House favorite. And to go with this the "Helenette" shop fashioned two tremendous mousses of chicken aspic, with the "Dragon of China" molded in tinted cream cheese on each side. The design was copied from a small letterhead.

"If a woman loves to entertain and is able to put herself into everyone else's boots—if she can realize that she is a sort of behind-the-scenes hostess, engaged in order that the actual hostess may be a guest at her own party, she will find catering a most enjoyable occupation," Mrs. Sudler said. "Of course she must also have sufficient executive ability to be sure of working out easily and profitably all the little details. The biggest difficulty for most women beginning as caterers is the 'time element'—the allowance of ample preparation time."

On the day that we selected recipes for Monitor readers, the "Helenette" shop was a bustle of activity, for all of the 20 employees who could be spared had been pressed into service helping with a rush order of 2,200 sandwiches to be ready by 3 o'clock.

Posies for Sandwiches

Like little beds of spring blossoms, platters of open-faced sandwiches with vari-colored posies made of tinted cream cheese appeared everywhere. Lilies of the valley, tiny pink rosebuds, and daffodils of palest yellow, decorated open sandwiches cut with two sizes of heart-shaped cutters, the smaller used for the top section. Strips of green pepper cut as thin as possible formed the stems.

"Make your sandwiches as near as possible to the time they are to be used," advised Mrs. Sudler, "and cover them with a damp tea towel wrung quite dry. Then over all, put waxed paper."

To give a start to other aspiring caterers, Mrs. Sudler generously included two of her tested recipe favorites, "Devil's Food Cake" and "Real Creole Pralines."

Helenette Devil's Food Cake

Custard:
1 cup grated chocolate
½ cup milk
1 cup brown sugar
1 egg yolk

Put in saucepan and stir until it comes to a boil. Then stand to cool.

Cake:
½ cup butter
1 cup milk
2 cups flour
3 eggs
1 cup brown sugar
1 teaspoon soda

Cream the butter, add egg yolks, sugar, flour, milk. After beating well, add custard and beat thoroughly. Fold in stiffly beaten egg whites. Last, add a teaspoon of soda dissolved in about two tablespoons of boiling water.

Filling:
1 cup brown sugar
1 cup white sugar
1 cup water
1 tablespoon vinegar

Put in pan, let boil until it spins a thread. Be sure sugar has dissolved before mixture begins to boil. Pour slowly in a thin stream into the stiffly beaten whites of two eggs, beating constantly. Continue beating until stiff. Flavor with one teaspoon vanilla.

Frost as you like.

Real Creole Pralines

½ pound shelled pecans
1 pound light brown sugar
4 tablespoons water
Tiny pinch of cream of tartar

Let sugar and water boil to 236° F., or until the syrup spins a thread. Then add nuts, remove from fire, and beat until creamy. While still hot drop in small spoonfuls on buttered marble slab or baking sheet. Makes 20 to 25 small pralines.

Scottow: John Gass

Helen Sudler, famous for her delicious party food, is shown here with some of her attractive specialties. Her catering shop supplies hundreds of dainty open-faced sandwiches like those shown at the right for social events in Bronxville, New York.

Cheryl Crawford Does Her Missionary Work as a Play Producer

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

At 18, Cheryl Crawford wanted to be a missionary. Today—not so many years later—she is a producer, one of the few women to have made a success in this phase of the theater.

Her girlhood ambition and mature achievement seem little at variance when she reveals the urge behind her play producing. It is "to give those in the audience something to take home with them, so that they will feel enlarged and inspired when they leave the theater."

Miss Crawford, who is responsible for the revival of the DuBose and Dorothy Heyward-George Gershwin production, "Porgy and Bess," winding up its third week in Boston before its New York run, is unmistakably a woman with a purpose in the field of play production. She is not a crusader in the flat-heeled and bespectacled sense of the word, but she is determined not to waste her own time or that of other people on poor plays. The offer of a play plus the money to produce it has never swerved her from the straight and narrow path her well-developed conscience as a producer demands that she follow.

"If a play can't reach the audience so that people are talking about it instead of a dinner date or something else as they leave the theater, it is not worth the price they paid for it," she says. "They had better stay home and read a book or do whatever they would do that wouldn't cost them anything if the play doesn't give them something that will stay with them."

Recalling the occasions on which she had rejected plays and the money to produce them, she added that if a production wasn't a success, she would "rather be criticized for something I thought worth while and had faith in than something that I had done just because it was easy. I should feel I had wasted my time and effort and had not been true to myself."

Miss Crawford's first serious interest in the theater was at Smith College where she was studying to teach English Literature, having abandoned her plan to be a foreign missionary a year or two earlier. She gained useful experience as head of the college dramatics organization. Following her graduation, she went to the first Theater Guild School and then obtained her first job with the Guild, with which she remained six years. She was casting director and assistant on production. From there she went to The Group Theater and found the play "Men in White." She was responsible for bringing Clifford Odets into The Theater Group and was the first to vote to do his first play, "Awake and Sing." After six years with this organization, she resigned to go into the production field alone and brought out with distinguished success, Judith Anderson's "Family Portrait." She also established a summer theater in Maplewood, N. J., which, for the past two seasons, has been eminently successful.

Tested Audience Reaction

It was there that she tested audience reaction to the revival of "Porgy and Bess" at the end of last season—her own streamlined version of the production for which her affection was first kindled when she was with the Theater Guild. There she was casting director and assistant stage manager when DuBose and Dorothy Heyward's play, "Porgy," was first produced. Later she took it to London.

The audience reaction in Maplewood said "yes" to the question of revival. She is gratified that critics have been in accord with her streamlining of the musical play by the elimination of recitatives which slow the action.

And how does she know whether a play will "go over" before she has an audience on which to test it?

"I read a play quickly the first time, trying not to stop," she told me. "Then I analyze my emotional reactions. When I got through reading 'Green Pastures,' when it had been rejected by all the other producers who had seen it, I was so excited I thought something was wrong with the room. I knew it was good."

The producer rubbed her hands over her cheeks which were glowing from the cold of a New England day, and stroked back her closely cut brown hair. Her steady blue-gray eyes looked back to that experience. She stood up, straightened the jacket of her gray-violet checked suit over her violet sweater. She moved to a straight chair she had pulled out from the desk, leaving the deep armchair in which she had been resting at ease. Here was a subject that went to the heart of her work—the choosing of the play.

Reads It Aloud

"Then I read it aloud for the words to show up the dull places and be sure that my emotions have not led me astray. The words show how long it takes and I always cut on the basis of word value."

She is producing "The Flowers of Virtue," the first Marc Connelly play since "Green Pastures," simultaneously with "Porgy and Bess." It is opening in Washington, D. C., Jan. 19, and "Porgy and Bess" opens in New York City Jan. 22.

As the producer of plays, Miss Crawford has such little details as, first, choosing them; then raising the money for their production, engaging the directors, picking the cast, managing all of the executive end; giving contracts for the building and painting of the scenery, the lighting and costuming, hiring the theaters, and arranging for the publicity—all this in addition to supervising the show. She keeps an eye on it from the time it opens.

"There is nothing you can learn in the world, awake or asleep, that won't help you to be a better producer," she said. And, as she says it, you know that the world is an open textbook which Miss Crawford never ceases to study.

J. A. A.

A Working Wife Can Be an Asset To Home and Bank Account

The Modern Wife—2

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"Jane stopping work because she is to be married?"

It was not easy to imagine Jane suddenly transported from the busy well-ordered office of an efficient secretary to the rather dull routine of a three-room apartment. It would make meager demands on her ability. She had spent ten years getting where she was in the business world and she had found her work remunerative and stimulating.

"Why shouldn't she keep on working?" I asked.

The answer plainly is that if she's marrying the right man, she will if she wants to. And their combined incomes will mean money in the bank for the more expensive years ahead. The modern wife certainly has come out of the kitchen—and the drawing-room too, for that matter, and stepped into an office, a studio, or a shop.

A working wife who is happy in her work is much pleasanter to have around than a bored stay-at-home wife with not enough scope for her talents. "I never could see," a friend once said to me, "why it is that all women are supposed to enjoy housework and all men to scorn it."

If the modern wife is determined to work and her husband is glad she wants to, she must be careful not to fool herself about the economic soundness of her venture.

Whether or not the wife does the house work, she is responsible for seeing that it is done well. If she works, she must pay someone else to do the cleaning, the laundry, the cooking. And in order to do that she must earn a good deal more than she pays in wages to her substitute to make the economic argument reasonable. When she can save more by staying at home than she can earn by going out, the economic basis is removed as a reason for working. But there are still others which are valid for her continued work outside the home. Among these are preference and natural talent, but she must realize then that she's paying for the privilege of working and not really contributing to the family income.

A working wife learns many lessons that are of use to her in household management and in raising a family. Her husband, finding added reason to help share the home responsibility, also learns some things that broaden his horizon. They both learn to understand and to share more of each other's life. It has come to be a sign and a portent in our family that if a man knows the price of butter and eggs, he probably has a happy home life. It means that he and his wife operate a joint enterprise. Any man with a working wife has a big headstart in learning how to live jointly. He learns about waiting in front of the meat counter for twenty minutes to buy three chops; about fingermarks on the woodwork and dust under the beds; even about whipping up an omelet and frying some bacon one night when he gets home first. Yes, a working wife is a great education to a man, and a favorable omen for a shared home life.

And the wife, what does she learn? She learns something about regularity and order that most women's undisciplined lives haven't taught them — something she'll never learn from housework. The working wife learns to have more respect for her husband's way of living after a few years of going out whether she feels like it or not, whether the thermometer says 100° or 0°, whether the sun is shining or the walks are covered with sleet, and whether or not she's been up late the night before. She learns to understand why her husband isn't always on time for meals, doesn't want to go out every night, and is occasionally preoccupied and silent.

Many jobs give the wife a closer view of business management, of commercial practice, or financial procedure. All this helps when she takes over the family accounts and the running of an enlarged household. A working wife is dealing more with ideas and less with physical labor. Her wits are sharpened and her thinking broadened. Newspapers, magazines, and books mean more to her. She can understand her husband's work and his problems much better because she's living in the same world he is, and is not isolated from it all day, emerging into the bright light only at dinner where it may dazzle her a little.

Last but not least, the mental discipline of having to deal with other persons' problems will force her to leave her own in cold storage, at least for the day. And, when she gets ready to take them up again, there is every chance they will practically have disappeared. This experience will help her keep things in their proper proportion later, when the baby won't take all his milk or the maid departs just before a dinner party. She will regard the occurrence as incidents and not as major tragedies. Her world won't seem so narrow as it once might have, and the events within it will not loom so large.

In the office, the shop, or the studio she hasn't time to think about herself, whereas, at home she may not find time to think about anything else.

"Thank goodness you're going to have a baby. Now I suppose you'll stay at home. It's about time you got domesticated like the rest of us."

Thus is the modern working wife likely to be greeted when she becomes the modern mother. And if she's a wise mother, she will stay at home—some. But no child needs to have his mother fourteen hours a day. He sleeps and eats and plays by himself a while each day. If she can find that paragon of a nurse who is honest, reliable, loving and patient, and if she has the desire, the energy, and a big enough pay envelope, she may be able to spend her time-off from the baby at work instead of at play, perhaps at a half-time job. But then the other half of the day belongs to the child and nothing should interfere with that. By the time there are several children, the mother belongs at home—for a few years. When even the youngest is school age, the mother can have a part-time job again if she wishes. No mother will want a full-time job till the child-raising is past, unless her support is essential for the maintenance of the home.

But children do grow up, and a wife to whom children were a joyous but temporary job will find it easier to recognize their departures from the family to build homes of their own, as her own opportunity for renewed service to the world.

Second of six Tuesday articles.

Lady Reading Thanks Women of America

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

Lady Reading, D. B. E., head of the Women's Voluntary Services in Great Britain, sends this message to American women whose country, like hers, is now at war.

"You have shown wonderful understanding and imagination in helping us in our distress," says Lady Reading. "This imagination will be even more abundantly operative now that you have your own war needs to meet. It is tragic that in return we have no means of giving you help at this time, and can only give you our sympathy."

Lady Reading praises the "vitality and strength" of American women. These qualities, she says, are shown both in their homemaking and in community affairs. She cites as an example the fact that while the first American gifts to Great Britain came from individuals, within three weeks gifts were being dispatched by efficient organizations.

She lays great emphasis on the value of training for voluntary workers and the importance of being practical. Then when a crisis arises, there is no fuss and overlapping. Acting on its own precepts, the W. V. S. prepares for all eventualities by having deputies for all key workers, so that should the necessity arise, the latter can be immediately replaced.

Speaking from her long experience, Lady Reading counsels patience in finding out what each woman can do best. Many women are very modest and therefore their capabilities may not emerge immediately.

"The work that W. V. S. members are doing," Lady Reading declares, "is making them better citizens and better women. They are learning about their local governments and how to co-operate with them in serving the community."

Dear Gracie:

Have ye any old, worn-out dollar bills that ye're practically ready to throw away? I collect 'em for a hobby.

Sandy Macleod

Dear Sandy:

No.

Gracie

P.S. You'll collect those dollar bills faster if you use Swan! It lasts and lasts—yep, Swan's the new floatie that gives you more real soap for your money! Try it!

G.

• • •

Dear Gracie:

You say Swan Soap is good for babies. Is it OK for a steady diet?

Mrs. Homebody

Dear Mrs. Homebody

It's true you can't buy a purer soap than Swan. But just the same you shouldn't feed the baby on it. Use Swan on baby's outside—he'll love that! Swan's super-mild . . . duper-gentle. That's why duds, dishes, and bathtubs love Swan too.

Gracie

Dear Gracie:

I keep telling the guys here in camp that you're the swellest looker in Hollywood. Can you send me a picture?

Camp E

Dear Campee:

Here's my latest picture, taken in my bathing suit. Give my best to the boys, and tell them Swan breaks easy into two beautiful cakes. One beautiful cake for them to use in the shower—and one to give the corporal when he's on K.P. and has to do the dishes.

Gracie

• • •

Dear Gracie:

I'm so sad. The only time I laugh is when I'm listening to your radio program. What should I do?

Mopey

Dear Mopey:

Get some hard water and some Swan Soap. Swan laughs like anything at hard water. So will you, 'cause Swan suds twice as fast as old-time floaties. Nope, you won't be a mopey if you get Swan Soapy.

Gracie

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The Home Forum

A-3

I HAD A DATE with Buckholtz. At his home. Last night, after dinner. You couldn't get hold of him at the office; he makes steel, and spends all his days in meetings, or talking long distance, or flying to Washington. A nice chap, I had heard. A little gruff; but then, he was overworked.

He went to Washington December 22nd. Couldn't get home for Christmas. He couldn't even telephone his family, because the telephone company was asking people not to. He got back in town yesterday afternoon and I was waiting in his anteroom when he hurried in. A burly man, in a black burly overcoat.

He listened. Not impatiently, but tautly. He was thinking of other things. We stood there in his anteroom. "I can't talk to you now," he said. "I just got into town. And I'm due for a meeting here in ten minutes." He had two bulging brief-cases under his arm. "But I know what you want. Some SAE 1085, isn't it?" He looked at his watch. "Tell you what. Come out to the house tonight."

I protested at thus invading his home, when he had seen his family so little. "Oh, come ahead," he said. "The place is always full of people anyway. About seven forty-five?" He smiled and went on into his office.

The smile was unexpected, and good.

* * *

I found his house. A big place on the corner, with two cars parked out in front and lights burning upstairs and down. Neat hedges along the walk. Broad porch steps, with big empty urns. In summer, they would be full of flowers.

A Negro maid let me in, took my hat and coat without asking my name, and disappeared. A dark-haired woman came from the living-room. "You want Mr. Buckholtz, don't you? He's upstairs." The light fell on her green beads and they shone. "Go right on up. He's expecting you. Pick out the room that the noise is coming from."

It did seem to be a noisy household. Downstairs a radio was going, not softly, and there was the rattle of dominos or caroms. A woman's voice said: "Somebody for Dick." Upstairs in the hall was a deep bass rumble, and two children's voices, and thumping on the floor. I followed the commotion and looked in.

It was a playroom. Six chairs had been pulled up in a double line, and a rug thrown across them to make a play-house. Outside, two little boys in cowboy suits were running and whooping; and in the enclosure, on hands and knees, was Buckholtz.

"Oh, hello," he said, without moving. "Come on in. Meet Jimmy and Malcolm. They look like twins, but they aren't. They're a year apart."

"We're cowboys," they told me. "We're ridin' herd on Daddy. He's a horse."

Buckholtz whinnied convincingly.

"Do you want to be a horse, too?"

"You'd better say yes," counseled Buckholtz. "It's easier that way."

"Sure, I'm a horse. How do I start?"

"Get down on the floor," the boys directed. "Your name's Teddy. Get in the stall with Pete. Not that way! Around to the back!"

* * *

I scrambled around and pulled into the stall beside Pete.

Jimmy came and began combing his forelock. Buckholtz shook his head and stamped menacingly. From the corner of his mouth, he said: "Let's see your papers. Lay 'em out there on the floor. Maybe I can sneak a look at them."

I laid them down. A copy of the order, and the tracers, and the priority endorsement.

"Currycomb, currycomb!" said Malcolm. "I'll curry 'em and you give them their water."

"It's only a hundred and thirty tons," observed Buckholtz. "Jimmy, could you work on my mane instead, for a while? I want to read this—"

* * *

A girl, passing through the hall, paused in the doorway. Slender, alert as morning, smiling indulgently. She had her finger in a red book. "It sounds like fun in here," she said. "Are you both horses?"

"My daughter, Dianne," explained Buckholtz. He introduced me. "She's an icthyologist. Fish. What are you reading, honey?"

"Robinson. Listen." She opened the book. " 'Florena, a dim gray mass of peaks, faded slowly from sight, and we looked ahead to where Venus shone, offering us guidance for many weeks to come. The sky was intensely clear except for a heavy mass that hugged the rim of the earth to the north. The horizon seemed infinitely far off. There was a light breeze, a gentle swell, and it was cool.' " She closed her eyes for a moment. "Nice going," she commented. "He"—she touched the book—"builds schooners now, down around Baltimore. Well, be good horses."

Buckholtz looked at my papers again. "A-3 priority," he said. "That helps. Jimmy, don't you ever exercise your horses? I feel like a canter."

"Sure. Put this on for a halter. Where to?"

"Canter me out to my desk."

Away they went, scraping across the floor. When they returned, Jimmy was riding, carrying a notebook. He dismounted and handed the notebook to his horse. "Now," said Buckholtz, and got down on hands and knees again. He took a pencil. "Here's next week. And next. Full up. But along about here—"

* * *

Malcolm appeared after an unnoticed absence. He had a bowl of something. He set it down on the floor under our noses. "Eat, horses," he said.

Behind him came the woman with the green beads. She was nearly in hysterics. "It's all right," she announced. "Shredded cabbage. I cut it up for him. Go ahead and eat."

Buckholtz reached out a hand. "No, no!" screamed Malcolm. "Horses don't have hands. Eat like a horse!"

"Do I have to?" asked Buckholtz, gravely.

"Go ahead. Be a gentleman of a horse."

Gravely the man stretched out his neck, picked up a mouthful, and started to work on it.

"You, too," Malcolm reminded me.

Mrs. Buckholtz put her hands over her face and ran, shrieking. Buckholtz, chewing, made a notation in his book, flipped it shut and handed me back my papers. He swallowed. "You'll be all right," he said. "Be patient about three weeks longer."

I couldn't answer, what with the shredded cabbage. And Jimmy was currying my ribs. Buckholtz, weary, rolled over on his back on the floor.

Instantly Jimmy and Malcolm came and sat on him.

"Hey," said Buckholtz. "Would you sit on a horse that way?"

"You're not a horse any more," announced Jimmy. "You're just our Daddy."

So, I went home.

JOHN F. HAYES

Explanation

Is it so very little that I give?
A crystal bowl for you who go to live
In city houses. Glass is sensitive,
And loves the sky.

Near to an open window it will snare
The filtered sun that grains the dusty air,
And hold it, blazing gold, if you should care
To warm your hands.

When you are tired on a summer night
Its curve will bring the moon within your sight,
So you may lift the flowing yellow light
And bathe your face.

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"BRIDGE AT ETAPLES": *A Painting by P. Wilson Steer, O. M.*

THE LONG CAREER of P. Wilson Steer has seen many changes in art fashion and tendency. Yet while he is rich in years, he is regarded ever as an artist of youthful outlook, a member of the advance guard. He was born in Birkenhead in 1860. He had his art training in Paris in the days when the Impressionists had reached their zenith.

However, he had an academic training at Julian's under the tutelage of Bouguereau, and he also studied at the Ecole des Beaux Arts with Cabanel. When he became a founder of the New English Club in 1886, he had already responded to the fascinations of Impressionism.

Yet while he painted with the enlarged palette and sought to translate sunlight into thoughtfully arranged patterns of color, he never lost a feeling for structure. Water is found commonly in the pictures by Mr. Steer, who imparts to it, as we observe here, a high luminosity.

Mr. Steer taught painting at the Slade School from 1893-1930. He was distinguished by the Order of Merit in 1931. It is interesting to observe how he has seemed, in departing from the Academy and embracing Impressionism, merely to have revived the authentic British style of landscape painting. P. Wilson Steer is considered the chief living exponent of the tradition of Turner, Constable, and Gainsborough. Thus the circle has been completed. It was in the pictures of these British artists that the French found Impressionism. Steer, like other Englishmen, discovered the native genius while studying on foreign shores. That is not an uncommon experience among artists in the modern world.

DOROTHY ADLOW

Arrival at Monrovia

THE MOON was at the full and the waters of the Atlantic lay like a lake. All the long slow afternoon as the sun robed herself in her western scarlet with veils of misty cloud, I had seen Africa afar. Cape Mount — that mighty headland with its twin curves, northern sentinel of the realm of Liberia—gathered itself out of the cloud at half past three and then darkened and grew clear. On beyond flowed the dark low undulating land quaint with palm and breaking sea. The world grew black. Africa faded away, the stars stood forth curiously twisted—Orion in the zenith —the Little Bear asleep and the Southern Cross rising behind the horizon. Then afar, ahead, a lone light shone, straight at the ship's fore. Twinkling lights appeared below, around, and rising shadows. "Monrovia," said the Captain. . . .

Suddenly we swerved to our left. The long arms of the bay enveloped us and then to the right rose the twinkling hill of Monrovia, with its crowning star. Lights flashed on the shore—here, there. Then we sensed a darker shading in the shadows; it lay very still. "It's a boat," one said. "It's two boats!" Then the shadow drifted in pieces and as the anchor roared into the deep, five boats outlined themselves on the waters—great tenoared barges with men swung into line and glided toward us.

It was nine at night—above, the shadows, there the town, here the sweeping boats. One forged ahead with the flag—stripes and a lone star flaming behind, the ensign of the customs floating wide; and bending to the long oars, the white caps of ten black sailors. Up the stairway clambered a soldier in khaki, aide-de-camp of the President of the Republic, a custom house official, the clerk of the American Legation—and after them sixty-five lean black stevedores with whom the steamer would work down to Portuguese Angola and back. A few moments of formalities, greetings and goodbys and I was in the great long boat with the President's aide—a brown major in brown khaki. On the other side, the young clerk, and at the back, the black barelegged pilot. Before us on the high thwarts were the rowers, men, boys, black, thin, trained in muscle and sinew, little larger than the oars in thickness, they bent their strength to them and swung upon them.—From "Dusk of Dawn," by W. E. BURGHARDT DUBOIS. (New York: Harcourt, Brace.)

Temperance

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN HIS SECOND EPISTLE, the Apostle Peter enumerates certain qualities which lead away from materiality into the realization of man's spiritual estate. The starting point of this spiritually mental journey is faith. Faith, however, must be diligently developed into virtue. Then comes knowledge, which leads to temperance, and temperance involves self-discipline. Then, patience, godliness, and brotherly kindness lead onward until charity is reached.

The quality of temperance is a virtue which deserves especial consideration because it performs a vital function in every department of daily life. The poet Milton called attention to the fact that justice should be so tempered with mercy that all parties would be satisfied. Furthermore, someone has said that unless passions and appetites be tempered, the moral sense cannot show itself in any strong degree. We see, therefore, that temperance strengthens the moral determination to rise above the indulgence of false appetites and passions.

The impulsive Peter desired so earnestly to emulate his great Teacher, Christ Jesus, that he attempted to walk on the water before he had overcome his fear of matter. At another time, he affirmed his loyalty, and the same night, when put to the test, he thrice denied his Lord. However, Peter became a true follower of Christ, and his influence upon the unfolding of Christ Jesus' teaching was, and still is, profound.

Paul, in his first epistle to the Corinthians, compares the need for conquest of self to that of a man running a race. He says (I Corinthians 9:25): "Every man that striveth for the mastery is temperate in all things. Now they do it to obtain a corruptible crown; but we an incorruptible." Through this analogy, the apostle to the Gentiles was able to turn the attention of his readers to the spiritual reward to be gained by true self-conquest.

The discovery of Christian Science by Mary Baker Eddy has awakened a renewed interest in the teachings of the Bible, and especially in their application to human needs. In the light of history, it becomes apparent that past religious efforts have been hampered either by a lack of spiritual desire or by excessive mortal zeal. Christian Science provides the remedy for both these extremes. Mrs. Eddy not only saw humanity's great need of spiritual awakening, but she discovered the only practical way by which this need can be progressively met. Following the teaching and example of Christ Jesus, she revived the practice of Christian healing. In the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," under the marginal heading, "Full fruitage yet to come," she writes (pp. 348, 349): "I do aver, that, as a result of teaching Christian Science, ethics and temperance have received an impulse, health has been restored, and longevity increased. If such are the present fruits, what will the harvest be, when this Science is more generally understood?" Again, in her book, "Retrospection and Introspection" she admonishes (p. 79): "Be temperate in thought, word, and deed. Meekness and temperance are the jewels of Love, set in wisdom. Restrain untempered zeal. 'Learn to labor and to wait.' Of old the children of Israel were saved by patient waiting." Mrs. Eddy knew full well what the immediate possibilities of Christian Science are, but she knew also that the human achievement of the high standard set by the great Way-shower may seem to be gradual.

The translation from a material sense of existence into the consciousness of spiritual being is typified by the exodus of the Israelites from the land of Egypt, and their wanderings in the wilderness as they journeyed toward the promised land. In his life and teachings, whereby this lesson is exemplified, Christ Jesus showed humanity the way from material sense to spiritual understanding. It was his demonstration of spiritual power that gave Mrs. Eddy the inspiration which led to her own healing and to the discovery of the Science of Mind-healing. And in the measure that this teaching is now being understood, it is enabling men to enjoy immunity from sin, disease, and death.

It is therefore apparent that temperance is by no means a negative virtue based upon repression. To be genuine, temperance requires a positive aim. Nothing less than spiritual vision can supply the right motive for overcoming the false attractions of the world. A temperate man is not, therefore, one who merely denies himself material pleasures for fear of their consequences. He is one who has seen beyond the veil of materiality and has thus gained a higher point of view from which he beholds man, the spiritual idea of God.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

La Tempérance

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

L'APÔTRE PIERRE, dans sa deuxième épître, énumère certaines qualités qui nous éloignent du matérialisme et nous font réaliser la condition spirituelle de l'homme. Pour ce voyage spirituellement mental, le point de départ c'est la foi. Celle-ci doit néanmoins être cultivée avec diligence et soutenue par la vertu. Puis vient la science, qui mène à la tempérance, qualité impliquant la maitrise de soi-même. Nous avons ensuite la patience, la piété, l'amour fraternel, qui nous conduisent jusqu'à la charité.

La tempérance est une vertu bien digne de considération, car elle joue un rôle vital dans notre activité quotidienne. Le poète Milton voulait qu'on tempérât la justice par la miséricorde, afin de donner à tous satisfaction. Un autre auteur a dit qu'à moins de modérer les appétits et les passions, l'on entrave le développement du sens moral qui devrait prévaloir. Ainsi donc, la tempérance nous affermit dans la résolution morale de nous élever plus haut que les faux appétits ou les passions auxquelles s'abandonne la faiblesse.

Pierre agissait souvent par impulsion; dans un certain cas, désirant beaucoup suivre l'exemple de son grand Maitre, du Christ Jésus, il essaya de marcher sur les eaux sans avoir d'abord vaincu sa crainte de la matière. Avant l'arrestation de Jésus, il affirma sa fidélité; et lorsqu'il fut mis à l'épreuve, au cours de la même nuit, à trois reprises il renia son Seigneur. Pourtant Pierre devint un vrai disciple du Christ; son influence sur l'expansion des enseignements de la doctrine enseignée par le Christ Jésus fut et demeure profonde.

Dans sa première épitre aux Corinthiens, Paul compare le chrétien à l'athlète, puisque l'un et l'autre doivent se vaincre eux-mêmes. Il écrit (I Corinthiens 9:25): "Tous ceux qui combattent s'imposent toutes sortes d'abstinences; et ils le font pour une couronne corruptible. Mais nous, nous le faisons pour une couronne incorruptible." En établissant ce parallèle, l'apôtre des Gentils dirigeait l'attention de ses lecteurs sur la récompense spirituelle qui suit la véritable conquête de soi-même.

La découverte de la Science Chrétienne par Mary Baker Eddy a ravivé l'intérêt qu'on porte aux enseignements de la Bible, et surtout à leur application dans les circonstances humaines. A la lumière de l'histoire, on remarque que dans le domaine religieux, ce fut tantôt le manque de désir spirituel, tantôt le zèle mortel excessif qui paralysait les efforts. La Science Chrétienne porte remède à ces deux extrêmes. Mrs. Eddy constata que l'humanité avait grand besoin de se réveiller spirituellement; mais elle fit plus encore — elle découvrit la seule voie permettant de subvenir à ce besoin d'une manière progressive et pratique. Suivant les préceptes et l'exemple du Christ Jésus, elle remit en honneur la pratique de la guérison chrétienne. Dans le livre de texte Scientiste Chrétien, *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Écritures* (*Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures*), sous la rubrique marginale "La pleine récolte est à venir," elle écrit, aux pages 348 et 349: "J'affirme que, parce que la Science Chrétienne a été enseignée, la moralité et la tempérance ont reçu une impulsion, la santé a été rétablie, et la longévité a été accrue. Si tels sont les fruits actuels, quelle ne sera pas la moisson quand cette Science sera plus généralement comprise?" Ailleurs elle nous donne ce conseil (*Rétrospection et Introspection*, p. 79): "Soyez tempérants en pensée, en parole et en action. L'humilité et la tempérance sont les joyaux de l'Amour, enchâssés dans la sagesse. Réprimez le zèle non tempéré. 'Apprenez à travailler et à attendre.' Jadis les enfants d'Israël furent sauvés par une attente patiente." Mrs. Eddy connaissait bien les possibilités immédiates de la Science Chrétienne; mais elle savait aussi qu'à vues humaines, c'est pas à pas qu'on arrive à la perfection dont le grand Conducteur nous a donné l'exemple.

Il faut laisser derrière soi le sens matériel de la vie pour parvenir à la conscience de l'être spirituel; et cette transition est représentée par l'exode des Israélites, leur sortie d'Égypte, leurs longues marches dans le désert avant d'arriver à la terre promise. Par sa vie et ses enseignements, le Christ Jésus illustra cette leçon; il montra le chemin qui mène du sens matériel à la compréhension spirituelle. Ce fut cette démonstration du pouvoir spirituel qui inspira Mrs. Eddy, rendant possible sa guérison puis sa grande découverte — la Science de la guérison par l'Entendement. A notre époque, dans la mesure où ils sont compris, ces enseignements peuvent affranchir les hommes, qui cesseront d'être sujets au péché, à la maladie, à la mort.

Évidemment donc, la tempérance n'est pas une vertu négative basée sur la répression. Pour être authentique, la tempérance doit avoir un but positif. Rien d'inférieur à la vision spirituelle ne peut fournir le vrai mobile qui nous pousse à vaincre le monde et ses faux attraits. En réalité, l'homme tempérant n'est pas simplement celui qui se refuse les plaisirs matériels dont il craint les conséquences. C'est celui qui, perçant le voile de la matérialité, arrive sur les hauteurs d'où l'on aperçoit l'homme, l'idée spirituelle de Dieu.

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications Scientistes Chrétiennes en français, écrire à La Société d'Édition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

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The Reason Why Certain Old Bridges Had Roofs

OUR PIONEERING FOREFATHERS got along until late in the 1700's with fords for small streams and ferries across the Connecticut river. Even half a century later thrifty taxpayers arose in town meeting to protest against a bridge if there was a good ford near the site. "Taxes are high enough," was their argument. Bridges were bound to come, however. There were progressives far back in ox-team days, long before the horse-and-buggy era. Those first bridges were not covered. They were too close to their prototype, two logs felled across a stream, floored with poles. It was found that the trusses of the supporting framework would last longer if they were boarded in, protected against the weather. The result was the boarded open bridge . . . a type that continued in use long after roofed bridges had become universal for wider streams.

Observant bridge builders soon realized that their structures needed protection against the wind. There was a tendency for tall trusses to be blown into a leaning position, if not wrecked. As this was a hinge motion from the more solid floor, the cure was obviously to be found in overhead bracing. This framework needed protection from the rain—in other words, a roof. . . .

And so the covered bridge was born, protected against the weather by boarded sides and shingled roof like the familiar barn. This development took place during the early 1800's and was the topic of lively discussion. Would a longer life for the bridge compensate for the greater cost? Palmer, a famous bridge engineer and builder, had declared as early as 1806, "I am an advocate for weather-boarding and roofing, although there are some who may say it argues much against my interest." By 1810 the case for greater durability had won and the demand for covered bridges was general.

Today's laymen often write queries to the papers, "Why were the old bridges covered?" An early Scottish traveler, writing of his American experiences, comments, "The people of New England have the surprising custom of building woodsheds on top of their bridges." He was apparently willing to let it go at that, without asking, "Why?" The correct answer is "For protecting costly framework against decay, thus assuring greater durability, and to stiffen it against gales."—From "The Covered Bridge," by HERBERT WHEATON CONGDON. (Brattleboro: Stephen Daye Press.)

Intimate Message: Washington

Labor in Government ..... *By Richard L. Strout*

At a press gathering here yesterday a reporter asked the speaker, who happened to be one of the officials from the Antipodes, to tell something about the role of the Commonwealth's labor in wartime. The speaker pointed out that both New Zealand and Australia now have Labor Governments.

"How about strikes?" asked the American reporter.

The speaker replied that there had been a few strikes until Labor took over the government, but that since then they had ceased altogether.

It is interesting to recall in this connection and in view of the Churchill-Beaverbrook visit, that of the nine-man British War Cabinet, three men, Attlee, Greenwood and Bevin, are Labor members. In addition labor leaders like Dalton, Morrison, A. V. Alexander and Tom Johnston now hold key governmental secretaryships. Looking around for some equivalent in the United States one finds Sidney Hillman, head of a C. I. O. union, in the important post of Assistant Director of OPM. The Secretary of Labor herself, Miss Perkins, is not, however, a trade unionist, and outside of Mr. Hillman there is perhaps nobody who quite corresponds to the position of power and responsibility of the British War Cabinet Labor members, or of the other high-ranking British trade union officials in Government.

Question for the Future

The position of American Labor in the war effort already has come up in last week's automotive conference here, and is almost certainly going to come up repeatedly in the future. It is not always profitable to try to compare the situation in one English-speaking nation with another, since economic conditions are so different, but at least it serves as a springboard for discussion. Obviously, in Great Britain, the labor leaders are included in the Cabinet partly because they represent the opposition party in a coalition government and not wholly because they represent labor.

Mr. Roosevelt has brought two Republicans representing the rival Party to his Cabinet, and a good many other Republicans occupy high OPM and similar posts. American Labor never has gone in very extensively for independent political organization. Then again, trade unionism is older, more responsible, and more pervasive in Britain. According to recent figures there were 6,500,000 trade unionists in Britain in 1940. At that ratio, it would mean about 20,000,000 in the United States instead of the 12,000,000 actually organized. It is frequently charged also, by Conservatives (though indignantly denied by unionists), that the New Deal is already a "Labor Government." Certainly it has been more sympathetic to labor than any of its predecessors, though it is far from the meaning of such a government in Britain, Australia, or New Zealand.

There is, when all is said and done, a strong feeling among American labor leaders that they are not getting a reasonable political representation with business and management in the big industrial drive now under way. One of the reasons is, of course, the bitter schism within the American labor movement itself.

But recently, surprisingly enough, Philip Murray of the C. I. O. and William Green of the A. F. of L. have been speaking with one voice. They have been co-operating in a "unity for victory" drive. Significantly, the C. I. O. weekly organ, which hasn't had a kind thing to say about the A. F. of L. for years, carries an item this week about a "historic joint meeting" of C. I. O. and A. F. of L. councils in San Francisco. For the duration of the war, and for the most patriotic and laudable reasons, the two groups appear to be trying to sink differences. One of the primary reasons for the San Francisco gathering is to prevent interfactional and jurisdictional rows that would hurt war production.

Labor Co-operation Necessary

It will be a good many years, if ever, before America follows the British, New Zealand and Australian precedent of setting up a Labor Party capable of assuming government. But the co-operation of labor is obviously immensely important now, and the technical knowledge which some of its leaders possess would be invaluable in just such jobs as the present one of pooling resources and converting the automobile industry. One cannot help having an uneasy feeling in reading over the testimony of labor officials before the Tolan Committee of the House that valuable knowledge is being ignored.

"The thing that we pointed out a year ago," testified Walter P. Reuther, C. I. O., author of the celebrated "Reuther Plan" of conversion, "was that the machine-tool industry was overtaxed, not because of the defense effort but because of the fact that new plants were going up and the machine-tool industry was being called on to duplicate machinery that was going to be idle in our (the auto) industry."

R. J. Thomas, President of the C. I. O. Auto Union, cited as a typical case an automobile firm allegedly needing screw machines for some aircraft engines, and charged that such machines are idle in other companies.

The record shows that automobile labor, from the outset, has urged a comprehensive plan for arms production which would cut across company lines and would operate the industry as one great arms workshop. Management is reluctant to adopt such a plan, and OPM did not recommend it, contrary to newspaper reports published at the start of last week's labor-management conference.

Britain has adopted such a program, however, and many observers believe it is a vital need in America. Some of labor's conversion schemes are certainly too sweeping, but it would be folly to dismiss them all as "socialistic" and "communistic" in the face of experience of other English-speaking countries.

The Country Speaks: Vermont

Neigh of Old Dobbin Re-echoes in Ruralia ..... *By W. Clifford Harvey*

What's so alarming about tire shortages driving the nation back to horse-and-buggy days? From the place I am standing, it looks like a revival of the "buckboard" days of my youth when the leisurely pace of Old Dobbin carried me deep into the hills of Vermont where I couldn't even hear the rising throb of automobile traffic down in the cities.

Only last summer I tried to recapture some of the quiet rhythm of horse-and-buggy days in a tiny Vermont village on the banks of the White River. The old livery stables were still there where I used to pick out my one-time favorite with the rollicking gait—but they had been turned exclusively to the sale of gasoline and automobile parking.

The hitching posts were intact along the sagging curbs, but even these stony relics had become nothing more than elbow joints for leaning villagers.

I shan't soon forget the startled look from the garage keeper when I bluntly asked: "How's chances for getting a horse and rig for a trip over the hills today?"

"Where you go'in that you don't want tu git there soon?" was his comeback.

"Oh, over Woodstock way."

"It'd take all day with a horse and team," he retorted. "How about a good flivver? I can let yu have one and it'll get yu there right quick."

"But I don't want to get their quick," I insisted. "I want to take all day."

"Well, we ain't had no hosses here since Jed Snow came over the ridge with his last joke. And it's plenty corny now. Jed used to say the hills up his way were so steep that when he was goin' down he had to look through the floorboards to see the hoss."

I sighed sadly . . . for I could see the rush of "big business" and the motorcar had even changed the villagers. Yet this villager hadn't anticipated what a war could do to the national economy. That's why, he added: "Them days is gone forever."

Apparently "them days" are coming back. The slow, plodding gait of Old Dobbin may once again become the chief connecting link between New England's hill communities. And while it may not be so good for business, buggy tracks on the old hill roads will recapture a phase of the past that not a few city folk have missed. Maybe it's not too much to hope that the interval of war will keep the villagers home long enough to get four of them together for a revival of that great American institution . . . the barbershop quartet.

Tires, or the lack of such, are not the only factors tending to throw New England communities back "on their own" into an era of hitching posts and bicycles. Gasoline rations are hinted again. No new automobiles are being produced. And while spark plugs, batteries, and other motoring essentials will be plentiful for a time, restrictions on these may come later. Requisition of private automobiles by the Government would force rural communities well back into their shells of isolation which were not unclamped until the automobile made city and country folk practically next-door neighbors.

Not that the new days won't return, to rout the old once again. Most assuredly they will. But in the meantime it should not disturb Americans to slow down for a breathing spell and perhaps enjoy some of the simpler things of life that never could be seen or experienced at mile-a-minute speeds.

To Change the Subject:

The Fires Burn in Guatemala ..... *By Bertha Dodge*

Guatemala (by mail)

The day the Japanese struck at Pearl Harbor was the eve of the holiday of the Concepción—a national holiday in Guatemala. Promptly at six o'clock in the afternoon when the sun had already set and the volcanoes stood out majestic and gray against a paling evening sky, rockets went up from all parts of the city, flaring into the night, bringing—according to ancient Indian tradition—prayers to the attention of the tribal deities.

It was as if at one instant a hidden and powerful hand had set them all off. At the same instant, huge bonfires flamed up everywhere on the outskirts of the city so that one's nostrils were filled with the odor of wood smoke and one's eyes were all but hooded by the heavy pall that settled temporarily over the city, leaving only the brighter flame shining through.

To people like ourselves, utterly unprepared for such a demonstration, it was all exciting and impressive as we stood in the street, the children pointing out every freshly lit fire, exclaiming over every new rocket. How could we know that at the same time there were fires fiercely burning on an island some 4,000 miles to the westward which would bring this seemingly remote Central American country to a quick declaration of war?

One Foe and One Destiny

Guatemala took this step with a promptness to make this American's heart swell with pride—recalling as I must, how more important nations in Europe waited meekly to be knocked over one by one. There is something in the soil, in the air of these Americas that, despite superficial differences makes us all one, endangered by a common foe, striving all unconsciously towards a common destiny.

Let no one at home, obsessed with more immediate problems, underrate the gravity of the step which these Central American countries have taken so promptly and so courageously. Greater lands, faced with a choice between a so-called neutrality, such as that may have proved to be, and severe economic dislocation have not chosen nearly so well.

This part of the world is almost purely agricultural with such manufactures as there may be negligible in proportion to even the limited demand for manufactured goods. In the course of years many of the best and largest "fincas" (farms) have been acquired by Germans. And running a finca is no amateur's job. Aside from planting and reaping crops, there is always the constant and intelligent watchfulness necessary in the care of the plants (coffee and sugar being among the most important) in the clearing out of encroaching jungle, in the control of insect pests, in wariness of invading plant blights.

A Vision of the Future

So when one dispossesses these Germans, who have made good finqueros in general, one upsets the whole economy of this country. It is impossible to find competent finqueros on short notice—impossible for even the most competent to take over a new finca without loss of time and money. Add to this, the present difficulty in marketing crops in a warring world, and one begins to grasp the trials of poverty and unemployment that lie ahead for many Guatemalans—problems for which there are no war industries to give temporary concealment.

Of course, anyone would know that the withdrawal from circulation of the funds of many of the country's most prosperous people is bound to affect adversely the economy of the city where blacklists have already worked hardships on Guatemalan employees as well as Axis employers. So the spontaneous and enthusiastic anti-Axis demonstration in our streets the other evening should be seen for the idealistic gesture it really was.

Students, particularly, marched in the parade. Older faces are grave—not regretful of the step their country has taken but more able to weigh the costs. Gravest and saddest of all are the faces of children of mixed marriages who, knowing that something is very, very wrong with their world are still unable to comprehend it or to alter it by so much as a hairbreadth. Their world totters, for confiscation and dissolution threaten their homes. Even the close ties of marriage seem to have had little power to make good Nazi of Guatemalans or good Guatemalans of Nazis. For these homes it is difficult to see what can make the trials ahead tolerable.

So one utters a hope that somehow the world of the future—the one without whose vision we could not go on—may be a more fit place for international marriages. In this darkness, one dares draw inspiration from the promptness of these southern neighbors in seeing their danger, their lack of materialism in appraising it, and their realism and courage in facing it out. These fires still burn.

Neutral Portugal May Look to Brazil for Help

Eighth among the empires it fears disruption by seizure of areas vital to warring powers.

By R. H. Markham
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Portugal is still determined to keep out of the war. It has a special reason.

If Portugal joined the Axis, its colonies would almost certainly be lost; if it joined the front of freedom the mother country would be lost.

However, when large scale fighting begins in the west, on land and sea, Portugal may be drawn into the conflict. Already the Allies have taken a Portuguese possession in the east, Timor. If a similar need should arise in the west, some observers believe that Portugal's Atlantic islands might be occupied by Brazil, which was once the largest member of Portugal's empire. Daughter Brazil, it is argued, may now help the mother country.

The Portuguese Empire is eighth among the States of the world in the extent of its land area. It covers 843,000 square miles and in size is between the Belgian Empire and that of the Netherlands. The Portuguese mother country covers 36,000 square miles and has a population of 7,500,000; the dependencies cover 807,000 square miles and have a population of 10,000,000. The dependencies are 22 times as large as the mother country. Brazil, once a dependency, is 90 times as large.

One of First Empire Builders

Portugal was one of the first states of modern Europe to establish an over-seas empire. One very hot July day, 445 years ago, a distinguished member of the Portuguese royal household, who was also a skilled navigator, Vasco da Gama, sailed from Lisbon down the River Tagus toward the sea, with four small ships and 160 sailors. It was an exciting day and a grand occasion. Only five years earlier Columbus had reached America, so adventure was in the air. Every intrepid sailor was looking for a new world; daring captains were directing their vessels in almost every direction toward unknown waters.

Vasco da Gama was going south and then east, over a route that had never been sailed before; he was planning to go around Africa in search of an ocean road to India and the Spice Islands. The people of Lisbon had of course been told, so crowds of brightly dressed women and tight-jacketed men gathered to watch the expedition sail away. They stood on the amphitheater-like banks of the picturesque harbor, with as good a view as though they had been in an American football bowl. Many were near the turreted Tower of Belem, which still stands. They cheered as the elegantly dressed, iron-willed courtier stepped into his little boat, which was tugging at its moorings under fluttering sails and snapping banners. They waved as the ships moved toward the western horizon and after that the sailors' wives and mothers went sadly home while the sailors themselves, with foreboding and dread, glided toward a vast, distant, unknown world.

He Started an Empire

A full year, lacking seven weeks, passed before they arrived at Calcutta. On that long stormy and mutinous voyage of 1497 Vasco da Gama laid the basis of the empire which Portugal still possesses.

The happy explorer had barely returned with his trophies to Lisbon—two years and two months from the day of his departure—when the king sent another expedition toward India, under another famous sailor, Pedro Alvarez Cabral. This fleet ran into furious and persistent storms, that drove it westward from its course, and as Cabral strove desperately to tack back to the east he was suddenly surprised to find a large stretch of land on his starboard. It was Brazil.

Going around Africa's hump from Lisbon to Calcutta, Cabral landed on the hump of South America. So, in the course of three short years, Portugal had put down its stakes in America, Africa and Asia. Its possessions were strung half way around the earth. And all those sea lanes which Portugal opened nearly half a millennium ago, are again the scene of terrible combats. Some of the very areas Portugal then took are in grave danger.

The principal cause of this peril is that some of Portugal's dependencies are of great strategical importance. This is especially true of the Azores, the Cape Verde Islands, Principe, Sao Tome and Guinea. Already last May, President Roosevelt declared that Axis possession of some of these islands would "endanger our physical safety."

The use of these islands would be of great benefit to us in this war and many military men urge that the United States occupy them immediately, especially since they are poorly defended and might be seized by our enemy.

The most satisfactory way for us to occupy them would be with Portugal's consent, but such an agreement seems excluded, and for two reasons. One is that Portugal doesn't want to turn over parts of its state to foreign powers. The other is that if it allowed us to use its islands, the Nazis probably would seize Portugal itself. That would not be difficult because open valleys lead from Spain to the most vital points in Portugal, none of which are well protected and in defense of which not more than 200,000 rather poorly armed and trained soldiers could be mobilized.

Because of this vulnerability and a certain percentage of political sympathy with the Axis the government of Portugal has firmly refused to take sides against the Nazis. Indeed it has even seemed to favor them.

For instance, a journalist who has recently come from Lisbon reports that Gestapo agents appear openly in Portugal and in certain cases work hand-in-hand with the Portugese State Police. Further, a Nazi trade delegation is working in Lisbon to hinder the British blockade.

How Germany Benefits

Also, Portuguese trade statistics, which are no longer published, show that Portugal prior to Germany's declaration of war on America imported three times as many goods as formerly. These additional imports, however, were not used in Portugal, but reshipped to Germany and Italy. Various vital minerals, also, are being bought from Portugal by the Nazis and their value is paid in gold. Most of the Portuguese people favor the Allies, but a few industrialists, businessmen and bankers who profit from Nazi transactions support a benevolent neutrality toward Germany.

Unfortunately, Dr. Salazar, who is both Prime Minister and Foreign Minister, and whose government is more or less dictatorial, is sometimes influenced in this direction.

Officially, the Portuguese stoutly deny favoring the Nazis. They have maintained an alliance with England for nearly 600 years and government spokesmen declare that this alliance still holds. As a matter of fact, Portugal, which is weak, widely scattered, badly exposed and almost defenseless, thinks it has much to lose and nothing new to gain by entering the war, so is desperately trying to stay out. In its extremity it looks to Brazil for aid. This hope seems to be more in the realm of fantasy than real politics.

Brazil though immense — larger than the United States, very rich and populated by 46,000,000 people, has a very weak navy and a meager commercial fleet. It can neither convey its wealth to Portugal nor physically come to Portugal's defense. The most it could do would be to act as a kind of coercive intermediary, or as a guarantor of the Allies' good intentions when taking over Portuguese dependencies. If the Allies should decide to use Portugal's islands, they might act in Brazil's name.

The reason for this is that the Brazilian nation by origin, language, tradition, and nature is largely Portuguese. It was settled by Portuguese, its rulers for centuries were Portuguese kings or princes, its attitude toward other races is completely Portuguese and its relations with the Portuguese people has always been very close. Almost without exception, visitors or emigrants from Portugal have been better received in Brazil than those from any other land.

As Brazil advanced, Portugal tended to decline, so that the Portuguese of the new world went ahead of those in Europe somewhat earlier than the United States reached a comparable position as regards England.

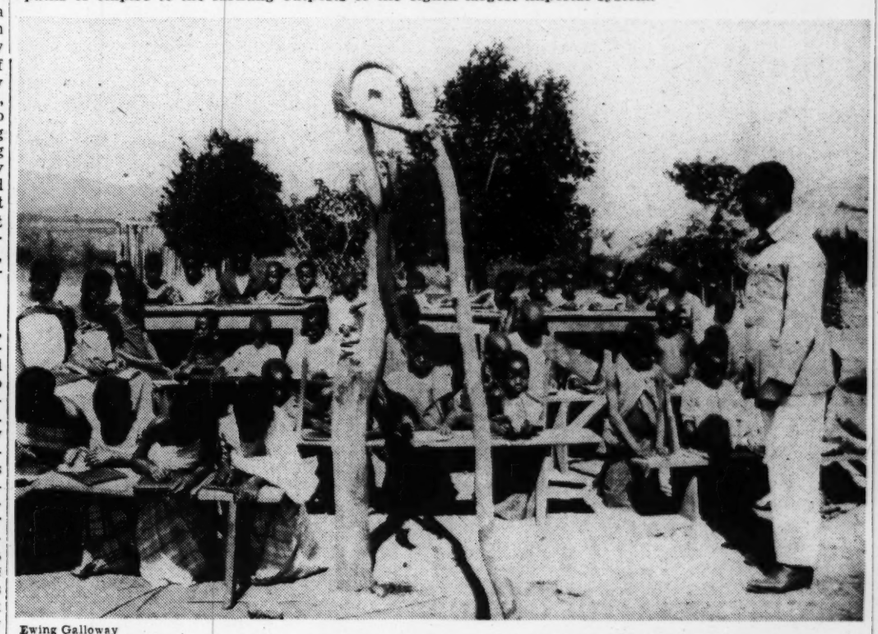
Now the child might become the protector of the parent. Portugal looks to Brazil and Brazil's friends to save it and the remnants of its former glories from the Nazis. Portugal would do well temporarily to turn its Atlantic possessions over to its former South American colony, thus bringing them within the protection of the new world. Naturally the United States would occupy the most vital place in this picture.

Brazil has owed much to Portugal, but it has repaid the debt many fold. Now it may go still farther and with its immense natural resources, its excellent internal situation, its close relation with the United States, save Portugal from the most terrible menace that has appeared at its borders, since sailor Cabral was blown from Lisbon to South America.

Black Star

Boats and the Waterfront: Symbols of Portugal's Link to the Sea

From these Lisbon quays, small fishing boats put out to sea by the scores, and larger ships follow the paths of empire to the farflung outposts of the eighth largest imperial system.



Ewing Galloway

At One Outpost of Empire: Open-Air School in Portuguese Angola

By a Staff Artist

The Man of the Hour

Bruins End First Half of Season Tonight—Owner Quinn Hustled to Get Dates

Victory Over Wings Would Equal Pace of 1938-39 Six

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The Boston Bruins, travelling at one of their fastest first-half paces in their 18-year National Hockey League history, come to the 24th of their 48-game schedule tonight when they meet Detroit Red Wings at Boston Garden.

Should the Bruins win this evening they will equal the pace they set in 1938-39 when they won both the N. H. L. championship and the Stanley Cup after earning a total of 35 points out of a possible 48 over the first 24 games. The only pace exceeding this is the breath-taking start the Bruins of 1929-30 achieved when they won 20 of their first 24 games for a total of 40 points. The 1929-30 team was the one which the Dynamite Line of Dutch Gainor, Cooney Weiland, and Dit Clapper led to three all-time hockey records—highest scoring team with 179 goals in 44 games, most consecutive wins at 14 without being defeated or tied, and highest individual scorer as Weiland rang up 43 goals and 30 assists for 73 points.

Detroit Tired

Offhand everything points to a Bruins victory tonight, everything that is except the always unpredictable fortunes of hockey. The Red Wings will take the ice a tired outfit after having gone through the rigors of playing seven games in 11 days. This game will be their eighth in 13 days, only one contest of which has been played at Detroit. Their traveling in the past few days has taken them from New York last Thursday to Toronto on Saturday, and then to Chicago on Sunday.

The Bruins, on the other hand, have been relaxing and refreshing themselves for a full week, having had a break in the schedule since their 3-2 victory over Chicago here last Tuesday. The team has had four workouts at the Garden, but the only one at which Manager Art Ross cracked the whip was yesterday's, when he reminded the boys of what happened last time the Bruins met Brooklyn Americans in New York. That was one week ago Sunday, and the Amerks were supposed to be train-weary after having played four games in seven days, a schedule that included trips to Boston and Toronto. Yet Amerks won 3-2.

High Average

Bruins may find tonight that it will take one of their highest totals of the season to get by the Red Wings, for the Detroiters have been averaging better than five goals per game for their last five contests. They blanked Canadiens 10-0 and beat Toronto 6-4 for their two victories, and barely lost one-goal decisions to Rangers 3-2, Americans 5-4, and Chicago 6-5.

Reasons are legion why the Bruins want to win this evening. One of the chief ones is that it will see them continue as undisputed leaders of the league, whereas a defeat for them plus a New York Ranger victory over Americans would allow Rangers to tie the Bruins for first place.

Other reasons include the fact that the B's would like to continue their undefeated record for 1942 at home, their stretch of 16 straight against the Wings, and their secondary stretch of 16 games at the Garden here without falling before Detroit. Last time Detroit won here was Dec. 7, 1937, while the last time Detroit enjoyed a victory over the Bostonians was March 3, 1940. In games this season Boston has won 4-2 and tied 2-2 in Detroit and won 7-1 here.

Probable Line-Ups

Boston		Detroit
Conacher, lw		rw, Wares
Cowley, c		c, Grosso
Wiseman, rw		lw, Abel
H. Jackson, ld		rd, Orlando
Clapper, rd		ld, Goodfellow
Brimsek, g		g, Mowers

Boston spares: Dumart, Schmidt, Bauer, Cain, A. Jackson, Hiller, Hollett, Smith.

Detroit spares: Jones, Liscombe, Howe, Bruneteau, Kilrea, Giesebrecht, Brown, Carveth, Motter.

Time of game: 8:30 p. m.

Over the Blue Line

The Bruins' record to date for their first 24 games each season is as follows:

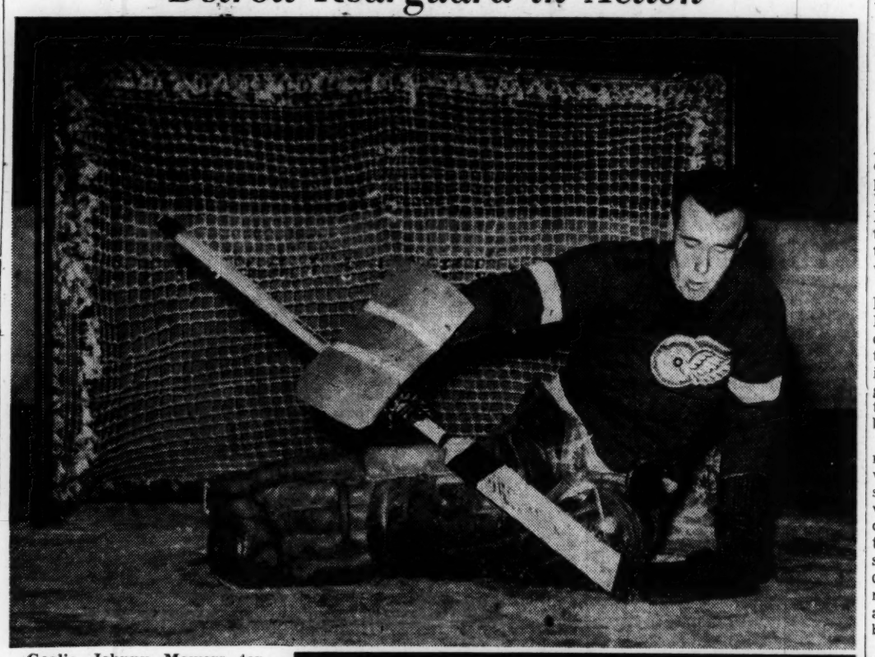
	W	L	T	Pts.
1924-25	3	21	0	6
1925-26	8	12	4	20
1926-27	10	11	3	23
1927-28	10	7	7	27
1928-29	13	7	4	30
1929-30	20	4	0	40
1930-31	15	4	4	34
1931-32	7	8	9	23
1932-33	12	8	4	28
1933-34	9	12	3	21
1934-35	12	9	2	28
1935-36	10	10	4	24
1936-37	12	9	3	27
1937-38	16	6	2	34
1938-39	17	6	1	35
1939-40	15	6	3	33
1940-41	10	7	7	27

The Wings will be changed in four positions from their last appearance here. Ebbie Goodfellow is due to take his place on defense, although it is questionable just how much service he will see, and other newcomers this season are Alvin (Buck) Jones, Adam Brown, Joe Carveth, all up from Indianapolis, Detroit's farm team in the American Association.

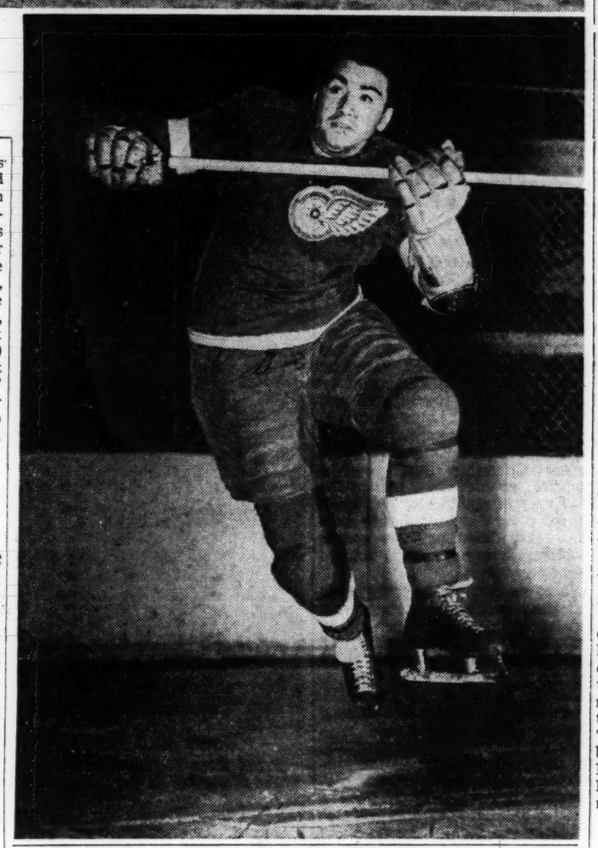
* * *

One other N. H. L. game tonight finds Rangers host to Americans in Madison Square Garden as the Blue Shirts attempt to set a new league record of 78 games without being shut out. They tied the old Ranger mark of 77 when they beat Detroit, 3-2, last Tuesday and have been laying plans to score at least once on Manager Red Dutton's standout rookie goalie, Charlie Rayner. Amerks, incidentally, have shut out the Rangers five times since Dec. 12, 1933. During their present streak Rangers scored 232 goals to 189 for their opponents. Grant (Knobby) Warwick, Rangers' candidate for rookie of the year honors, is scheduled to return to action tonight after having been out because of injury.

Detroit Rearguard in Action



Goalie Johnny Mowers, top, and Defenseman Jimmy Orlando of Detroit Red Wings, who will appear in Boston Garden tonight to face the Boston Bruins in a league hockey game starting at 8:30 p. m.



American Fans Eagerly Await All-Star Game

The American Hockey League and its fans are looking forward with much anticipation to its first All-Star game to be played at Cleveland on Tuesday, Feb. 3, between teams chosen by the fans, newspapermen, and radio commentators in the circuit. It has often been said that the western circuit is faster than the eastern and vice versa, and this game may provide the answer.

Rules for balloting are simple. The fans pick six players, the newspapermen six, and the coach picks the rest. A fan may not vote for a player on the team whose games he regularly attends.

Not only has the American League led the way in professional hockey by arranging to contribute the proceeds of the game equally to the American and the Canadian branches of the Red Cross, but Al Sutphin, President of the Cleveland Hockey Club, has donated the use of the magnificent arena in Cleveland and the services of its entire personnel.

Four-Point Program For Green Sport

HANOVER, N. H., Jan. 13 (AP)—A sports-as-usual plan has been outlined for Dartmouth in a four-point program announced by Athletic Director William McCarter. He also indicated he would attempt to arrange seasonable schedules for the college's summer term, which will start on May 25.

McCarter gave assurances that Dartmouth would fulfill its Eastern Intercollegiate Baseball League commitments, even if its team had to continue its activities during the interval between the May 10th graduation day and the summer term opening, when the college will be closed.

He also stated that there would not be any changes in the current winter sports schedules, that spring sports would be revised without any curtailments to meet changes in the college calendar, that football and all other fall sports would be continued if circumstances permit and that summer sports programs would be inaugurated if arrangements could be made with other colleges.

Dartmouth, he added, already has made minor schedule changes to avoid conflicts with the advanced final examinations period.

Hockey at a Glance

By the Associated Press

Tonight's Schedule

National League
Brooklyn at New York.
Detroit at Boston.

American League
Cleveland at Springfield.

American Association
Kansas City at Dallas.

Eastern Amateur League
Atlantic City at Washington.

Last Night's Results
None.

Braves Have 19 Contests With Major League Rivals

By Ed Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Asked late today if he expected to add more games to the Braves' spring training exhibition schedule, President Bob Quinn answered: "We might take on a couple of minor league dates, but it's impossible to get any more games with major league clubs. In fact, I had to do a lot of fast talking and scheming to get as many big league dates as I did. Most of the other clubs had completed their schedules long before we settled on Sanford as our new training site."

The 22-game exhibition card, released this morning, is broken up by several open dates. But as Bob Quinn points out, "Casey Stengel can use these open days to drill the boys on the mistakes they make in the exhibitions."

Two Minor Games

Although a definite departure date has not yet been set, it is certain that the 'first batch of Braves' players, officials, and newspapermen will leave here either the last couple of days in February or March 1. The initial Grapefruit League engagement is with the Washington Senators at Sanford on March 14, which will give the locals plenty of time to get in shape. Only three minor league outfits are booked—Milwaukee, Newark, and Jersey City, all of double-A.

The Braves will break camp at Sanford on April 7, much later than a majority of clubs, and meet Jersey City at Jacksonville the following day. As the Red Sox had completed their card well ahead of the Braves' arrival at Sanford, the "City Series" is again confined to Boston. The teams will probably meet at Braves Field on April 11 and at Fenway Park the following afternoon, a Sunday. According to present plans, the Braves will go direct to the Hub from Jacksonville. Bob Quinn has never favored these lengthy northward jaunts, which force the team to play on diamonds not fit for a high school youngster.

Casey Stengel will make three bus trips to the Florida east coast. He goes to Daytona Beach twice to meet the Brooklyn Dodgers and to Miami Beach once for a game with the Phillies. Trips will also be taken to Clearwater, Deland, Sebring, and Tampa. Bob Quinn expresses himself as entirely satisfied with the grounds at Sanford and predicts that the Braves will come North ready for a fast break in the National League flag race.

Also in the morning papers was the announcement that Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, a reserve Captain in the Second Armored Brigade, will be the principal speaker at the Boston baseball writers' annual banquet at the Copley-Plaza on the evening of Jan. 28—two weeks from tomorrow. When last contacted, the Senator promised to be there "unless detained in Washington on official business." But the scribes are confident that he will be present.

An enthusiastic sports follower and accomplished speaker, Senator Lodge has wanted for several years to attend the baseball dinner, but somehow missed. He will fill the role played on the program last winter by Branch Rickey, and in 1940 by Larry McPhail.

* * *

The writers disliked "uping" the price to $5.50. They might have absorbed the federal tax themselves except for the fact that the proceeds are going to buy baseball equipment for men in the armed service. The chapter felt that under those conditions, the fans would not mind digging down for an extra 50 cents.

* * *

The Red Sox yesterday learned that both Earl Johnson and Larry Powell, a couple of young southpaw hurlers, are at Camp Roberts, California. Johnson sent a note to John Orlando asking him to forward, among other things, a dozen baseballs. Earl, apparently, is not going to let his arm get far out of shape.

* * *

Dick Newsome is back in his native Ahoskie, N. C., but will return to the Hub for the baseball dinner. He said he would get here a day ahead of time and attend the Bruins' game on Tuesday.

Braves Schedule

March 14, Washington Senators at Sanford; 15, Philadelphia Phillies at Miami Beach; 16, Cleveland Indians at Sanford; 17, Brooklyn Dodgers at Daytona Beach; 20, Cleveland at Clearwater; 21, St. Louis Browns at Deland; 22, Browns at Sanford; 23, Dodgers at Daytona Beach; 25, Newark (I. L.) at Sebring; 26, Dodgers at Sanford; 27, New York Giants at Sanford; 28, Senators at Orlando; 29, Cincinnati Reds at Tampa; 30, Reds at Sanford.

April 1, Dodgers at Sanford; 2, Phillies at Sanford; 4, Browns at Sanford; 5, Browns at Deland; 6, Milwaukee (A. A.) at Sanford; 8, Jersey City (I. L.) at Jacksonville; 11 and 12, Red Sox at Boston.

Best Golfers Last Season Were McSpaden and Bishop

In Massachusetts golf during the year which just closed, the names of Harold (Jug) McSpaden of Winchester and Ted Bishop of Woodland shone like two lighthouses in a blackout. Between them the two were the class in the local professional and amateur fields, respectively.

McSpaden, one of the foremost of the nationally-known pros who has now shifted his scene of operations to the Philadelphia Country Club, set a new record in winning the Massachusetts open for the fourth time when he scored a 72-hole total of 280 at Oyster Harbors Club to lead such stars as Paul Runyan, Horton Smith, Tony Manero, Willie Turnesa, and Jimmy Thomson.

Convincing Victory

To that fine performance Jug added a convincing victory in the newly arranged Massachusetts Big Eight tournament, in which the leading stars of the pro touring troupe were invited to compete. Finishing behind McSpaden's 138 at The Country Club were Ben Hogan, Byron Nelson, Lawson Little, Jimmy Demaret, Craig Wood, Sammy Snead, and Jimmy Thomson in that order. And just to prove his leadership in this section of the country, the popular Winchester pro captured the New England P. G. A. championship with another fine 138.

Bishop laid claim to his title as leading amateur of the State by going to the semifinals of the national amateur championship at Omaha, Neb., trading his State championship crown to Leo Martin for Leo's New England title, and by either winning or tying for first in 12 M. G. A. tournaments throughout the season.

Won at Woodland

Tournaments which the lanky Woodlander won outright were at his home club, Woodland, followed by victories at Toy Town Tavern, Riverside, The Country Club, Merrimack, and Pine Brook Valley. At Trapelo he tied Edward Martin; at Highland he tied Dave Whiteside; and at Marshfield he tied Fred Baker. In his four-ball efforts he won at Furnace Brook with Carl Moore where the pair set a record of 62 in the process, and at The Country Club with Emery Stratton where the pair won the Jaques Cup. At Framingham he tied for first with Howard Bushway as his partner. Bishop and Moore's four-ball record was lowered to 60 later in the season by Joe Monahan, Jr., and Bud Gahan, Jr., at Hatherly.

Not far behind Ted in results was Trapelo's Leo Martin, who succeeded to Bishop's State title when Ted faltered in the semi-finals at Longmeadow. Leo also won two four-ball events—at Winchester with his brother, Edward, and at Oakley with Joe Monahan, Jr, while in the tournament for The Country Cup he went to the final only to lose to Bishop in what everyone thought was a preview of the coming State amateur final at Longmeadow.

Mrs. Grew Wins

In the women's State amateur championship Mrs. John Grew of Dedham won her second title. Previously in 1933 she had won as Mary Parkinson. Ed Kenney of Blue Hill took the second annual Class B championship for golfers ineligible to compete in the regular State title fight; Jim Danahy, Fore River shipyards worker from Blue Hill won an uphill victory in the State junior at Belmont; George Curley of Brae Burn took the State caddie tournament at Wollaston; Mrs. Willie Howard and Win Cobb of Charles River won the mixed foursome title at Dedham; Ann Fitzgibbons of Duxbury took the State junior girls' event; Tom Mahan and Sidney Winslow of United Shoe successfully defended their pro-president championship; and Donald H. Whittemore of Hatherly walked off with the club presidents' crown.

All in all the past golf season was a record of progress, with the M. G. A. conducting 68 tournaments as compared with 59 in 1940 and nearly 800 more golfers participating in the tournaments than during the previous season.

A list of champions and winners of non-title M. G .A. tournaments follows:

Championship Winners

New England Amateur—Ted Bishop, Woodland.
State Open—Harold McSpaden, Winchester, 280 (new record).
State Amateur—Leo Martin, Trapelo.
State Women's—Mrs. John Grew, Dedham.
N. E. P. G. A.—Harold McSpaden, Winchester, 138.
Mass. Big Eight—Harold McSpaden, Winchester, 138.
State Class B—Ed Kenney, Blue Hill.
State Junior—Jim Danahy, Blue Hill.
State Caddie—George Curley, Brae Burn, 147.
State Mixed Foursome—Mrs. Willie Howard, and Win Cobb, Charles River.
State Junior Girls—Ann Fitzgibbons, Duxbury.
State Pro-President—Tom Mahan and Sidney Winslow, United Shoe.
State Club President—Donald H. Whittemore, Hatherly.

M. G. A. Tournament Winners

Andover—Ernie Doherty, 73.
Framingham—Ted Bishop-Howard Bushway, Carl Nettleblatt-T. E. Dinan—70.
Kittansett—Ira MacKenzie-Ralph Rooks.
Woodland—Ted Bishop.
Green Hill—Fred Hill and Ralph Sawyer, 70.
Wildwood—Fritz Dawson-Charles Hamilton, 67-61.
Wollasion — Bill McPhail-Harry Follen, Emery Stratton-Bill Maloney, Stan Neptune-Al Denly—71.
Grand View—Fred Hill-Jerry Anderson, 71.
Toy Town—Ted Bishop, 70.
Hillcrest—Carl Nettleblatt, Jerry Anderson, 70.
Riverside—Ted Bishop, 73.
The Country Club Cup—Ted Bishop.
Kernwood—Emery Stratton, 70.
Marlborough—Dan McNeice-Gene Obey, 70.
Salem—Bill Fuller-George Fuller.
Brockton—Ben Bosquet, 78; Stan Neptune-Al Denly, 70.
Sharon—Tom O'Leary, 70.
Arlmont—Jim Harvey, 72.
Thorny Lea—Dave Sullivan-Jim Danahy, 69.
Springfield—Harold Manly.
Trapelo—Ted Bishop, Ed Martin, 73.
Furnace Brook—Ted Bishop-Carl Moore, 62. (new record)
Highland—Ted Bishop, Dave Whiteside, 72
Merrimack—Ted Bishop, 70.
Pine Brook Valley—Ted Bishop, 71.
Marshfield—Ted Bishop, Fred Baker, 70.
New Bedford—Walter Senna, 76.
George Wright—Tom Brophy, 72.
Winchester—Leo Martin-Edward Martin.
Rockport—Bob Lovell, 74.
Jaques Cup at T. C. C.—Ted Bishop-Emery Stratton.
Norfolk—Tom Martin, Bob Sampson, 73.
South Shore—Stan Neptune, 72.
Ould Newbury—San Videtta, 72.
Wyantenuck—Reggie Lewis-Jess Sweetser.
Winchester (father-and-son)—J. W.-J. W. Monahan, Jr., 74.
New Bedford—Jerry LaFlamme-Dr. H. B. Ryder.
Oakley—Leo Martin-J. W. Monahan, Jr.
Pittsfield—Dan England, Jr.
Essex — Herbert Jaques, Jr.-William B. Boardman.
Hatherly—J. W. Monahan, Jr.-John W. Gahan, 60, (new record).
Worcester—Ken Hill-Wallace Anderson.
Pocasset—Horace Partridge, 77.
Bass Rocks—J. H. Eaton-Mel Demarais.
Maynard—Joe Fay, 71.
Sandy Burr—Edward Martin, 71.
Commonwealth—Frank McArdle, 74.
Bear Hill—Ed Gascoigne, Jim Harvey, 76.
Mt. Pleasant—Dick Harris-Arnold Howard.
C. D. A. Grasse-Tom Burke, Tom O'Donnell-Leo Clough, 68.
Wellesley—(mother-and-son) Mrs. Albert P. E. and Edward Gascoigne, 78.
Charles River—Emery Stratton-Walt McAnnally.
Blue Hill—Dave Sullivan-Jim Danahy, Tom Hurley-Dan McNeice, Roger Bissell-Tom O'Leary, 74.
Vesper—Dan Shea, Jr., Marshall Forrest, 76.
Long Meadow—Leo Clough, 72.
Belmont—J. W. Monahan-Mel Demarais.
Tedesco—William Keppie-Larry Cochrane.
Brae Burn—Ray Gorton, 74.
Kittansett—George Finlay-George Hall.
Woburn—Ernie Doherty, 73.

Sports Around the Hub

Bob Quinn Succeeds Again

When the official 1942 National League schedule comes out in early February it will reveal that President Bob Quinn of the Braves succeeded in breaking up the annual and profitable Giants-at-Brooklyn inaugural. For years the New York club has been favored with this choice date, which always produces a sellout crowd and a fat check for the visitors. But at the big league meetings Bob argued, and justly, that the Braves and Phillies should get an occasional crack at the plum.

Although there is a rumor that the Phillies will get the Ebbets Field opener next April, the Braves will take their turn in the spring of 1943. Only the eastern clubs are involved, of course, as the westerners open in their own sector.

* * *

All four Greater Boston members of the New England Intercollegiate Hockey League will assemble at the Arena tonight for a double-header, with the B. C. Eagles meeting B. U. and Northeastern going after its second victory over M. I. T. Undefeated in 22 league starts over a three-year period and unbeaten in three games this season, B. C. will be favored over B. U. The Huskies, who topped the Engineers 6-3 in their opener, should do it again.

* * *

Play in the annual State class A men's squash racquets championship continues this evening at the University Club. First round matches will be over by Saturday, if the original schedule is maintained. H. Sherman Howes, Jr., as usual, is seeded No. 1 in the tournament, with Harold Kaese in the No. 2 spot. These two veterans were the finalists in the recent Middlesex Bowl tourney, with Howes winning by a close score.

* * *

Now that he is not supposed to report at Quantico, Va., to resume his duties as a Major in the U. S. Marine Corps Reserves until Jan. 20, Pat Hanley can delay his departure from Boston until next Sunday or Monday. Original orders had the B. U. football coach due at Quantico the day after tomorrow.

* * *

More than 600 rooters will attend the annual dinner and testimonial to the B. C. football squad Sunday evening at the University Club. Stephen H. Mahoney, who coached the Eagles during the 1914 and '15 seasons, has replaced Ed Gallagher as toastmaster. Gallagher was forced to withdraw. The varsity lettermen and freshman numeral winners will be guests.

* * *

Harvard teams are active this week. Tomorrow evening the varsity and freshman swimming teams meet Brown squads at Cambridge. The frosh jump into the pool at 7:30 and the varsity at 8:45. The track varsity opposes the Boston Y. M. C. A. on the "Y" track Saturday evening, with the freshmen also clashing. Crimson squash teams B and C are busy tomorrow and Thursday.

* * *

The draw and other plans for the second annual Metropolitan men's indoor tennis doubles championships will be made known Jan. 20, through the Boston newspapers, it is announced. As 32 teams and about 64 players are involved, the press seemed the quickest and surest way to notify those competing. The tournament will be held at the Badminton and Tennis Club on Hemingway Street.

Yanks Start Feb. 22

NEW YORK (AP) — New York Yankee pitchers and catchers will report to Manager Joe McCarthy at St. Petersburg, Fla., training camp on Feb. 22 and will have less than two weeks of practice before the first of 35 spring games on March 6. The remainder of the Yankee squad will report to McCarthy on March 1.

Handicapped Brown Team Faces Harvard Swimmers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 13—Brown and Harvard, rivals in swimming since 1905, will meet for the 23rd time in dual competition tomorrow, in the Indoor Athletic Building at Cambridge. The series has resulted in 15 triumphs for the Crimson and seven for the Bruins, whose most cherished victory occurred three years ago in a 38-37 upset.

Despite the loss of eight of his 12 lettermen of last season, including three stars, Capt.-elect Bill Irvine, Frank Gernon and Sherburne Carter, who entered the armed forces, E. Leo Barry launches his 18th season as Brown swimming coach against the Crimson with promising talent from last year's undefeated freshman team. Harvard has already won two meets this season over M. I. T., 52-23, and Greenwood Memorial 68-7, while losing to the Alumni 32-24.

Losses Too Severe

Although his losses were too severe to justify hopes of a victory, Coach Barry predicts a close and interesting meet with the Harvardians. Ace of eight freshman numeral winners making their varsity debut against Harvard is the yearling captain, Phil Carson, entered in the 220 and 440-yard freestyle events in which he is expected to shatter Brown and New England records this season. He is a Providence boy who formerly starred at Mercersburg.

Brown's fastest sprinters are Larry Berns, formerly of Curtis High, New York, and Joe Capouch, from Oak Park High, Illinois, entered in 50, 100 and relays. This pair, together with Carson and Tim Joyner of New York, hold the New England Intercollegiate freshman 75-foot pool record of 3:45.1 for the 400-yard relay, as well as the 60-foot pool record of 3:42.

In Armed Service

With Capt.-elect Bill Irvine, ace diver, serving as an Army Lieutenant on the West Coast, Hank Gossler and John Ahearn are the best on the springboard.

Loss of Jack Brazile, last year's undefeated freshman backstroker, leaves Joyner and Ed Lawson, sophomores, and Bill McCoy, a junior, to fight it out for the right to compete at Cambridge. Julian Burgess, recently accepted in the Navy's V7 training course; Peter Brown and Frank McDonough, stand out in the breaststroke event.

Brown freshman swimmers also will compete on Wednesday at Cambridge against the Harvard 1945 team. The Brown Cubs opened their season last week by defeating Brookline High School mermen, 37-29, a Brookline. Harvard freshmen lost to M. I. T. in their opening meet on Dec. 17 by a score of 28-38.

Individual Winners

Brown freshmen who won individual events at Brookline were Melvin Sinn of Paterson, N. J., in the 50-yard dash; Larry Wanthouse, of Maplewood, N. J., in the 100-yard freestyle and 100-yard backstroke, and William Richardson of Providence in the dives. Peter Quinn of Providence, Judson Mealy of Baltimore, Md., Rex Pulford of Highland Park, Mich. and Sinn made up the winning Brown freshman relay quartet.

Brown's 1939 tank victory over Harvard ranks as one of the finest wins in Bruin athletic annals. It marked the first time since 1921 that the Bear swimmers had been successful against the Crimson, whose reverses in the new pool since 1931 have been few and far between.

Successful Period

Brown's most successful period against Harvard swimmers dated from 1913 through 1921 when Brown was on top in six dual meets: 42-11 in 1913, 34-19 in 1914, 28-25 in 1917, 48-5 in 1919, 36-17 in 1920 and 42-11 in 1921. Harvard was not represented by a varsity swimming team duirng the following decade until the completion of the new pool in 1931.

Only first places counted when Brown and Harvard first met in the tank in 1905. The Crimson won that year, 5-2. Brown's Colgate Hoyt pool was built in 1902, and the first meet was held in March, 1904, Brown started swimming both Harvard and Yale in 1905.

In 17 seasons as Brown coach, Leo Barry has developed 10 New England Intercollegiate championship teams, while on other occasions Brown tied for first twice and finished in runner-up position every other time but twice.

Canadian Force

Coach Barry, who served as a Field Artillery Lieutenant in the first World War, is corresponding with at least a score of his former Brown swimmers now in the service. This week Myron Wilcox '40, New England Initercollegiate backstroke champion for two years, is reporting in Montreal to join the Canadian R. A. F. after failing to get into the U. S. flying forces.

Basketball, in its golden jubilee year, claims 20,000,000 players in all parts of the world.

Changed His Uniform

Associated Press

Trades Baseball Bat for Rifle

Cecil Travis, Washington infielder, whose batting average for 1941 rated him second in the American League, had thrown aside his big bat, Jan. 10, for an Army rifle. Travis was inducted as a selectee recently at Fort McPherson.

Thurier Returns To Springfield

NEW YORK, Jan. 13 (CP)—Manager Red Dutton of Brooklyn Americans has sent center Fred Thurier down to Springfield Indians of the American Hockey League.

The Granby, Que., player, one of the top scorers of the American League last year, has not fitted in as well as expected with Brooklyn, club officials said. In the past week he has not been used at all, Buzz Boll taking his place on the Mel Hill-Bill Benson line.

New Hockey Book

A severe indictment of hockey's recent trend of sending five men up the ice in an all-out attack is given by Eddie Jeremiah, coach of the Dartmouth varsity hockey team, in his new book, Ice Hockey. (A. S. Barnes and Company, New York. $1.)

Speaking strictly from the college coach's viewpoint, Jeremiah declares that high school and prep school coaches who teach the five-men up system are retarding their boys in the fundamentals of the game — skating, stick-handling, shooting, and body checking.

Eddie devotes a short paragraph to conditioning work and gives the practice schedule he follows with his Big Green team. He gives thorough treatises on the fundamentals of the game, offense, playmaking, and defense, besides listing individual tricks and tips that will greatly improve a player's ability. A paragraph on goaltending has been contributed by Wes Goding, former Dartmouth netminder. Jeremiah illustrates many of his points with pictures of Dartmouth players taken at their rink in Hanover. The book is an informative and worthwhile addition to the Barnes Dollar Sports Library.

College Hockey

By the Associated Press

Result Jan. 12

Yale 8, Clarkson Tech 3.

Sports Schedules Planned to Keep Pace With Speeded Academic College Courses

Athletic Directors Divided As to Best Scheme for Now

NEW YORK, Jan. 13 (AP)—The impact of war has thrown the athletic programs of eastern colleges into confusion, but there seems certain to be more sports activity instead of less. Today the situation is jumbled—and the athletic directors themselves are in the dark, many not knowing even when their own institutions will begin and end their school terms.

Many colleges plan to crowd three semesters into their calendars in an academic "speedup," and this is where the war is being reflected most fully on athletics.

Vacations Abandoned

Vacations are being abandoned and commencements advanced generally a full month, resulting in the shortening of spring schedules and the discarding of sports junkets formerly made during the Easter recess.

However, there will be intercollegiate athletics during the summer terms for the first time at many colleges, physical education will be compulsory for all men at some schools, and freshmen may be admitted to varsity competition.

All of these problems were discussed by the athletic heads of some 50 eastern institutions who gathered here last week end to map sports schedules for 1942-43. Out of their conferences came assurance that the aim of all was continued competition.

Strengthened Some

The firm stand of the military and naval academies on the desirability of competitive sports helped strengthen some who were shaky and considering emphasizing calisthenics and intramurals at the expense of their varsity athletics.

Both Army and Navy are continuing full sports programs.

"Competitive athletics are the mechanism by which we teach what a gentleman is besides what he can learn in books," declared Lieut. Col. Louis G. Hibbs, Graduate Manager of Athletics at West Point. "We are intensifying our academic program, trying to give the cadets a lot more in the same length of time, and this has reduced their recreation periods and leaves. But we do not consider sports as 'recreation.' It is a vital part of the training of an Army officer."

Capt. Thomas S. Long, Director of Athletics at Annapolis, echoed this opinion, saying: "For several months we have had an accelerated program at the Academy, advancing graduation for the classes, but we do not intend this to halt the participation of midshipmen in athletics."

Athletes Included

Penn State's program, as outlined by Dr. Carl Schott, dean of physical education, will provide for three hours a week for every male student, with credit being given for participation in intercollegiate or intramural sports. Cornell has ordered only two hours of compulsory training weekly, but has not exempted athletes.

The physical fitness branch of the Office for Physical Defense has asked all colleges to make an hour a day compulsory, but the athletic directors indicated three hours weekly would probably be the average.

Because the directors still are feeling their way along, sports schedules for next summer are likely to be modest and in some cases informal.

Summer Sports

Henry (Esky) Clark, Director of Athletics at Lafayette, said he was arranging for baseball and tennis competition with Lehigh, Muhlenberg, Princeton and the colleges in the Philadelphia sector during the summer term.

Tommy Taylor, Athletic Director at Brown University, said that because of the short time available for spring sports he personally would favor dropping a spring schedule after this year and concentrating the money and effort on a full summer program.

Taylor also disclosed to other athletic directors that Brown has decided to admit freshmen on only three years of high school or prep school credits providing they could pass entrance examinations. He explained this had no athletic prompting, but was intended to make possible a considerable amount of college training for young men of ability before they were taken into the military forces.

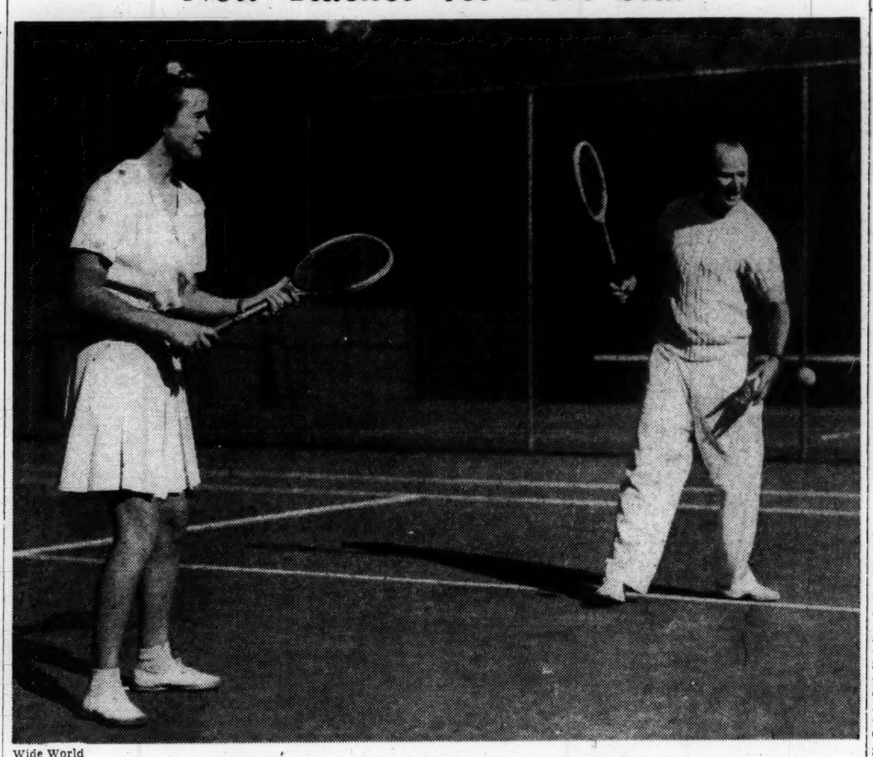
Students' Interests

James Hagan, Athletic Director at Pitt, urged that the best interests of the students be kept in mind.

"A lot of these boys we are rushing through school now are going directly into the Army," he said, "And we ought to try to give them some fun. I don't mean that we should be easy on them, but we must keep them in mind when we start cutting schedules and eliminating activities. If they like track or tennis or golf or something else, let's give them as much of it as we can while we can."

Bill McCarter, Director of Athletics at Dartmouth, refuted reports that his school would drop spring sports. Even though commencement at Hanover will be the first week in May, the Indians will play the full schedule in the Eastern Intercollegiate Baseball League and will continue their other spring activities.

New 'Racket' for Polo Star



Wide World

Eric Pedley and Daughter Play Tennis

PASADENA, Calif.—Without the help of his famous polo ponies, and although his daughter Jane swings a mean racket, he lost a close finals match to Stephen W. Royce and daughter Dorothy in the father-and-daughter tennis championship at the Huntington Courts here recently. The tournament is held annually by Pasadena's winter colony.

Hogan and Thomson Meet In Los Angeles Play-Off

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 13 (AP)—Golf's mighty mite, Benny Hogan, ruled a favorite to defeat hefty Jimmy Thomson in the play-off today for top money and the championship of the Los Angeles open golf tournament. The two wound up in a tie for first place in the 17th annual event, Thomson posting a 69 for a 72-hole score of 282, and his Texas-born rival from Hershey, Pa., chalking up a 70 for the same total.

They teed off at Hillcrest Country Club to break the first deadlock since Johnny Revolta lost to Vic Ghezzi in 1935. Thomson is gunning for his second triumph in the event. He won in 1938. The winner gets $3,500, the runner-up $1,700—and no locker room split before hand.

Hogan and Thomson had little in common starting the play-off. Hogan topped the nation's professional in average strokes last year with 70.28 per round in 101 rounds. Jimmy didn't make the first 10 leaders. Hogan won the most money—$18,358. Thomson wasn't in the top 10.

Strong Competitor

But Thomson, long-time resident of California and now resident pro at exclusive Del Monte, always has been a strong competitor on his adopted soil, and he proved yesterday he can come from behind.

Hogan was the general choice, however, because he proved the same thing on the final hole. He needed a birdie four to tie Thomson, and he made it with a longer drive than Jimmy had all day, and a second shot that screamed 175 yards, 25 feet past the flag on the uplifted green. He took two putts to get down and cinched a tie. It was a courageous shot, that second with a two iron.

Sam Snead blew his chances, just as he did on a par five 18th at Philadelphia for the national open crown in 1939, with an eight—three over par. He came up to the 18th three under and needing a par to score 282. He might have had a birdie for 281 if his approach had not rolled down—not once, but three times—the sharp incline to the cup.

As it was, Snead had a par 72 for 285, tied with promising young Chick Harbert, Battle Creek, Mich., and Harry Cooper, who slipped to 75 after having led Hogan by two strokes and Thomson by three at the end of the third round.

Division of Spoils

The remainder of the $10,000 was divided last night as follows: Sam Snead, Chick Harbert, Harry Cooper, $900 each; Willie Goggin, Byron Nelson, Chandler Harper, $350 each; Herman Barron, Paul Runyan and Horton Smith, $141.33 each; Tony Penna, $115; Mark Fry and Dick Metz, $90 each; Jimmy Demaret and Vic Ghezzi, $72.50 each; Chet Beer, Stan Leonard, Lawson Little, Denny Shute, Ray Hill and Johnny Revolta, $32.50 each.

Hollywood Seeks Pro Golfer For Act in Movies

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 13 (AP)—Golf star Benny Hogan may become a motion picture actor.

Hollywood cinema producers watched his dramatic birdie on the 18th hole of the Los Angeles open yesterday, tying for the big prize, and renewed negotiations to get the Hershey, Pa., pro into the movies.

Hogan, top money winner of the professional links ranks in 1942, already has taken a screen test.

The studio about ready to sign Hogan to a contract—and all the formalities were said to be nearly over—is Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer.

Mack Re-elected To Three Offices At Philadelphia

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—Connie Mack was re-elected president, treasurer and manager of the Athletics at the club's annual stockholders meeting. Roy F. Mack was renamed vice president and secretary with Connie Mack, Jr., assistant treasurer, and Ben MacFarland traveling secretary.

"We are very much pleased with the attendance for a last place club," the elder Mack declared. "Philadelphia fans have been very kind to us and we certainly appreciate it. We hope to give them something better this year."

Official attendance figures were not disclosed. Unofficial estimates place the A's 1941 attendance in excess of 500,000.

Balls No Longer Trophies

NEW YORK (AP)—With rubber now rationed, winners of Madison Square Garden basketball games no longer will be permitted to retain the ball for their trophy chest. The 60-odd balls purchased for the present season cost approximately $1,000.

Big Time Basketball

CHICAGO, Jan. 13 (AP)—A tournament of the nation's outstanding professional basketball teams will be held again this year in Chicago's International Amphitheater, March 7-11.

Mulloy And Sabin Seek Pro Tennis

CORAL GABLES, Fla., Jan 13 (AP)—Two of the country's ranking players of 1941—Wayne Sabin of Portland, Ore., and Gardnar Mulloy of Miami—disclosed today that they may soon desert amateur tennis to play for pay.

Sabin, No. 6 in the national list, said they contemplated signing for a tour involving about 100 matches. The Red Cross and the USO would share in any profits from the tour, he and Mulloy agreed.

Some Details Yet

"There are some details that have to be worked out before we can say definitely we will turn professional, but it looks now as if we will," said Mulloy, who was rated 7th in the country in 1941.

Jack Kramer of Oakland, Calif., Don McNeill of Oklahoma City and Ted Schroeder of Los Angeles were named by Mulloy and Sabin as the likeliest prospects to take over the crown abdicated by Bobby Riggs, now a professional.

"Kramer and Schroeder both are improved over last year, and Don is always good when he has a chance to practice," Mulloy asserted.

McNeill was rated 4th, Schroeder 5th and Kramer 9th in 1941.

Sabin appeared skeptical of Frankie Parker's chances to advance his No. 3 rating. The Milwaukee star, he said, "is good on hard surfaces but not so good on grass, where a great many of the biggest tournaments are played."

Tricky Bounce

"Frankie is the deliberate type of player who hits the ball beautifully if he can get set right," he explained, "But if he gets the kind of tricky bounce that occurs frequently on a grass court he can't play nearly so well."

Mulloy and Sabin have played doubles together frequently and reached the finals of the nationals last year. They were beaten by Kramer and Schroeder for the title. Kramer, Mulloy and Sabin are now playing in the University of Miami invitational tournament.

Kovacs Wins Again

CLEVELAND, Jan. 13 (AP)—Frankie Kovacs outlasted Don Budge last night, 4—6, 6—3, 7—5, to hold first place in the touring pro tennis troupe's singles standings.

It was Kovacs' seventh victory in 10 matches and his fourth in five against Budge.

Bobby Riggs won from Fred Perry, 6—2, 8—6, and in the doubles Riggs and Kovacs defeated Perry and Budge, 5—7, 6—3, 6—3.

Cowley, Hextall Tied For League Scoring Honors

MONTREAL, Jan. 13 (AP)—Bryan Hextall of the New York Rangers went pointless in the National Hockey League during the past week and Boston's Bill Cowley climbed into a tie with him for league scoring honors.

Cowley, who established a league record for assists last season, now has 22 and four goals for his 26 point total. Hextall has 14 goals and 12 assists.

Pat Egan, Brooklyn defenseman, spent only two minutes in the penalty box during the week but retained the dubious honor of the league's most penalized player with 57 minutes of enforced rest.

Player	Club	G	A	Pts
Hextall,	New York	14	12	26
Cowley,	Boston	2	22	26
Abel,	Detroit	9	16	25
Patrick,	New York	13	11	24
Grosso,	Detroit	11	13	24
Watson,	New York	7	17	24
Drillon,	Toronto	12	11	23
Thoms,	Chicago	10	13	23
Bauer,	Boston	8	14	22
Anderson,	Americans	4	18	22

Cochrane Ready

DENVER, Jan. 13 (AP)—Gordon (Mickey) Cochrane, one-time of the Detroit Tigers baseball team, has offered his services to the Navy as an aide to Lieutenant Commander Gene Tunney in the physical education branch of the service.

Cochrane said he took a preliminary examination three months ago, but still must take his final physical tests.

Wisconsin Football Plan Reorganizes Coach Staff

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MADISON, Wis., Jan. 13—Seeking greater concentration of coaching efforts in all branches of the Badger football program, the University of Wisconsin Athletic Board Saturday afternoon approved a comprehensive six-point program of reorganization for Wisconsin football coaching personnel for 1942.

The plan, recommended to the Athletic Board by Harry Stuhldreher, Badger athletic director and football coach, provides not only for greater concentration of coaching efforts but also for an expansion of competition in the gridiron sport on the Wisconsin campus.

Reorganization Plans

The six-point reorganization plan follows:

1. The appointment of Robert Reagan, former varsity line coach, to the chairmanship of all freshman athletes and head coach of freshman football.

2. The appointment of Frank Jordan, former varsity backfield coach, as Reagan's aid in both positions.

3. George Fox will add the tutoring of the tackles to his end coaching position.

4. Russell Rippe, former head freshman football coach, takes over the coaching of the guards and the centers.

Odell Appointed

5. The appointment of Howard Odell, formerly of the University of Pennsylvania, as varsity backfield coach. Odell will begin his work at Wisconsin on Feb. 1.

6. The appointment of Arthur Mansfield, former assistant freshman coach, as coach of the "B" squad, which will once more be a part of the football setup at Wisconsin. Mansfield will continue as head varsity baseball coach.

In announcing his plans, Stuhldreher said: "I definitely feel that this step is going to give us more chance to work with every individual candidate on a more concentrated scale. With the inauguration of "B" team football we will also be able to expand our football competition. I am extremely happy that we are able to add Howard Odell to our department as I consider him one of the best men in the country in his field."

Odell, the only newcomer involved in the reorganization, is a 1934 graduate in business administration at the University of Pittsburgh. As a varsity gridiron performer, he played at half back for the seasons of 1931-32-33.

He is a native of Sioux City, Iowa, and a graduate of East High School in that city. He attended Wisconsin for one semester in the fall of 1929. He is the father of two children.

Coached at Harvard

Odell's coaching career began in the fall of 1935 when he returned to his alma mater as assistant to Dr. John B. Sutherland. The next two seasons he served as backfield coach under Dick Harlow at Harvard. He then transferred to a similar position with Coach George Munger at the University of Pennsylvania, for the seasons of 1938, '39, '40 and '41.

His vast experience, both as a player and a coach, give him the necessary background to be a keen student of the game. He enjoys the reputation of being one of the best backfield coaches in the field.

Greenleaf Wins His First Match At Three-Cushions

CHICAGO, Jan. 13 (AP)—Ralph Greenleaf of Monmouth, Ill., who was a pocket billiards champion 17 times but never before tried his hand at the three-cushion game in title play, won his first match in the current three-rail tournament yesterday and went after No. 2 today.

A 50-to-48 victor in 57 innings over John Fitzpatrick of Los Angeles last night, Greenleaf went against Arthur Rubin of Brooklyn, who yesterday lost his second straight match, 50 to 41, to Jake Schaefer of Cleveland in 42 innings.

In another afternoon pairing Otto Reiselt of Cleveland, beaten 50 to 29 yesterday in 59 innings by Arthur Thurnblad of Chicago, faced Earle Lookabaugh, also a Chicagoan.

Tonight champion Willie Hoppe will make his second appearance in the event. He will oppose Thurnblad while Welker Cochran of San Francisco and Fitzpatrick tangle in the night's closing match.

Lookabaugh met with his second loss yesterday, 50 to 31 in 50 innings, to Joe Chamaco of Mexico City, who chalked up his second win.

The standings:

	W	L	HR	BG
Joe Chamaco	2	0	6	50
Willie Hoppe	1	0	6	25
Welker Cochran	1	0	9	39
Ralph Greenleaf	1	0	9	57
Jake Schaefer	1	1	9	42
Arthur Thurnblad	1	1	6	50
Otto Reiselt	1	1	5	60
John Fitzpatrick	0	1	6	..
Earle Lookabaugh	0	2	6	..
Arthur Rubin	0	2	5	..

College Basketball

By the Associated Press

Results Jan. 12

East

Westminster 61, Youngstown 55.
West Chester 42, Delaware 35.
Baldwin-Wallace 44, Bowling Green 35
Geneva 50, Bethany 32.
Georgetown 42, Temple 40.
Mount St. Mary's 42, Catholic U. 36.
Marshal 43, Toledo 37.
Illinois 58, Ohio State 49.

Midwest

Indiana 40, Purdue 39.
Nebraska 51, Missouri 45.
Wisconsin 56, Chicago 24.
Michigan 34, Northwestern 32.
Notre Dame 51, Syracuse 35.
Butler 41, De Pauw 34.
Bradley Tech 50, Duquesne 46.
Maryville T. 51, Rockhurst 37.
Stevens Point T. 53, St. Norbert 49.
Wheaton 47, Elmhurst 41.
Illinois Normal 55, Eureka 46.
Bethel 50, College of Emporia 31.
Southwestern (Kas.) 57, Pittsburg T. 45.
Southeastern 38, Northwestern (Okla.) 23.
Graceland 52, Dowling 25.
Iowa Wesleyan 48, Penn College 26.
Carleton 39, Cornell (Ia.) 38.
Drury 42, Central (Mo.) 28.
Ripon 46, Beloit 37.
Alma 47, Albion 21.

South

Mississippi State 28, Tulane 25.
Memphis St. 50, Southwestern (Tenn.) 25.
Appalachian 43, Guilford 29.
Baltimore 49, Columbus 48.
Alabama 40, Louisana State 28.
Charlston 54, Newberry 37.
Norfolk Naval Training Station 65.
Eastern Carolina T. 26.
Western Carolina T. 60, Lenoir Rhyne 45.
Duke 52, Virginia Military 47.

West

San Diego State 27, California 26.
Oregon State 52, Washington State 47.
Albion Nor. 36, Northwest Nazarene 32.
Southwestern (Texas) 59, St. Edward's 26.

A. A. U. Mails Entry Blanks

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Entry blanks have been dispatched to the 41 member associations of the Amateur Athletic Union and to all national champions for the annual national A. A. U. track and field championships which will be held in Feb. 28, in Madison Square Garden in New York. Always the standout meet of the season, it is expected that the 1942 show will be the finest ever held.

The program has been streamlined. The two-mile steeplechase, distance medley relay and the 880-yard relay have been dropped in favor of a spectacular 60-yard low hurdle race and a two-mile relay.

The 1941 champions who contributed eleven records a year ago are expected to defend their titles. They are Herbert Thompson of Jersey City in the 60-yard dash, Allan Tolmich of Detroit in the high hurdles, Jim Herbert of the Grand Street Boys in the 600, John Borican of the Asbury Park A. C. in the 1,000, Walter Mehl of Madison, Wisconsin, in the mile, Greg Rice of the New York A. C. in the three-mile run, Nat Jaeger of the 92nd St. Y. M. H. A. in the mile walk, N. Y. U. in the sprint medley relay and Georgetown in the mile relay.

The field event winners are Henry Dreyer of the New York A. C. in the 35-pound weight throw, Lockhart Rogers of the New Haven Harriers in the broad jump, Al Blozis of Georgetown in the shot put, Earle Meadows of the Southern California A. A. in the pole vault and Mel Walker of the Tennessee State A. A. in the high jump. In addition Joe McCluskey of the New York A. C., the steeplechase victor, will probably transfer to the three-mile run. Added to the champions will be all of the top-flight performers of the last outdoor season and those who perform well in the early indoor meets. This will include past champions, intercollegiate titleholders and recordbreakers of every description.

Entries will close on Feb. 16 with the Chairman of the National A. A. U. Track and Field Committee at 233 Broadway, New York.

College Hockey

The University of Illinois ice hockey team will travel to Ann Arbor, Mich., to encounter Michigan's pucksters Jan. 15 and 17. This will be the first action for Coach Vic Heyliger's skaters since they split a brilliant seres with Dartmouth. The Illini won a 4-1 overtime in the Chicago Arena before 3,500 persons and lost another overtime at Champaign, Ill., 5-4.

Illinois will seek to extend its string of five straight victories over Michigan, the alma mater of Illinois Coach Vic Heyliger. In 1940, the Illini, with Heyliger serving his first year as coach, beat Michigan 3 to 0 for their first Big Ten victory since the sport was adopted in 1937. Last season in wining the Big Ten championship, Illinois swept four games from the Wolverines by scores of 7 to 1, 8 to 2, 4 to 2, and 4 to 1.

Heyliger will be opposing his old college coach, Eddie Lowrey. Playing under Lowrey at Michigan in 1935, '36, and '37, Heyliger twice was named center on the All-America hockey team, leading the Wolverines to Big Ten titles in '35 and '37. He was also regular outfielder on the Michigan baseball teams for three years.

* * *

Michigan's hockey team will play its annual two-game series with Colorado College at Colorado Springs on Feb. 20 and 21, instead of Feb. 21 and 22 as previously announced. This will be the third year the Wolverines have gone west to play Colorado on its home rink.

Bobby Jones Hopes Nation Will Keep Athletics Alive

ATLANTA (AP)—Bobby Jones, the former grand slam champion of golf, hopes the nation will keep sports alive.

"The competitive side of golf is not as important as keeping courses open," he says. "While working under forced draft, we need some relaxation. If you work hard and play a little, it helps in your work."

Jones plans to play in exhibition matches for the benefit of the Red Cross. He already has offered his services to the U. S. G. A.

College Wrestling

By the Associated Press

Result Jan. 12

Kansas State 14, Michigan 14 (tie).

In the Dugout

with Rumill

Reds Cheer Dearth of Baseballs

In his efforts to arouse the enthusiasm of the customers, the publicity man very often is forced to exaggerate. If his team is lacking in equipment, he must manufacture some. But in tooting the horn for the Cincinnati Reds, Gabe Paul may have something more than a dream. He contends that conditions brought about by the national emergency will have a beneficial effect on the 1942 operations of Bill McKechnie's ball club, perhaps to the extent of another pennant.

Paul also believes that other managers may lean toward the McKechnie system, which places a stress on defense.

Defensive Club

"Because of the conditions," writes Gabe, "it is very likely that the ball clubs will not be as free with their baseballs as heretofore, because of the replacement angle. This being the case, it is quite possible that umpires will allow more service per baseball, which means that experienced pitchers who know how to take advantage of a slight scratch will have their efficiency increased. And, if this is the case, it also means there will be less hitting, which will be right down the Reds' alley, as they are a defensive club."

Although a few roughened baseballs may sound like a distant factor at this early date, they could figure later in the flag race. In Paul Derringer, Bucky Walters, Elmer Riddle and Johnny Vander Meer, McKechnie has a contending mound staff. Despite a hopeless .247 team batting average in '41, the staff had the Reds in third place; in fact, they moved as fast during the second half of the race as any outfit in the National League.

It is therefore apparent that if any advantage is going to be tossed into the lap of the pitcher in '42, the Cincinnati club will benefit. But McKechnie will still need a few runs to keep pace with the Dodgers and Cardinals.

* * *

Rogers Hornsby, quoted in The Sporting News this week, claims that the American boy will have the greatest opportunity to break into organized baseball in the history of the game.

"We're going to have to depend on kids under 20, and a few veterans in their middle 30's," said the general manager and playing pilot of the Fort Worth Texas League club.

"Under normal conditions, managers in class A-1 seldom retain players still in their teens. They figure the juveniles need a season or so in the smaller minor leagues. This year if a player 17, 18 or 19 years old shows something, he'll get special attention from the skippers of teams in the more important minor circuits.

"This will result in many kids getting a real chance in their first season in professional ball, and a lot of them will make good, thus speeding their journey up to the big leagues."

* * *

Caught between the bases . . . Before he broke into professional baseball, Johnny Pesky, the young Red Sox infielder who is due for a stretch in the Army, answered to the name of John Paveskovitch. He once was clubhouse boy for the Portland Beavers . . . American League right fielders made 120 home runs in '41, left fielders 107 and center fielders 87 . . . It now comes out that the Giants took Hank Leiber on a conditional basis. In other words, failure to impress Manager Mel Ott in the Grapefruit League means back to Chicago . . . Frankie Frisch's contract runs through 1943 at Pittsburgh.

* * *

St. Louis Browns, one of the weaker units of the A. L., are now without a scouting force . . . Erv Dusak, young Cardinal outfielder, is expert on roller skates. He had better keep in practice, in case he ever gets into a World Series against the Yankees . . . Frank McCormick has not missed a regular N. L. game since he took over first base at Cincinnati in April, 1938 . . . Heinie Heltzel, kid infielder belonging to the Braves, once stole five bases in one game for Reading, against Allentown.

New Clubs Wanted

WILMINGTON, Del., Jan. 13 (AP)—The Class B Interstate Baseball League today opened a search for one and possibly two new members for 1942 to preserve its eight-team circuit, but it intends to operate with six clubs if replacements can't be found.

League members were officially notified at a meeting here that Bridgeport, Conn., wouldn't be back this year and there was some doubt expressed over the availability of Allentown, Pa. Neither was represented at the session.

Limited Contract

BATON ROUGE, La., Jan. 13 (AP)—Bernie Moore, football and track coach of Louisiana State University, last night was given a new one-year contract by L. S. U.'s board of supervisors.

Members of the board said they considered it inadvisable to enter into a longer contract because of world conditions and the possible necessity of eliminating L. S. U.'s intercollegiate athletic program entirely.

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Pts	Gls For	Gls Agst
Boston	15	5	3	33	75	46
Toronto	15	8	1	31	75	51
New York	15	8	1	31	84	69
Chicago	11	10	3	25	67	67
Detroit	9	15	2	20	73	81
Brooklyn	9	18	1	19	70	94
Montreal	7	17	1	15	54	96

Canadian Amateur Hockey

By the Canadian Press

Cape Breton Senior

North Sydney 5, Sydney 3.

Saskatchewan Senior League

Flin Flon 4, Saskatoon 3.

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Preview of the Ballet Season—Midweek Prospects on Radio

Some Account of the Bills Scheduled by Ballet Theater

By Margaret Lloyd

Like "The Russian Soldier," called in preparation "The Unknown Soldier"—Fokine's ballet to Prokofieff's score for the film, "Lieutenant Kijé," which is to have its first performance by Ballet Theater at the Boston Opera House on Friday evening, Jan. 23—"Dances from 'The Red Poppy,'" scheduled for Saturday evening performance (Jan. 24), is a new item in the repertoire, and was not presented during the company's recent New York engagement.

"The Red Poppy" is a popular Soviet ballet, first produced at the Bolshoi Theater, Moscow, in 1927. The music, incorporating the "Internationale," is by Glière, scenery by Erbstein, and book by M. T. Kurilko. The scenes are laid in a Chinese seaport, and the red poppy is a symbol of liberty for the masses. As was usual in the earlier Soviet films and ballets, the love story is incidental. Here it is between a Soviet ship captain and a Chinese dancer, and its tragic ending is less important than the passing of the red poppy among the overworked coolies, and the idea of their ultimate release from burden in a great victory of the proletariat. The work abounds in divertissements, many of which, such as the "Sailors' Dance," have been given on concert programs. It is doubtless a selection of these numbers, entirely separated from any relation to the libretto, that will be offered by Ballet Theater.

♪ ♪ ♪

Michel Fokine is of course the master Russian choregrapher long resident in this country. He was the great innovator of his time, in the days of the pre-revolutionary Imperial Theater of St. Petersburg, and his imagination has never gone sterile throughout the years. He has composed and staged ballets for both the present operating Russian companies—the Original Ballet Russe and the Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo. In addition to "The Russian Soldier," which is to have its world premiere in Boston, Fokine has also composed for Ballet Theater the comedy Ballet "Bluebeard," which was the hit of the New York season.

"Bluebeard," which is to be presented on the evenings of Jan. 21 and 23, and the afternoon of Jan. 24, is adapted from the Meilhac and Halévy opera-bouffe, "Barbe-Bleu," the Offenbach score arranged by Dorati, scenery and costumes by Marcel Vertes. The complex plot of many wives and many lovers is said to have been pointed up into a swiftly moving comedy in four acts, three scenes, and two prologues. Anton Dolin has the title role, Alicia Markova that of a peasant maid, Irina Baronova one of the wives, Lucia Chase the queen, and a riotous time is had by both the large cast and the audience.

Another Russian dancer and choregrapher of the great old days now living and working in the United States is Adolph Bolm, whose "Peter and the Wolf," to Prokofieff's witty score, will be presented at the Saturday matinee, Jan. 24. This charming orchestral nursery tale was first presented in Boston by Koussevitzky and the Boston Symphony Orchestra, with Richard Hale the narrator. The ballet based upon it was prepared by Bolm for Ballet Theater's first season. There is no age limit to its appeal. The story of how Peter and his Grandfather, aided by the Hunters, with some amusing byplay on the part of Bird, Duck and Cat, finally vanquish the Wolf, is delightfully addressed to children of all ages.

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Pursuing the Russian line of composition, we come to Dolin's "Princess Aurora," to be presented on the evening of Jan. 22, and "Pas de Quatre," scheduled for the matinee of Jan. 24. "Princess Aurora" is an arrangement of dances from the long Tchaikovsky-Petipa ballet, "The Sleeping Princess," which is seldom given in its entirety in this country, but is best known to American ballet audiences in the one-act ballet, chiefly made up of divertissements from the last act of "The Sleeping Princess," called "Aurora's Wedding." In "Princess Aurora," Dolin substitutes the Rose Adagio, requiring four cavaliers to the ballerina, for the more familiar Aurora Pas de Deux.

"Pas de Quatre" is Dolin's recreation of the famous command performance given by the four great ballerinas of the nineteenth century — Taglioni, Cerito, Grisi, and Grahn—before Queen Victoria at Her Majesty's Theater, London, on July 12, 1845. The rivalry among them was so intense, it is said, that their names had to be printed on the billboard in a circle so that no one would get top billing; and afterwards they could never be induced to dance the "Pas de Quatre" again.

♪ ♪ ♪

The only work from the standard repertoire to be presented during the Boston season is the 100-year-old "Giselle," scheduled for a single performance on Thursday evening, Jan. 22. The name part is Alicia Markova's greatest role, and Dolin as Albrecht complements her in the grand manner. This classic ballet in two acts, by Théophil Gautier, on a theme by Heinrich Heine, has been restaged by Dolin after the original choregraphy of Jean Coralli. The music is by Adolphe Adam, and the present production's scenery and costumes are by Lucinda Ballard.

One of the loveliest ballets of any century or season is Antony Tudor's "Jardin aux Lilas," now called "Lilac Garden," to be presented at the opening performance, Jan. 21. This exquisite ballet to Chausson's "Poème," telling of the meeting and parting of lovers at a farewell garden party, though strictly within the ballet medium is full of restrained emotion. The scenery and costumes are by Raymond Sovey after sketches by Hugh Stevenson.

Another ballet by this gifted English choregrapher, but in quite a different vein, is "Gala Performance," scheduled for the closing bill, Jan. 24. It sets forth three rival ballerinas, representing one the Russian, one the French, and one the Italian style, dancing together for the first time at a Gala Performance. The music is from Prokofieff, and scenery and costumes by Nicolas de Molas.

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Agnes de Mille's "Three Virgins and a Devil," scheduled for the opening night, is a comic ballet concerning three virgins—a Religious One, a Greedy One, and a Lustful One—who meet a Devil on their way to church, and finally succumb to temptation after a struggle. The music is from Respighi, costumes by Motley, and scenery by Arne Lundborg after sketches by a "Miss Harris."

"Goyescas," a Spanish spectacle ballet to the music of Granados, to be presented the evening of Jan. 23, was originally staged by José Martinez for the company's first season, and restaged the following summer by Antony Tudor. A second re-staging, by Argentinita, was planned for the recent New York season, but its production then was prevented by the Spanish dancer's temporary retirement. The Boston production is announced as Argentinita's work. The scenery and costumes are by Nicolas de Molas.

Each ballet, except "Bluebeard," is to have only one performance in Boston.

Figures in Impending Ballet Theater Productions

Above, left, a scene from "Three Virgins and a Devil"; right, Muriel Bentley and Jerome Robbins in "Goyescas." Below, left, Alicia Markova and Anton Dolin in "Giselle"; right, Irina Baronova and Antony Tudor in "Gala Performance."

Ballet Casts

Casts for the first two bills of the Ballet Theater engagement at the Boston Opera House next week are: Jan. 21—"Bluebeard," Dolin, Markova, Baronova; "Three Virgins and a Devil," Chase, Lavovsky; "Lilac Garden," Markova, Tudor. Jan. 22—"Giselle," Markova, Dolin; "Princess Aurora," Baronova, Conrad, Romanoff.

Annual Show Omitted

The Boston Society of Independent Artists, which has sponsored 14 annual exhibitions of painting, sculpture, and graphic art by New England Artists, has voted to omit the annual show this season due to the world crisis. This society has served a valuable function in the community, extending an opportunity to artists of all types to exhibit their works. Many unknown painters and sculptors first sponsored by the Independents have achieved popular recognition and are ranked today with foremost artists in the land.

Vincent Sherman has been assigned to direct "The Hard Way," Ida Lupino's next film for Warners. Irwin Shaw is the author of the screen play, which he adapated from an idea by Jerry Wald. Mr. Sherman's latest film is "All Through the Night," with Humphrey Bogart, Conrad Veidt, and Kaaren Verne.

News of the Stage

Katharine Cornell will present Henri Bernstein's new play, "Rose Burke," at the Curran Theater, San Francisco, Monday evening. After a fortnight's engagement the company will move up the coast to Portland and Seattle and will then turn eastward on a schedule which has been arranged as far as Detroit for the week beginning Feb. 16. Among those in the cast are Philip Merivale, Doris Dudley, Jean-Pierre Aumont, Catharine Doucet, Clarence Derwent, Marie Paxton, and Arthur Chatterton. Guthrie McClintic directed and Donald Oenslager designed the single setting.

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Oscar Serlin announces that he has acquired the dramatic rights to John Steinbeck's new novel, "The Moon Is Down," which will be published in February or March. Mr. Steinbeck is already at work on the dramatization, and it is expected that the play will be ready for presentation on Broadway shortly after the publication of the novel.

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"White Cargo," with Ann Corio heading the cast, is announced for the Plymouth in Boston beginning Monday evening.

Symphony Program

The opening number of the Boston Symphony program for the concerts in Cambridge Thursday and in Symphony Hall Friday and Saturday will be the Andante Funèbre from Tchaikovsky's E flat minor String Quartet, to be played in memory of Mme. Koussevitzky. The other items of the program, as already announced in this place, are Brahms' D minor Piano Concerto and Schönberg's orchestral transcription of Brahms' G minor Piano Quartet. Claudio Arrau will be the soloist, and Richard Burgin will conduct in place of Bruno Walter.

NBC Concert Lists Weber, Haydn Music

The Mid-Week Dialer

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

George Szell, Czech conductor, has programmed Weber's "Oberon" Overtures, Haydn's "Oxford" Symphony No. 92, in G major, and Smetana's seldom-heard "Wallenstein's Camp," for the second of his two concerts with the NBC Symphony Orchestra tonight, Blue-WBZ, 9:30. Morton Gould, Mutual conductor, is to introduce his new "Folk Suite," a symphonic work based on American folk tunes, mountain songs, jigs and blues, MBS-WAAB, 9:30 p. m.

Billie Burke, screen star, is to be guest of Bob Hope, NBC-Red-WNAC, 10 p. m.

Wendell Willkie and Mayor La Guardia are to be heard at the annual dinner of the United States Conference of Mayors, Blue-WBZ, 7:30 p. m. CBS's "Report to the Nation" is to dramatize the contribution which each of the 26 signatory powers to the anti-Axis pact is making to smash totalitarianism, WEEI, 9:30 p. m.

Wednesday

Excerpts from "Faust" are to be sung in the second program of "Great Moments in Music," CBS-WEEI, 10:15 p. m. Norman Gordon and William Hain are the added soloists with Suzanne Sten and Jean Tennyson.

Henry Brant and Richard Baldwin, concert pianists, are to make their debut as a two-piano team in the "Chamber Music Society of Lower Basin Street," Blue-WBZ, 9 p. m. They will offer their versions of Haydn's "Surprise" Symphony and "Limehouse Blues."

Fredric March is to be the guest of Eddie Cantor, NBC-Red-WNAC, 9 p. m.

"Tall, Dark and Hungry" is a story about a professor who resembles a movie star, in "Manhattan at Midnight," Blue-WBZ, 8:30 p. m.

Thursday

Reports from the Rio de Janiero Conference of the representatives of 21 American Republics are to be radiocast by three networks, beginning this day. Eric Sevareid is to report for CBS, on its "World Today," 6:45 p. m., generally relayed through WEEI. Capt. Maxwell Corpenning, Chicago correspondent, is to relay events for Mutual, 7:15 p. m. WAAB is the local outlet. Edward Tomlinson is to report the conference for NBC-Red, 11:15 p. m. WNAC is the local network outlet.

Adolf A. Berle, Assistant Secretary of State, is to be heard speaking from a convention in New York, MBS-WAAB, 9:15 p. m.

Robert Young is to be Bing Crosby's guest, NBC-Red-WNAC, 9 p. m. Hedda Hopper is to be Rudy Vallee's guest, NBC-Red-WNAC, 10 p. m.

Friday

Paul Wittgenstein is to be heard as soloist with the Philadelphia Orchestra, Eugene Ormandy, conducting, in Britten's Diversions on a Theme for Pianoforte for Left Hand and Orchestra, in the regular concert, heard on MBS-WAAB, 2:30 p. m. Mr. Ormandy has programmed the Bach-O'Connell Chorale, "Come, Sweet Death," Schumann's "Symphony No. 1, in B Flat Major," Copland's "El Salon Mexico," and Weinberger's "Polka and Fugue from "Schwanda."

Screen News

New York

Alexis Smith has been added to the cast of Warners' forthcoming "The Constant Nymph," which co-stars Charles Boyer and Joan Fontaine. Edmund Goulding is to direct the film, which is scheduled to go before the cameras this month.

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"History of Mr. Polly," by H. G. Wells, has been purchased by RKO Radio as a starring vehicle for Charles Laughton. The novel was published in 1909.

♪ ♪ ♪

In the course of January, five productions are going before the cameras at Republic: "Dusk on the Painted Desert," with Gene Autry and Smiley Burnett; "Stage Coach Express," with Don "Red" Barry; "Affairs of Jimmy Valentine," "Riders of the Range," and "Spoilers of the North."

♪ ♪ ♪

"Journey for Margaret," by W. L. White, has been purchased by M-G-M for early production.

William L. Shirer

CBS news commentator, heard Sundays, CBS-WEEI, at 5:45 p. m.

Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Shubert—"Porgy and Bess," by George Gershwin, with Todd Duncan and Anne Brown. Presented by Cheryl Crawford. 8:30. Matinee Saturday at 2:30 (Last week).

Wilbur—"My Sister Eileen," presented by Max Gordon. Featuring Betty Furness, Dorothy Littlejohn, King Calden, and others. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Music

Germanic Museum, Harvard University, Cambridge—Concert by the Longy School Chamber Orchestra. Erwin Bodky, conductor. 8:15.

Wellesley College, Wellesley—Third concert in the Wellesley College Series. Jan Smeterlin. 8:30.

Tomorrow

Hotel Statler Ball Room—Fourth concert in the Boston Morning Musicale series. Jan Kiepura, tenor, 11 a. m.

Symphony Hall—Youth concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Wheeler Beckett, conductor. 3:30.

Films in Boston

Exeter—"A Date with the Falcon," George Sanders and Wendy Barrie. 2:10, 5:05, 8. "Suspicion," Joan Fontaine and Cary Grant. 3:15, 6:15, 9:10.

Fenway—"They Died With Their Boots On," Errol Flynn and Olivia de Haviland. 1:15, 5:20, 9:15. "The Body Disappears," Jeffrey Lynn and Jane Wyman. 11:50 a. m., 3:50, 7:55.

Keith Memorial—"Obliging Young Lady," Joan Carroll. 10 a. m., 1:25, 4:45, 8:05. "Ball of Fire," Gary Cooper and Barbara Stanwyck. 11:25 a. m., 3:45, 6:10, 9:30.

Kenmore—"March of Time," 1, 4:20, 7:45. "Buy Me That Town," Lloyd Nolan. 1:15, 4:40, 8:05. "Smilin' Through," Jeanette MacDonald and Brian Aherne. 2:40, 6:05, 9:30.

Orpheum—"Babes on Broadway," Mickey Rooney and Judy Garland. 10:20 a. m., 1:15, 4:10, 7:05, 10. "Miss Polly," Zazu Pitts. 9:30 a. m., 12:25, 3:20, 6:15, 9:10.

Metropolitan—"Remember the Day," Claudette Colbert and John Payne. 10 a. m., 12:30, 3:45, 6:35, 9:30. "The Perfect Snob," Charles Ruggles and Charlotte Greenwood. 11:45 a. m., 2:35, 6:30, 8:25.

Modern—"Bahama Passage," Madeleine Carroll and Sterling Hayden. 9:25 a. m., 12:30, 3:40, 6:45, 10. "Night of January 16th," Robert Preston and Ellen Drew. 11 a. m., 2:10, 5:15, 8:30.

Paramount—"They Died With Their Boots On," Errol Flynn and Olivia de Havilland. 9:35 a. m., 1:25, 5:15, 9:05. "The Body Disappears," Jeffrey Lynn and Jane Wyman. 12:05, 3:55, 7:50.

RKO-Boston—"Wolf Man," Claude Rains, Lon Chaney and Bela Lugosi. 10:30 a. m., 1:35, 4:40, 7:30, 10:10. Stage: 12:05, 3:10, 6:15, 9:05.

Scollay Square—"Bahama Passage," Madeleine Carroll and Stirling Hayden. 10:05, a. m., 1, 3:55, 6:30, 9:50. "Night of January 16th," Robert Preston and Ellen Drew, 11:35 a. m., 2:30, 5:25, 8:20.

South Station Theater—"Battle of the Mediterranean," "Another Quiz Kids Reel," "Florida's Key West," "Hedda Hopper's Hollywood on the Screen," "Hands of Destiny," "Strange Facts," "Community Singing," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—"Babes on Broadway," Mickey Rooney and Judy Garland. 12:00, 3:55, 6:55, 10. "Miss Polly," Zazu Pitts. 12, 3:05, 6:10, 9:10.

Telepix—"Edgar Allan Poe's 'Tell Tale Heart,'" "Road to Victory," "Quiz Kids," "Florida Keys," "Polo Champions," color cartoons and 30 minutes of news. Continuous 10 a. m. to midnight.

Trans-Lux—"The Devil Pays Off," Margaret Tallichet. 10:45 a. m., 1:20, 3:50, 6:20, 8:50. "Wings Over Honolulu." 9:30, 12, 2:30, 5, 7:35, 10:05.

Tremont—"Here Comes Mr. Jordan," Robert Montgomery. 9 a. m., 12, 3:20, 6:40, 9:55. "That Night in Rio," Alice Faye. 10:30 a. m., 1:35, 4:55, 8:10.

Uptown—"Swamp Water," Walter Huston. Walter Brennan and Ann Baxter. 1:25, 4:55, 8:20. "Appointment for Love," Margaret Sullavan and Charles Boyer. 3, 6:30, 9:50.

Washington Street Olympia—"Sergeant York," Cary Cooper. 9:45 a. m., 12:30, 3:15, 6, 8:45.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON — Capitol: "Sergeant York," Gary Cooper. "Minstrel Days," Eddie Cantor and Al Jolson. 1:45, 8.
Allston: "Swing It, Soldier," Ken Murray. "Burma Convoy," Charles Bickford. 2 and 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Skylark," Claudette Colbert and Ray Milland. "Dr. Kildare's Wedding Day," Lew Ayres. 2 and 8.
Regent: "Maltese Falcon," Humphrey Bogart. "Blondie in Society," Penny Singleton. 2 Evenings 6:45-11.

BRAINTREE — Braintree: "Unfinished Business," Irene Dunne and Robert Montgomery. "Sing Another Chorus," 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Skylark," Claudette Colbert and Ray Milland. "This Woman Is Mine," Franchot Tone. 1:50 and 8.

BROOKLINE—Coolidge Corner: "Appointment for Love," Charles Boyer and Margaret Sullavan. 3:30, 6:35, 9:30. "Never Give a Sucker an Even Break," W. C. Fields. 2:05, 5:10, 8:05.
Brookline Village: "Skylark," Claudette Colbert and Ray Miland. 3:25 6:35, 9:40. "Glamour Boy," Jackie Cooper. 1:50, 4:55, 8:05.
Cleveland: "Suspicion," Cary Grant and Joan Fontaine." "Target for Tonight." 1:45, 8.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "It Started With Eve," Charles Laughton and Deanna Durbin. "Man at Large," Marjorie Weaver. 2 and 8.
Harvard: "Honky Tonk," Clark Gable and Lana Turner. "Highway West," Brenda Marshall. 2 and 8.
University: "Sergeant York," Gary Cooper. 2:15, 5:30, 8:45.

CHARLESTOWN—Thompson Square: "It Started With Eve," Deanna Durbin and Charles Laughton. "They Meet Again," Jean Hersholt. 2 and 8.

DORCHESTER — Dorchester: "You Belong to Me," Barbara Stanwyck and Henry Fonda. "Swing It, Soldier," Ken Murray. 2 Evenings, 7:30-11.
Strand: "Sergeant York," Gary Cooper, Joan Leslie and Walter Brennan. 2:32, 8:32. "Minstrel Days," Al Jolson and Eddie Cantor. 3:03, 8:03.

EGLESTON SQUARE—Eglestion: "International Squadron," Ronald Reagan. "Glamour Boy," Jackie Cooper. 1:45, 7:45.

EVERETT — Capitol: "Nothing But the Truth," Bob Hope and Paulette Goddard. 2:59, 7, 9:46. "Burma Convoy," Charles Bickford. 1:50, 8:37.
Park: "Texas," William Holden and Claire Trevor. "Ladies in Retirement," Ida Lupino and Louis Hayward. 1:30, 7:30.

HINGHAM—New Loring Hall: "You Belong to Me," Henry Fonda and Barbara Stanwyck. "Sing Another Chorus," Johnny Downs. 1:50, 7:45.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "International Squadron," Ronald Reagan. 3:36, 9:51. "Feminine Touch," Don Ameche and Rosalind Russell. 1:53, 8:08.
Hyde Park: "South of Tahiti," Brian Donlevy. "Rags to Riches," Alan Baxter. 2 and 8.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "I Wake Up Screaming," Betty Grable and Victor Mature. "Dr. Kildare's Wedding Day," Lew Ayres. 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON — Lexington: "Unfinished Business," Irene Dunn and Robert Montgomery. 2:30, 8:15. "Ladies in Retirement," Ida Lupina. 4, 9:45.

MALDEN — Granada: "Sergeant York," Gary Cooper. 2:25, 5:34, 8:43.
Maplewood: "Smilin' Through," Jeanette MacDonald. "Hurry Charley, Hurry." 1:45, 7:30.
Orpheum: "Smilin' Through," Jeanette MacDonald. "Blonde from Singapore," Florence Rice. 1:45. Continuous 7-11.
Mystic: "Birth of the Blues," Bing Crosby and Mary Martin. 3:20, 8:20. "Among the Living," Albert Dekker. 2:05, 7, 9:50.
Strand: "Suspicion," Cary Grant and Joan Fontaine. 3:05, 8:20. "Week End for Three," Dennis O'Keefe. 1:55, 7, 10.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Sergeant York," Gary Cooper. "Minstrel Days," Al Jolson and Eddie Cantor. Continuous 12-11.

MEDFORD—Felsway: "You'll Never Get Rich," Fred Astaire and Rita Hayworth. "Tillie the Toiler," William Tracy. 1:30, 7:30.
Medford: "It Started With Eve," Deanna Durbin and Charles Laughton. 3:35, 8:30. "Man at Large," Marjorie Weaver. 2:20, 6:40, 9:55.

MELROSE — Melrose: "Ladies in Retirement," Ida Lupino. "Man at Large," Marjorie Weaver. 1:30, 7:30.

NATICK — Colonial: "Sergeant York," Gary Cooper. 2:30, 8:30. "Minstrel Days," Al Jolson and Eddie Cantor. 2, 8.

NEEDHAM—Needham: "It Started With Eve," Deanna Durbin and Charles Laughton. "Dr. Kildare's Wedding Day," Lew Ayres. 1:30, 8.

NEWTON—Paramount: "Shadow of the Thin Man," William Powell. "Week End for Three," Dennis O'Keefe. 2 and 8.

NORWOOD—Norwood: "Keep 'Em Flying," Abbott and Costello. 2:15, 6:30, 9:25. "Moon Over Her Shoulder," Lynn Bari and John Sutton. 3:45, 8:05.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Swamp Water," Walter Brennan and W. Huston. "Nine Lives Are Not Enough," James Gleason. 2 and 8.
Strand: "Sergeant York," Gary Cooper. "Minstrel Days," Al Jolson and Eddie Cantor. 2 and 8.

REVERE—Revere: "Shadow of the Thin Man," Myrna Loy and William Powell. "Moonlight in Hawaii," Mischa Auer. 2 and 8.
Boulevard: "Shadow of the Thin Man," Myrna Loy and William Powell. 2 and 8.

SOMERVILLE—Central: "Week End in Havana," Alice Faye and John Payne. "Scattergood Meets Broadway," Guy Kibbee. 2 and 8.
Davis Square: "Alexander's Ragtime Band." "Submarine D-1." 2 and 8.
Strand: "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde," Spencer Tracy. "World Premiere," John Barrymore. 2 and 8.

SOUTH BOSTON—Broadway: "Ringside Maisie," Ann Sothern. "Smiling Ghost," Brenda Marshall. 1:45. Continuous from 6:15.
Strand: "You'll Never Get Rich," Fred Astaire and Rita Hayworth. "Bullets for O'Hara." 1:45. Continuous from 6:15.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH — Cameo: "Honky Tonk," Clark Gable and Lana Turner. "Chan in Rio," Sidney Toler. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Officer and the Lady," Rochelle Hudson and Roger Pryor. 2:07, 7:54. "Our Wife," with Ruth Hussey and Melvyn Douglas. 3:21, 9:06.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "Sergeant York," Gary Cooper. "Minstrel Days," Al Jolson and Eddie Cantor. 2 and 8.

WATERTOWN—Coolidge: "Our Wife," Melvyn Douglas and Ruth Hussey. "Buy Me That Town," Lloyd Nolan. 1:45, 7:45.
Watertown Square: "Sun Valley Serenade," Sonja Henie. "Dangerous Lady," N. Hamilton and J. Storey. 1:45, 7:45.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "Dr. Kildare's Wedding Day," Lew Ayres. "Law of the Tropics," Jeffrey Lynn and Constance Bennett. 2 and 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS—Community Playhouse: "Kukan" (benefit for China Relief). 3:30 and 8.

WEST NEWTON — West Newton: "It Started with Eve," Deanna Durbin and Charles Laughton. "Glamour Boy," Jackie Cooper. 1:30, 7:45.

WINCHESTER — Winchester: "Honky Tonk," Clark Gable and Lana Turner. 3:26, 8:01. "Private Nurse," Jane Darwell and Brenda Joyce. 2:15, 6:45, 9:56.

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON (CONCERTS)

SYMPHONY HALL—COM. 1492
FRIDAY 2:30, SATURDAY 8:15
Boston Symphony
Orchestra
SERGE KOUSSEVITZKY
CONDUCTOR
Richard Burgin—Conducting
Soloist—Claudio Arrau—Pianist

CHARLES STREET MEETING-HOUSE
Wed. Eve., Jan. 14, at 8:30
YVES CHARDON, cellist
BACH—MOZART—BRAHMS
Tickets $2.75 and $2.20 from Wm. C. Codman & Son, 30 Charles St., Boston

BOSTON (STAGE)

Colonial—Beg. Jan. 19—Seats Now
LUTHER GREENE presents
Katina Paxinou
IN HENRIK IBSEN'S
HEDDA GABLER
ALL-STAR AMERICAN CAST
Evs.: 55c to $2.75. Mat. Wed.: 55c to $1.65
Sat. Mat.: 55c to $2.20

SHUBERT—LAST 7 TIMES | EVES. 8:30 | MAT. TOM'W
GEORGE GERSHWIN'S IMMORTAL
PORGY and BESS
with TODD DUNCAN and ANNE BROWN
Orchestra Under Direction of Alexander Smallens
Eves. 55c to $2.75. Wed. and Sat. Mats. 55c to $2.20, incl. tax.

WILBUR—Tonight 8:30, Mat. Tom'w
THE TERRIFIC LAUGH HIT!
MY SISTER EILEEN
"A HONEY OF A SHOW" Walter Winchell
2D YR. IN N. Y.—8 MOS. IN CHICAGO
EVES. 55c-$2.75; WED. MAT. 55c-$1.65
SAT. MAT. 55c-$2.20

BOSTON (MOVIES)

STATE Loew's ORPHEUM
30c 'Til 1:00 P. M., Inc. Tax
Mickey ROONEY • Judy GARLAND
"BABES ON BROADWAY"
Plus: "Miss Polly" with Zasu Pitts

PARAMOUNT and FENWAY
NOW
ERROL FLYNN • OLIVIA DeHAVILLAND
'They Died With Their Boots On'
Plus "THE BODY DISAPPEARS"

NOW! METROPOLITAN
Claudette COLBERT • John PAYNE
"REMEMBER THE DAY"
Plus "The Perfect Snob"

BOSTON

Aaron Richmond presents
Famous Violinist (Steinway)
ELMAN This Sun. Aft. 3:30
Tickets $1.10 up at SYMPHONY HALL

BALLET Tickets Daily
204 Pierce Bldg., Copley Sq.
.55 to $2.20 in Balc.
$1.65 to $2.75 downstairs
4 Nights and Sat. Mat. beg. Jan. 21 at Opera House. "Ballet Theatre" featuring Markova, Baronova, Dolin. Company of 125.

NEW YORK (STAGE)

"Enormously exciting." — Brown, World-Tel. "Everything one could hope for" —Watts, Her. Trib.
ANGEL STREET
with VINCENT PRICE JUDITH EVELYN LEO G. CARROLL
GOLDEN THEA., W. 45 St. Cl. 6-5740 Evgs. 8:40
Evgs. 55c-$3.30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 55c to $2.20
Seats for next 6 weeks—Mail Orders Now

"A honey for your money."—Winchell
George Abbott's New Musical Hit
BEST FOOT FORWARD
with ROSEMARY LANE
Book by John Cecil Holm
Music & Lyrics by Hugh Martin & Ralph Blane
BARRYMORE Thea., 47 St. W. of B'way. Cl. 6-0390
Evenings 8:40. Matinees WED. and SAT. 2:40

"Wittiest, gayest, most sagacious comedy to hit Broadway in years." — Walker, News
JOHN C. WILSON presents
Clifton WEBB Peggy WOOD Leonora CORBETT Mildred NATWICK
BLITHE SPIRIT
By NOEL COWARD
MOROSCO Thea., 45 St. W. of B'way. Cl. 6-6230
EVENINGS 8:40. MATS. WED. & SAT. at 2:40

"Brings joy and gaiety to the theatre"—*Richard Watts, Jr., Her. Trib.*
JUNIOR MISS
The New Comedy Smash
LYCEUM THEA., 45 St. E. of B'way. CR. 4-4256
Evenings 8:40. Matinees WED. and SAT., 2:40

"A Perfect Comedy"
—BROOKS ATKINSON, N. Y. Times
LIFE WITH FATHER
with HOWARD LINDSAY, DOROTHY STICKNEY
EMPIRE, Broadway and 40 St. 269 Seats at $1.10
Evgs. 8:40. Matinees Wed. and Sat. 2:40

"'Spring Again' leaves everyone happy."
—*BROOKS ATKINSON, N. Y. Times*
Grace GEORGE and C. Aubrey SMITH in
SPRING AGAIN
PLAYHOUSE Thea., 48th St. E. of B'y. BR. 9-2628
Evenings 8:40. Matinees WED. and SAT. 2:40

LAST WEEK!
"A masterpiece," ATKINSON, N. Y. Times
"A highly prized playgoing experience."
The Christian Science Monitor
ETHEL BARRYMORE in
THE CORN IS GREEN
ROYALE THEATRE, 45th St. West of Broadway
Cir. 5-5760. Evgs. 8:40. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:40

"DRAMA AT ITS BEST"—Walter Winchell
HERMAN SHUMLIN presents
A New Play by LILLIAN HELLMAN
WATCH ON THE RHINE
Lucile Watson Paul Lukas Mady Christians
MARTIN BECK Theatre, 45 St., West of 8 Ave.
Evenings 8:40. Matinees WED. and SAT., 2:40
MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED

NEW YORK (MOVIES)

CLAUDETTE COLBERT
"REMEMBER THE DAY"
with JOHN PAYNE • Directed by HENRY KING
A 20th Century-Fox Picture
PLUS A BIG STAGE SHOW **ROXY** 7th Ave. & 50th St.

Commerce and Finance

Priorities System to Undergo at Once Thorough Overhauling

Business and Industry

Connecticut Utility Stock Issue Offered

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Putnam & Co., Chas. W. Scranton & Co. and Estabrook & Co. are head of a banking syndicate offering today a new issue of 336,088 shares of cumulative preferred stock, without par value (stated value $50 a share), of The Connecticut Light and Power Company. The stock is priced to the public at $52 per share.

Plan Outlined

The offering consists of 136,088 shares of $2.40 cumulative preferred stock which is to be offered to holders of the 68,044 presently outstanding 5½ per cent preferred shares, $100 par value, on the basis of 2 shares of new stock in exchange for each old share, and 200,000 shares of $2.20 cumulative preferred stock, plus an additional amount equal to twice the number of 5½ per cent preferred shares not exchanged for new stock, which is to be offered to the public.

On March 1, 1942, all shares of the present preferred stock not surrendered for exchange will be called for redemption at $112 per share plus the quarterly dividend due on that date.

Proceeds to be received by the company through the sale of these shares will be used to retire all of the presently outstanding 5½ per cent cumulative preferred stock and to raise approximately $10,000,000 for expansion of present facilities, principally occasioned by the installation of two 45,000 kilowatt generating units at the Devon plant, one of the company's principal base load stations.

One of these units is now under construction and will be in operation before the end of 1942. The other unit is on order and is expected to be installed during 1943 and 1944. Part of the proceeds will be used to retire $1,000,000 in bank loans incurred subsequent to October 31, 1941, in connection with this expansion program.

Syndicate Listed

Other members of the underwriting syndicate include:

Morgan Stanley & Co., Drexel & Co., Smith, Barney & Co., Harriman Ripley & Co., Incorporated, The First Boston Corporation, Kidder, Peabody & Co., Bonbright & Company, Blyth & Co., Inc., Goldman, Sachs & Co., Stone & Webster and Blodget, Incorporated, Union Securities Corporation, Lee Higginson Corporation, Paine, Webber & Co., Lazard Freres & Co., Shields & Co., White, Weld & Co., Clark, Dodge & Co., Dean Witter & Co., Spencer Trask & Co., Tucker, Anthony & Co., Dominick & Dominick, W. E. Hutton & Co., Jackson & Curtis, F. S. Moseley & Co., E. H. Rollins & Sons Incorporated, Wertheim & Co., Hornblower & Weeks, Whiting, Weeks & Stubbs Incorporated, Bodell & Co., Inc., Alex. Brown & Sons, Cooley & Company, Equitable Securities Corporation, Graham, Parsons & Co., Mackubin, Legg & Co., G. M.-P. Murphy & Co., Riter & Co., L. F. Rothschild & Co., Baker Watts & Co., W. W. Lanahan & Co., Butcher & Sherrerd, Coburn & Middlebrook, Eddy Brothers & Co., The R. F. Griggs Company, Hincks Bros. & Co., Inc., W. R. Bull & Co., Inc., Gaynor, Clemence & Company, Inc., Merrill & Company, T. L. Watson & Co., and Whaples, Viering & Co.

Non-Farm Mortgages $50,000,000 Above November Last Year

WASHINGTON (AP) — Non-farm mortgages recorded in November totaled $377,683,000, the Federal Home Loan Bank reported. This was $70,000,000 below October, but an increase of $50,000,000 compared with November, 1940.

The board's seasonally adjusted index declined 6 points to 167 per cent of the 1935-1939 average.

Commenting on the trend, the board said that although a decline in home-financing activity had been anticipated because of restrictions on nondefense construction, studies indicated that "a large part of this October-November decline was seasonal in character."

Your Federal Income Tax

No. 8
Save for Taxes

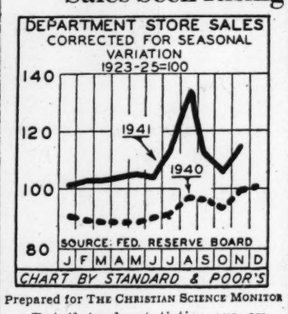
To make it easier for taxpayers to meet the increased taxes required by the National Defense Program, the Treasury Department is offering for sale two series of notes, both dated August 1, 1941, and maturing August 1, 1943.

In January of each year two new series will be provided, so that a taxpayer can always purchase notes during the entire year in which he is receiving his income for use in payment of taxes due the following year. The reason for the two-year note is to permit a taxpayer, if he so desires, to begin saving in January of one year and continue through that year to save for his taxes due the following year.

All notes are sold at par and accrued interest. When presented in payment of income taxes they will be received at par and accrued interest up to and including the month in which such taxes are paid. Interest will not accrue beyond the maturity of the notes. If not presented in payment of income taxes, they will be redeemed for cash under certain specified conditions at the purchase price paid for the notes. In other words, the taxpayer if he redeems the notes for cash, gets back just the amount he paid.

Complete information about these Treasury notes will be found in a Treasury Department circular available at local banks, Federal Reserve Banks and branches, or Treasury Department, Washington, D. C.

Department Store Sales Seen Rising



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Retail trade statistics are expected to improve considerably in the weeks immediately ahead as consumers stock up on commodities in preparation for war scarcities.

Slight Decrease In Steel Workers During November

NEW YORK (AP)—The American Iron & Steel Institute said the third consecutive monthly decline in employment in the steel industry reflected primarily an increase in production of war goods and a decrease in output of civilian goods.

November employment totaled 645,000, a drop of about 1,000 from October. In November, 1940, the industry employed 577,000 men.

The peak of 654,000 employees was reached in August, 1941.

To make one gross ton of heavy steel plates for fighting ships, said the institute, requires 18.6 man-hours of labor. But to make a ton of tin plate, a light "civilian" product, requires 58.54 man-hours, or more than triple the labor required for the war product. These figures were based on a Department of Labor survey.

Steel pay rolls in November totaled $109,856,000, against $118,890,000 in the longer month of October and $87,921,000 in November, 1940.

Wage earning employes in the industry earned an average of 99 cents an hour in November, compared with 98.3 cents in October and 86.2 a year earlier.

Steel wage earners worked an average of 37.6 hours weekly in November, against 40 hours in October and 38.2 hours in November, 1940.

Lake Vessels Set New Record in Bulk Freight Shipments

CLEVELAND (AP)—Great Lakes vessels moved 18.3 per cent more bulk freight in 1941 to snap the all-time record established the previous year, the Lake Carriers' Association reported.

In the 254-day navigation season from April 3 through Dec. 12, combined loadings of iron ore, coal, limestone and grain soared to 169,020,975 net tons, against 142,874,985 in 1940 and 138,574,441 in 1929.

Records were established in iron ore (89,730,323 net tons, or 80,116,360 gross tons), bituminous coal (49,733,234 net tons) and limestone (17,633,448 net tons, or 15,744,150 gross tons). Grain shipments of 11,387,480 tons did not approach record proportions, President A. T. Wood said, but were the largest since 1928. The anthracite movement was 536,490 net tons.

Recognizing the increasing bulk traffic in petroleum products on the Great Lakes, the association for the first time compiled oil statistics and found that 33 United States and 34 Canadian tankers last season moved 9,387,060 net tons, or 68,948,523 barrels.

Cost of Living Drops in Canada

OTTAWA (CP)—The Dominion Bureau of Statistics reported its cost-of-living index declined from 116.3 Nov. 1 to 115.8 Dec. 1, reducing the wartime increase since August, 1939, to 14.9 per cent.

The bureau's cost-of-living index is the basis for awarding bonuses under the government's wartime wages policy.

"The December decrease was due almost entirely to a decline in the food index from 125.4 to 123.8," the bureau said.

The index had been awaited with interest because it was taken as reflecting the announcement of the federal price-ceiling policy which went into effect Dec. 1.

Arizona Copper Mines Output Increased Sharply

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHOENIX, Ariz.—One Arizona mining company is increasing its copper production by 1,000 tons a month, immediately. Another will be ready to do so within a few weeks.

The immediate increase is coming from the mines of the Phelps Dodge Corporation at Bisbee, Ajo and Jerome; it does not count the Morenci branch which is just on the point of going into production.

Phelps Dodge now has about 7,500 men on its pay rolls, including the smelters at Douglas and Clarkdale.

At Miami the Inspiration Consolidated Copper Company is enlarging its mill and leaching facilities by 25 per cent. Rated productive capacity is now 5,500,000 pounds of copper a month, but the outturn has been 8,000,000 pounds for several months. It will be 10,000,000 pounds when the present construction program is completed.

Both Inspiration and Miami Copper have been on a seven-day week for more than a year.

FCC Usurps Powers, Aver RadioNetworks

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 13—Pleas by the Columbia Broadcasting System and the National Broadcasting Company for a temporary injunction restraining the enforcement of Federal Communications Commission regulations governing relations between major networks and their affiliated stations were before the statutory Federal Court here today. The regulations were issued on May 2, 1941, and amended on Nov. 12, but by agreement between the commission and the two broadcasting companies were suspended pending a decision on the injunction application.

Various Restrictions

The regulations ban broadcasters' practices that do not permit a station to carry any program offered by a competing network; that prohibit offering any program to a competing station, and require an affiliate station to give the network first call on its radio time and upon 28 days' notice to shift or cancel a non-network program to carry a network program.

They provide that no licenses shall be granted to stations having an exclusive affiliation contract or arrangements preventing or hindering scheduled programs or requiring the shifting of or cancellation of any program on less than 56 days' notice to make room for a network radiocast.

Telford Taylor, general counsel for the F. C. C., argued before the court yesterday that the regulations were necessary to preserve and promote competition between stations and to insure the fullest use of radio facilities for the service of the public.

Sees Competition Heightened

Representing the Columbia Broadcasting System, Charles Evans Hughes, Jr., told the court that the regulations would heighten instead of lessen competition, and would make difficult, if not impossible, to obtain advertising contracts.

"The whole business of a national radio network depends on its ability to sell the time of its stations to a national advertiser," Mr. Hughes declared. "To negotiate successfully the network must be able to state concretely what it has to offer. It sometimes requires months of market study and research, program planning and negotiations before an advertiser can decide whether or not to use network broadcasting, and, if so, what stations and program to utilize. Under the regulations, the network would be in no position to make a firm offer of any definite program coverage during this period of negotiations."

John T. Cahill, presenting the National Broadcasting Company's case, charged that the F. C. C. was usurping the functions of the Department of Justice and the courts in attempting to decide what constituted a monopoly. The commission was trying to dictate the business policies of broadcasting executives, he said.

Bank Clearings 24.6 P. C. Over 1940

NEW YORK (AP)—Bank clearings in major cities in the week ended Wednesday held close to peak levels established in the preceding period, Dun & Bradstreet reported.

The total at 23 leading cities amounted to $7,855,844,000, an increase of 24.6 per cent over $6,303,747,000 in the five-day week of 1940. The aggregate was only $863,782,000 under the record reported for the previous week.

Buffalo reported the unprecedented increase over a year ago of 90.7 per cent, and Portland, Ore., was a close second with 85.2 per cent. Other extremely large gainers were Omaha, 84.9; Louisville, 81; Houston, 79.6; Minneapolis, 74.9, and Pittsburgh, 74.4.

Drop in Real Estate Bond Prices Checks Long Rise

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — Following 17 months of consecutive advance, the average price of real estate securities declined 4.4 per cent in December under pressure of wartime selling and year-end liquidation. Although the decline was sharp it only partially offset the advance for the year which amounted to 7.5 per cent, according to the Amott-Baker Realty Bond Price Average.

The average dollar price per $1,000 bond is now $302 compared to $281 a year ago. Philadelphia issues showed up best in 1941 with a use of 8.8 per cent to a price of $285. They showed a drop of only 3.4 per cent in December, the lowest of the cities covered. New York issues rose 5.7 per cent in 1941 while Pittsburgh were 3.9 per cent higher and Boston 2.2 per cent higher.

Every classification showed improvement during the year, despite general declines in December. Hotel issues are 15 per cent above the 1940 close and have an average price of $322 after a drop of only 2.7 per cent in December. Office buildings are 7.8 per cent ahead and apartment hotels are 6.5 per cent up. Apartment and theater issues were respectively 4.6 per cent and 3.4 per cent lower.

Exchange Seat Off $2,000

NEW YORK (AP)—A New York Stock Exchange membership has been sold for $22,000, a drop of $2,000 under the previous sale. Sales ranged from $19,000 to $35,000 during 1941.

OPM Director Issues Order To Overhaul Priorities System

WASHINGTON (AP)—Priorities Director Donald M. Nelson today ordered a stem-to-stern overhaul of the prorities system.

In an order designated "Priorities Regulation Number Three," Mr. Nelson took action, effective Feb. 2, to eliminate thousands of the priorities certificates and to speed the flow of essential materials to war industries.

The overhaul, in effect, junked the priorities critical list, giving Army and Navy buyers in the field automatic power to assign preference ratings on any and all items needed for the military effort.

This meant that purchasers for the armed services could deal promptly with shortages of any commodity — even foodstuffs — in any section of the country where scarcities might develop. This could be accomplished by assigning preference ratings which would insure that military orders would be filled ahead of other orders.

Cuts Army, Navy Power

Heretofore the authority of the Army and Navy to assign ratings automatically has been restricted to the 300-odd items designated as "critical" on the priorities critical list drawn up by the Army-Navy Joint Munitions Board. For items not named on the list, it has been necessary to go through the slower procedure of obtaining individual certificates from the priorities division of OPM.

Another important change wrought by "priorities regulation number three" provides that any producer who receives an individual preference rating may use it to obtain materials from his suppliers simply by endorsing his purchase order.

A manufacturer of work clothes, for instance, might be granted a priorities rating to obtain needed materials; he could pass it on to a button maker, and the latter in turn could pass it on to the firms which furnish his materials. Under present rules each such "extension" of preference ratings would require a counter-signature by an authorized official.

Scrutinize Each Request

Ordinarily, however, such extensions will apply only to the materials which are officially incorporated in the finished product, and will not apply to machine tools, productive machinery, or capital equipment necessary to complete the order. Manufacturers needing Machines will have to make separate application to OPM for them thus giving OPM opportunity to scrutinize each request for machinery and sorely needed machine tools.

Only prime contractors who need machinery or machine tools to be used exclusively in filing Army or Navy orders will receive a rating which will enable them to obtain such machinery without a separate application to OPM.

Heretofore Army and Navy officials have been able to assign ratings automatically not only for the finished product and the materials going into it but the machinery required to make it. The new regulation will have the effect of removing from the Army and Navy, and investing in OPM, some of the control now exercised by the armerd services over the placing of machinery."

Rail Rate Rise Hearing Ends

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 13 (AP)—The Interstate Commerce Commission hearing on the proposal of the nation's railroads and water carriers for a general 10 per cent increase in freight and passenger rates nears conclusion with final oral arguments expected to be completed today.

The commission will take the matter under advisement and announce its decision from Washington. And because of the war situation and importance of the case, informed persons predicted the ICC would render a quick answer.

Costs Up $1,000,000 a Day

Highlight of Monday's rebuttal testimony was that of R. V. Fletcher, general counsel for the American Association of Railroads, who declared that extraordinary wartime increases in railroad operating costs have reached $1,000,000 a day.

"This request for a general revenue increase," Mr. Fletcher asserted, "grows out of the wage demands of the railroad unions, and the resulting mediation award of the increases granted by the railroads."

Wage increases, Mr. Fletcher claimed, will total about $332,000,000 a year; materials increased 9.8 per cent; special war guards against sabotage to railroad property will cost between $30,000 and $70,000 a year, and swift transportation of military material and personnel "often without consideration of economy" means further expenditures. He also cited that the railroads were purchasing $600,000,000 worth of new equipment because of the war effort.

Ask Farm Products Exemption

Generally subscribing to this argument, C. A. Miller, counsel for the American Short Line Railroad Association, pointed out, however, that Government traffic—now increasing—carries a generally lower rate than civilian traffic.

Arguments favoring whatever rate increase may be deemed necessary by the ICC were offerd by J. S. Burchmor, representing the National Industrial Traffic League, and Wilbur LaRoe, Jr., counesl for the American Paper and Pulp Producers' Association.

Mr. LaRoe termed the railroads "one of the most important of our war machines" and asked the commission to grant a rate increase that would cover, but not exceed operating costs.

Haskell Donoho, legal representative of the United States Department of Agriculture, which requested agricultural products be exempted from the 10 per cent increase, stated he did not believe a 10 per cent hike was necessary to recompensate the operators for their increased costs and suggested instead a maximum increase of 6.8 per cent.

Canadian November Exports Show Gain In Value of 38½ P. C.

OTTAWA (CP)—Canadian supplies rolled to her allies in increasing quantity during November and export figures of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics showed a gain in value of 38½ per cent in comparison with the same month last year.

The Dominion's total exports were $162,435,000 compared with $117,452,000 in November, 1940. For the 11 months of 1941, Canadian exports were $1,470,531,000 against $1,081,333,000 in 1940.

Exports to Empire countries rose to $85,059,000 compared with $67,484,000 in November last year and to foreign countries $77,376,000 against $49,968,000.

The bureau said a feature of the November export was the rush "of presumably war supplies" to countries engaged in the war as Canada's allies.

Value of exports to Russia was $1,217,000 in November as against nothing in the previous year.

The value of exports to Egypt, the base from which British armies have struck at the Axis forces in Libya, was $10,394,000, an increase of five times over the total for November, 1940.

Exports to British India, where Gen. Sir Archibald Wavell is in command of a great army, were $3,519,000 or twice those of a year ago.

Although shipments to the United Kingdom were heavy in November last year at $52,733,000 a further gain to $60,826,000 was reported last month. Exports to the United States in the comparable months rose to $59,886,000 from $43,959,000.

U. S. Steel Corp. Sets High Shipments Record

NEW YORK (AP)—United States Steel Corp. subsidiaries shipped 1,846,036 net tons of steel in December, 1941, a record for that month, the company announced.

December shipments were 221,850 net tons ahead of November, and compared with 1,544,623 net tons in December, 1940, a boost of 301,413 net tons. Shipments in December, 1939, were 1,443,969 net tons and in December, 1938, were 765,868 net tons.

For the year ended Dec. 31, 1941, shipments were placed at 20,457,937 net tons, subject to year-end adjustment, compared with 15,013,749 net tons after adjustments in 1940. It was a record high, compared with the previous high mark of 17,105,397 net tons in 1916.

Cotton For Export

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Agriculture Department reported that 390,728 bales of cotton were sold for export under its subsidy program between mid-September and January 2. The department said 176,952 bales were sold for shipment to Canada. The subsidy rate is 3 cents per pound.

Auto Dealers' Grave Status Told Congress

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13 (AP)—Organized automobile dealers told a House committee today Government orders curtailing the production of automobiles and freezing sales of cars and trucks constituted a death sentence for their business, unless relief is provided.

Their case was presented by Ray Chamberlain, of Washington, executive vice-president of the National Automobile Dealers Association, as the special House committee created to study problems of small business opened its hearings.

Several hundred dealers from throughout the nation and close to 100 members of Congress were present as Chairman Patman (D), of Texas, started the hearing.

Offers Car Program

Mr. Chamberlain suggested that the Government permit the delivery of all bona fide orders dated prior to Jan. 1, 1942; that if new car prices are frozen, a formula providing for a handling charge and a freight mark up be used; that prices be fixed to enable dealers to "retrieve a fair return" for handling, and that all cars and trucks produced except those for military service be handled through dealers regardless of their ultimate destination.

He further proposed that all cars requisitioned or purchased by the Government from dealers be purchased at full list price; that the Government pay the cost of financing, insuring and storing all cars and trucks by dealers after January 1, 1942, until liquidated or released; that the Government agree to purchase at retail prices all vehicles frozen or subject to rationing which may be tendered by dealers on or after July 1, and that no restriction be placed on the sale of hearses, ambulances, town cars, limousines, and convertible cars or trucks that are not standard units.

Arthur Center of Springfield, Mass., secretary of the dealers association, said he believed there had been "no detailed study" of the situation prior to the freezing order.

Suggests 'Victory Car'

He suggested that material from junked cars could be reclaimed and small manufacturers could produce a single type car, with no name, to meet transportation needs. Such a car, Mr. Center said, could be called a "victory car."

Mr. Center said 2,500,000 cars are scrapped annually and "are still in the junk yards." On them, he added, are "tons and tons of used rubber" which can be reclaimed.

The problem of leases was discussed by Stanley Horner, Washington dealer, who said many dealers had costly leases on show rooms which now are "practically useless." He suggested some plan be developed "which will be fair to both the dealer and the property owner."

D. E. Castles of St. Louis, treasurer of the association, told the committee of the difficulties of finding new jobs for those who have done nothing but sell cars.

Asserting that dealers cannot survive on their income from shop work alone, Mr. Chamberlain said chaos would result if there were no means of servicing the 33,000,000 vehicles now in use.

Resigns As Trust Head

NEW YORK—Fred Y. Presley President of the National Investors Corporation, an investment trust, has resigned from that post in order to leave more time for other interests. He has been associated with the companies in the National group since 1927. In announcing his resignation Mr. Presley recommended that National Investors become affiliated with the Tri-Continental group. A decision has been asked from the annual meeting of the trust, which is to be held here on Jan. 29.

Promoted

Pirie MacDonald

Alexander E. Patterson

Vice-President of the Mutual Life Insurance Co. of New York has been elected Executive Vice-President of the company. Mr. Patterson joined the Mutual Life as Vice-President on July 1, 1941. Prior to that time he was associated with the Penn Mutual Life Insurance Co. of Philadelphia.

Omission of Wages From Control Bill Seen 'Key Weakness'

NEW YORK (AP)—An economist said "omission of any effort to control wages" was a "key weakness" in the Administration's price control bill now before Congress and could prove disastrous.

The statement was made by Dr. Paul H. Nystrom, Columbia University professor of marketing, at a luncheon of the Association of Buying Offices, Inc.

Another economist, A. W. Zelomek, President of International Statistical Bureau, Inc., and consultant to the Office of Price Administrator Leon Henderson, pointed out that as the war continues purchasing power will exceed available supplies of consumer goods.

"There are," Dr. Nystrom said, "two fatal weaknesses in the price control bill: the provision setting agricultural prices on a parity basis and the entire omission of any control over wages and salaries."

Emphasizing the "seriousness of the omission of any efforts to control wages," Dr. Nystrom added, "labor costs make up more than two thirds of all costs entering into the price paid for goods and services by consumers."

Food Prices Record Moderate Uptrend

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12 (AP)—Labor Department reports reflected a moderately upward trend in retail food prices during the last half of December.

According to a survey based on reports of prices for 18 foods in 19 cities, the department reported rises in meats, flour, sugar, navy beans and coffee.

Usual seasonal price declines were reported for eggs and oranges, while the price of milk, white bread and lard increased in some cities and decreased in others.

On Dec. 30, the department reported the price of round steak up 6.9 per cent in Cleveland over Dec. 16, the highest increase in any of the 19 cities.

White flour showed a top increase of 3.5 per cent in Boston, ranging down to stationary in Philadelphia and Seattle.

For the 19 cities as a whole, the average increase in the price of round steak was 2.5 per cent. White flour was up 1.2 per cent, while butter was down .5 per cent.

Engineers Told Research Vital To War Effort

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 13—"Bring on your results, the more the better, and we will guarantee a speedy passage to the firing line."

This was the challenge before American natural scientists, technicians and inventors today, presented by Dr. Frank B. Jewett, member of the National Defense Research Committee and president of the National Academy of Sciences.

So prompt has been the Government's mobilization of the skill of American scientific research through the National Research Committee, Dr. Jewett told the Institute of Radio Engineers, convened here today, that the time gap between laboratory stages of important developments and their actual use on the field of battle was much shorter than it was during the First World War. Wartime scientific research is moving at a much faster clip in every department, he said.

Instancing progress to date, Dr. Jewett said 500 leading American natural scientists were serving the Government without cost and 3,000 more research men and a like number of assistants were on the pay rolls of industry and in laboratories working at 600-odd defense projects for which $25,000,000 had been appropriated.

The demand for highly trained and skilled men, especially mathematicians and physicists was so great that there might eventually be a severe shortage, Dr. Jewett added, forecasting that the wartime demand for trained technical men, not only in the laboratories but also in combat units, would be enormous.

Natural scientists scattered throughout the nation are at work on projects concerned with bombs and ordnance, armor plate, chemistry and anti-submarine warfare, Dr. Jewett, who was a lieutenant colonel in the First World War, said. At the Massachusetts Institute of Technology a laboratory has been set up devoted entirely to research in the micro-wave division of radio, and more than 600 Bell Telephone technicians are engaged solely in war work, he added.

Noral E. Kersta, manager of the National Broadcasting Company's television department, told the radio engineers that the use of television as a key factor in the training of 300,000 New York City air wardens was a distinct possibility. Plans are maturing, he revealed, to install one or more teleview receivers in police department classrooms in each air raid zone.

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed

BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

East Boston Savings Bank	Jan. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Jan. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Jan. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Jan. 15
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Jan. 21
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Feb. 2
Franklin Savings Bank	Feb. 2
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Feb. 2
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Feb. 10
Union Savings Bank	Feb. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Feb. 10

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

East Cambridge Savings Bank	Jan. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Jan. 20
Somerville Savings Bank	Feb. 2
Brookline Savings Bank	Feb. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Feb. 10

This appears as a matter of record only and is under no circumstances to be construed as an offering of these shares for sale or as an offer to buy, or as a solicitation of an offer to buy, any such shares. The offering is made only by the Prospectus.

336,088 Shares*

The Connecticut Light and Power Company

Cumulative Preferred Stock, Without Par Value
(stated value $50 a share)

*136,088 Shares $2.40 Cumulative Preferred Stock, without par value (Maximum number to be offered to holders of 5½% Preferred Stock on the basis of 2 shares of such $2.40 Preferred Stock for 1 share of 5½% Preferred Stock.)

*336,088 Shares $2.20 Cumulative Preferred Stock, without par value (Maximum number to be sold for cash if no 5½% Preferred Stock is exchanged for $2.40 Preferred shares.)

To be subordinate to unexchanged 5½% Preferred Stock until March 1, 1942, when such unexchanged stock will be redeemed.

$2.20 Cumulative Preferred Stock, without par value
Price $52 per share

TO FACILITATE THE OFFERING, IT IS INTENDED TO STABILIZE THE PRICE OF THE $2.20 CUMULATIVE PREFERRED STOCK. THIS STATEMENT IS NOT AN ASSURANCE THAT THE PRICE OF THE ABOVE SECURITY WILL BE STABILIZED OR THAT THE STABILIZING, IF COMMENCED, MAY NOT BE DISCONTINUED AT ANY TIME.

Copies of the Prospectus dated January 13, 1942, describing these Shares and giving information regarding the Company may be obtained in any State from only such dealers participating in this issue as may legally offer these Shares under the securities laws of such State.

Putnam & Co. — Chas. W. Scranton & Co. — Estabrook & Co.

Drexel & Co. — Smith, Barney & Co. — Harriman Ripley & Co. Incorporated

Blyth & Co., Inc. — Bonbright & Company — The First Boston Corporation — Kidder, Peabody & Co.

January 13, 1942.

Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	700,000
Previous day's sales	491,540
1942 volume to date	5,224,170
1941 volume to date	5,281,050

Stock Market Is Generally Higher Today

NEW YORK, Jan. 13 (AP)—Stocks wtih an industrial commodity rating, notably rubbers and metals, responded to Washington inspiration in today's market with a recovery push of 1 to more than 2 points.

While the forward tilt was almost as selective as in the preceding slack session, many leaders in other groups managed to tack on fractions and declines were relatively scarce at the close.

Activity picked up at intervals and, despite numerous slowdowns, transfers were around 700,000 shares.

Touching off the extension of Monday's wild comeback was the publication of the Government's plans for an all-out $400,000,000 synthetic rubber manufacturing program involving a number of pivotal industries.

In addition, stimulation was derived from the announcement sizable premiums would be paid for the production of copper, lead and zinc in excess of 1941 volumes. Oils and chemicals were heartened by both the rubber and metal moves and several of these posted good advances.

Prominent stocks on the upturn included U. S. Rubber, Goodyear, Goodrich, Anaconda, Kennecott, Phelps Dodge, Cerro de Pasco, American Zinc, Patino Mines, St. Joseph Lead, Standard Oil (N. J.), Union Carbide, du Pont, Eastman Kodak, Coca-Cola, and Fajardo Sugar.

Gains were registered for Union Pacific, U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Chrysler, Sears Roebuck, and Douglas Aircraft.

Rail Bonds Rise

Fresh support for rail issues came into the bond market today.

Some issues in the lower price brackets jumped 3 points and more by the start of the final hour but generally gains were more modest.

Third Avenue Railway bonds again provided much of the market's activity with fractional rises. Buying was generated by the possibility of a higher fare for local traction companies.

Corporates ahead included Erie 4½s of 2015, Illinois Central 4¾s, Rock Island general 4s of '88, Northern Pacific 6s, Frisco 4½s of '78, St. Paul 5s, N. Y. Central 5s, Delaware & Hudson refunding 4s, Western Union 5s, Standard Oil (N. J.) 2¾s and Cuba Northern Railway 5½s.

U. S. Governments varied a few 32ds of a point either way from the previous close.

Recent support for Latin American issues waned and small losses appeared for Peru 6s of '60, Buenos Aires 4⅝s, and Mexico assented 4s of '45.

Commodity Futures

Grain

Principal Markets

	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
May wheat				
Chicago	1.32¼	1.30⅜	1.30¼	1.33¼
Minneapolis	1.27½	1.25¾	1.25¾	1.28⅜
Winnipeg	1.26⅝	1.24⅝	1.24⅝	1.27⅛
July wheat	79½	79⅛	79¼	79½
Chicago	1.34	1.32⅛	1.32¼	1.35
Minneapolis	1.28⅞	1.27¼	1.27¼	1.30
Kansas City	1.27½	1.25¾	1.25¾	1.28⅜
Winnipeg	80¾	80⅜	80½	80⅝
Sept. Wheat				
Chicago	1.35⅛	1.33¾	1.33¾	1.36⅜
Minneapolis	1.29¼	1.28½	1.28½	1.31
May Corn				
Chicago	.86⅞	.86	.86⅛	.87⅛
Kansas City	.82⅜	.80⅞	.80⅞	.82¾
July Corn				
Chicago	.88⅞	.87¾	.87⅞	.89
Kansas City	.84⅛	.82¾	.82¾	.84½
May Oats				
Chicago	59½	58⅜	58⅞	60
Minneapolis	55¾	54⅞	55	49¾
Winnipeg	49⅞	49½	49¾	49¾
Rye, Chicago				
May	84¾	83	84	85¾
July	87⅛	85½	86⅜	88¼
Sept.	89	87½	88⅜	90

Lard

At Chicago

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
January	10.65	10.70	10.65	10.70	10.65
March	12.10	12.15	12.10	12.15	12.15
May	12.35	12.37	12.32	12.37	12.40
July	12.55	12.57	12.55	12.57	12.60

Soybeans

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
May	1.88½	1.88½	1.86½	1.87	1.90⅛
July	1.89¾	1.90⅛	1.88¾	1.89⅛	1.91¾

Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
March	18.13	18.18	18.07	18.18	18.26
May	18.29	18.38	18.25	18.31	18.45
July	18.42	18.49	18.36	18.45	18.55
October	18.49	18.58	18.45	18.54	18.64
December	18.50	18.61	18.47	18.55	18.68

Cottonseed Oil

	Oper.	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
May	13.82	13.83	13.73	13.75b	13.83
July	13.76	13.76	13.76	13.76	13.83

Wool

Grease

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
March	...	...	...	95.8b	95.8
May	...	...	...	95.5b	95.8
July	...	...	...	95.0b	95.2
	Tops				
March	126.8	126.9	126.8	126.8b	127.0
May	126.8	127.0	126.8	126.4b	126.8
July	126.3	126.3	126.3	126.0b	126.0

Cocoa

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
March	8.55	8.55	8.53	8.53	8.55
May	8.57	8.59	8.56	8.56b	8.57
b—Bid.					

Sugar

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
N. Y. March					
	2.99b	...	...	...	2.99
b—Bid.					

Hides

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
March	15.00				15.00
June	15.00				15.00

Black Pepper

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
March	6.34	6.34	6.33	6.34b	6.33
b Bid.					

Chicago Mercantile Exchange

Butter

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
*January	34.75	34.80	34.65	34.80	34.55
*February	35.00	35.15	34.90	35.15	34.95
*March	35.20	35.30	35.10	35.30	35.10
	Eggs				
†January	32.99	32.50	32.00	32.50	32.10
†October	33.50	34.00	33.50	34.00	33.50
‡February	31.35	31.35	31.30	31.30	31.25

*S.s. †R.s. ‡F.g.f.

Potatoes

March	3.20	.320	3.19	3.19	3.22
Nov.	2.74	2.74	2.74	2.74	...

Quotations for cotton, cottonseed oil, hides, sugar reported by Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Beane; for cocoa, pepper, potatoes, wool by J. S. Bache & Co.; for eggs, butter by J. L. Flagg. All prices at New York unless otherwise noted.

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
55¾	46	Abbott (1.60a)	4	49⅞	49½	49¾	+ ⅛
51¾	43⅝	Acme Steel (4a)	1	48¾	48¾	48¾	+1¾
8¼	5¼	Adams Ex (.60g)	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
24¼	17¾	Adam-Millis (1a)	2	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	Dec31
15⅞	9⅛	Addressog (1)	1	11	11	11	Jan 12
45	34⅜	Air Reduct (1a)	36	36⅛	35⅝	36⅛	+ ⅛
⅝	⅛	Air-Way El Ap	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	— ⅛
5	1½	Alaska Juneau	29	2⅝	2½	2½	
⅝	⅛	Alleghany Corp	3	⅛	⅛	⅛	— ⅛
9½	3¼	Alleg pf xw	2	5¾	5¾	5¾	
10⅝	3⅝	Alleg pf $30 ww	14	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	+ ⅛
21½	11¼	Alleghany pr pf	1	15½	15½	15½	+ ⅛
23⅜	17¼	Alleg Lud (2½g)	18	21¼	21	21¼	+ ⅛
11¼	4⅜	Allen Indust (1)	5	5⅜	5	5	
167½	135¼	Al Ch & Dye (6a)	1	141⅞	141⅞	141⅞	+ ⅞
13	10¼	Allied Kid (1a)	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	+ ⅜
14⅜	11½	Allied M (1¼g)	1	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	Jan 12
9	5	Allied Stores	14	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	+ ⅛
87	71⅜	Allied Str pf (5)	2	81	80	80	— ⅝
37	24⅜	Allis-Ch M 1½g	17	30⅛	29⅝	30⅛	+ ⅝
21⅜	14½	Alpha Cem (2g)	5	18⅛	18	18⅛	+ ⅜
1⅜	⅛	Amal Leather	1	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
20	10	AmalLea pf 1½k	1	14¼	14¼	14¼	Dec31
63½	44	Amerada Cp (2)	5	52	52	52	+1
22⅞	14⅜	Am Ag Ch 1.20a	1	21	21	21	Jan 8
58½	40	Am Airlines 1½g	2	44½	43½	44½	+1½
9¾	5⅛	Am Bank N(.10e)	9	7¾	7⅝	7¾	+ ⅛
8¼	⅞	Am Bosch	1	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	+ ⅜
39	26⅛	Am Br&Sh 2.20g	3	32	32	32	— ¼
3	1	Am Cable & R	10	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
95¼	55¼	Am Can (4)	11	62⅞	61⅞	62⅝	+1⅝
I85	157½	Am Can pf (7)	1	161¾	161¾	161¾	Jan 12
34⅜	23	Am Car&Fy(1g)	31	33	32⅝	33	+ ⅜
79¼	56	Am C & F pf (7)	1	73¾	72½	73¾	+1¼
23⅛	16½	Am Ch & C (2g)	1	20⅛	20	20⅛	+ ⅜
115	107	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	107	108	108	Dec24
121	101½	Am Chicle (4a)	3	89	89	88	Jan 12
8¾	4¾	Am Col'type(.60)	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	Jan 8
97⅜	48⅜	Am Comm Al	4	87⅜	85¾	85¾	— ⅛
19½	9½	Am Crys S (1⅛e)	8	21	20¼	20⅞	+ ¾
17⅜	½	Am Encaus Til	1	½	½	½	+ ⅛
6¼	3¾	Am European	2	5½	5½	5½	Jan 12
1⅛	¼	Am & For Pow	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	+ ⅛
24⅜	11⅞	AFP $6 pf (1½g)	7	24½	23½	24½	+ ⅞
28⅜	14¾	AFP $7 pf (1¾g)	13	28	26¾	27¾	+ ¾
3⅞	1⅛	Am & F P 2 pf	6	2½	2½	2½	
38½	29	Am Haw SS (5g)	5	31½	31⅜	31⅜	— ⅛
4⅛	2	Am Hide & Lea	3	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
33½	27	Am H & L pf (3)	1	32½	32½	32½	Dec31
51¼	42⅛	Am Home(2.40a)	4	44½	44¼	44¼	
2⅛	1	Am Ice	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	Jan 12
30½	20	Am Ice pf (1⅝e)	1	26¼	26¼	26¼	Jan 12
4¼	2½	Am Internat'l	3	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
13¼	6½	Am Inv Ill (.80)	11	6½	6½	6½	Dec31
50	38	Am In Ill pf(2½)	1	39	39	39	Dec31
17⅛	7¼	Am Locomotive	9	10	9⅞	10	+ ⅛
95¼	77¼	Am Loco pf (7k)	1	88½	88½	88½	+ ½
13¾	8½	Am M & F (.80)	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
6½	2¼	Am M & Metal	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	+ ⅛
23	15½	Am Metal (1½g)	15	23	22¼	23	+ ¾
3¼	⅜	Am Power & Lt	9	¾	¾	¾	
46¾	20¾	APL $6 pf (1⅛k)	8	25⅜	24⅞	25¼	+ ¼
39	17½	AP&L $5 pf .94k	1	21¼	20⅝	21	
7¼	3¾	Am Rad & S (.60)	13	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
15⅞	9	Am Roll M (1.40)	39	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞	+ ¼
7	4⅜	Am Saf R (½g)	2	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
10⅝	6	Am Seating (1g)	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	Jan 6
45⅜	33⅝	Am Smelt (3½g)	29	42⅞	42	42⅞	+1⅛
155	133¾	Am Sm&R pf(7)	2	145⅞	145⅞	145⅞	+ ⅛
54	29⅜	Am Snuff (1e)	3	33¼	33¼	33¼	Jan 9
28½	15⅜	Am Stl Fdrs 2g)	19	20¼	19⅝	20¼	+ ¾
11½	8½	Am Stores (1)	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	Jan 12
13½	6⅜	Am Stove (1.5)	1	8	8	8	Jan 12
22½	13	Am Sugar (2e)	16	21¼	21	21	— ⅛
98	81	Am Sugar pf(7)	1	97	97	97	+ ⅛
19⅝	11¾	Am Sum Tob (1)	1	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	Jan 12
168¾	115¼	Am Tel & Tel (9)	21	128¼	126⅞	128	+ ⅞
73½	43⅞	Am Tobacco 4½g	2	48	47¾	47¾	+ ¼
74½	43⅞	Am Tob pf B 4½g	4	49	48½	48⅞	+ ⅛
159	143	Am Tob pf (6)	2	143	142	142	Jan 8
7	3⅜	Am Type Fdrs	8	4½	4⅜	4½	+ ¼
29½	23½	Am Viscose (½e)	28	25¾	25¼	25¾	+ ⅛
116¾	112	Am Viscose pf(5)	2	116	115½	115½	Jan 12
7¼	2½	Am Water Wks	14	3	2⅞	3	
99⅛	64¾	Am WW 1pf (6)	1	65	65	65	Jan 2
8⅝	3½	Am Woolen	3	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	
81¼	51	Am Wool pf(12g)	6	76	75¼	76	+1
8	2¾	Am Zinc L & S	75	5¾	5½	5½	+ ⅝
56¾	46⅛	Am Zinc pr pf 5g	4	50	49¾	50	+1
30	22⅛	Anaconda (2½g)	109	28½	27⅝	28½	+1⅛
17¼	11⅛	Anchor H (.90g)	2	17	17	17	Jan 9
12½	7	Andes Cop (1)	7	8⅞	8½	8¾	+ ¾
2⅛	¾	A P W Paper	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	Jan 7
33⅞	26	Arch-DM (1.85g)	1	34	34	34	Jan 12
112⅛	108½	Arm Del pf (7)	2	110	109⅜	109⅜	Jan 2
5½	2¼	Armour Ill	64	4	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
70¼	47½	Arm I pr pf 1½k	6	64	62	64	+2
72	60	Arm Ill pf	1	70⅛	70⅛	70⅛	Dec23
34⅜	20½	Armstron' C 2¼g	6	25½	25⅜	25½	+ ⅛
9¾	6½	Arnold Con (1⅛e)	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	Jan 12
6¾	3	Artloom (.77½g)	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	Jan 8
103⅜	53⅜	Assd Dry Goods	5	6⅝	6⅜	6⅜	+ ½
88	78	Assd D G 1pf(6)	1	70	70	70	—4
102½	76	As D 2pf (19¾k)	7	76½	76	76	Dec29
35⅛	20	Associates (2a)	2	21	21	21	Jan 12
31⅝	18	Atch T&SF 1e)	59	31¼	30⅞	31¼	+ ½
70¼	53⅜	Atch T&S Fpf (5	9	65	64½	65	+ ⅛
28⅛	13½	Atl Coast L (1g)	17	25¼	24⅝	24⅝	
45½	13½	Atl G&W I (3g)	2	32	32	32	—1
56	16½	Atl G & W pf 5g	5	45	44½	45	
111⅛	107	Atl Refining (1a)	37	11½	11	11½	+ ⅜
28⅛	19½	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	108	108	108	Jan 12
71¾	65⅜	Atlas Corp (½g)	27	67⅜	67⅛	67⅜	Jan 12
51¼	47½	Atlas Cp pf (3)	1	49	49	49	Jan 12
72¼	61	Atlas Pow (4½g)	1	70	70	70	Jan 8
9¼	6	Atlas Tack (.30g)	3	8½	8½	8½	Jan 8
3⅞	1⅜	Austin Nichols	2	2½	2½	2½	Jan 12
5¼	2⅝	Aviat Corp (.15g)	8	4	3¾	4	+ ¼

B

19	10¼	Bald Loco ct	10	14½	14¼	14½	+ ½
2⅝	2⅛	Balt & Ohio	15	4	4	4	
8⅞	3¾	Balt & Ohio pf	4	6⅝	6½	6⅝	+ ¼
8½	3½	Bangor & Ar	13	6⅜	5½	6⅜	+1
13½	7	Barber As ½e)	11	9⅞	9⅜	9¾	+ ½
9⅞	5⅛	Barker Bros (1g)	8	5½	5¼	5¼	— ¼
10½	7⅝	Barnsdall O (.60)	6	10	9¾	10	+ ¼
24⅞	13⅜	Bath I W (1¼g)	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	+ ¼
31⅜	17¼	Bayuk Cig (1½)	3	19	19	19	
27⅜	20	Beat Cream (1a)	2	22	22	22	—1
104½	102⅞	Beat pf ww (5)	2	104	104	104	Jan 3
106	104	Beat C pf (5)	1	105¼	105¼	105¼	Dec 3
104	103	Beat pf xw (5)	1	104	103	104	Feb 5
126	108	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	110	110	110	Jan 12
8½	6½	Beld-Hem (.80)	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	Jan 12
41⅛	32⅜	Bendix Av (4g)	21	37⅝	37⅛	37⅝	+ ⅛
20⅝	10½	Benef Ind (1.70g)	7	14	13⅞	13⅞	
57	50	Benf Ind pf (2½)	1	52	52	52	Dec30
34¾	19⅜	Best & Co (1.60a)		22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	— ¼
89½	51½	Beth Steel (6g)	41	66¼	64⅜	66¼	+1½
131½	115	Beth Steel pf (7)	1	120½	120½	120½	— ½
31⅞	21	Bigelow S (4)	9	20½	20	20½	Jan 9
23⅞	15¾	Black & D(1.80g)	2	19¼	19¼	19¼	+ ½
10¼	5	Blaw-Knox (.60)	39	7¼	6¾	7¼	+ ⅝
18⅜	10	Bliss & L (2g)	1	14½	14½	14½	Jan 3
24¾	12⅜	Boeing Airplane	22	19¼	18¾	19	— ¼
35	25½	Bohn A&B (2g)	2	30	30	30	— ¼
23⅝	17	Bond Strs (1.60)	1	16	16	16	
21⅞	18¼	Borden (1.40g)	18	20⅝	20¼	20⅝	+ ⅜
21	16	Borg-Warn (2g)	38	21¾	21⅜	21⅜	— ⅛
1	⅞	Boston & Maine	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
39⅝	28	Bower Roll B (3)	1	30	30	30	Jan 12
17¼	16½	Brewing C(new)	2	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	Jan 8
12⅜	6¾	Bridgeport B (1)	4	8¾	8½	8¾	+ ⅜
25⅜	14¼	Briggs Mfg 2¼g	8	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	+ ⅜
41	23½	Briggs & S (3)	1	28	28	28	+ ¼
45¼	38	Bristol-My 2.40a	1	40½	40½	40½	
		Bkly & Q Trans	1				Jan 5
6⅝	1	Bkly-Man Tr	32	1¼	1¼	1¼	
14¼	7	Bkly Un Gas	1	9	9	9	+ ¼
36½	30	Brown Shoe (2)	1	31½	31½	31½	Dec31
23½	11⅝	Bruns-Bal (2½g)	2	13¼	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
12⅝	7¼	Bucyrus-Erie 1g	8	8⅞	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
5¼	2½	Budd Mfg	3	3⅛	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
8¼	5¼	Budd Wh (1.05g)	3	6⅝	6½	6⅝	
34½	18¼	Bullard Co (2½g)	1	22	22	22	
35⅝	23½	Bulova Watch 2a	2	25⅜	25	25⅜	Jan 12
20⅞	15½	Burling M (1½g)	3	18⅜	18⅛	18⅜	+ ¾
56¾	49	Burling pf (2¾)	1	55½	55½	55½	
9⅜	5¾	Burr Add (.70g)	3	7⅛	7	7	
4¼	1¾	Bush Terminal	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
6⅞	4¼	Butler Br (.60)	1	5½	5½	5½	Jan 9
23	18	But Bros pf (1½)	1	20	20	20	Jan 6
4⅜	2⅛	Butte Cop&Zinc	26	3¾	3	3¾	+ ⅛
11¾	6	Byers (AM) Co	3	7¾	7½	7¾	+ ⅜
12	7½	Byron Jack (1g)	2	11	11	11	

C

24¾	15¾	Calif Pack (1½)	1	18½	18½	18½	+ ¼
54⅛	51	Calif P pf (2½)	1	54⅛	54⅛	54⅛	N'v 13
1½	⅜	Callahan Z-Lead	115	1⅜	⅞	1⅜	+ ⅜
7¼	4¾	Cal & Hecla (1)	71	7	6⅞	7	+1
14⅞	9⅝	Campbell W1.60g	3	13⅛	13	13⅛	Jan 9
17⅜	10⅞	Canada Dry .60a	25	11⅜	11	11	— ¼
5¼	3	Canadian Pacific	36	4½	4⅜	4½	
39⅞	32½	Cannon Mills (2)	2	33½	33½	33½	— ⅜
3⅜	1⅜	Capital Ad A	10	2	2	2	Jan 8
30½	22	Carpenter S 2½g	3	27½	27⅜	27½	Jan 12
3½	2¼	Carr & Gen .225g	3	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+ ⅛
87¾	43	Case (JI) Co (7g)	5	65¾	64¼	65¾	+1
50⅜	36	Caterpil Tr (2)	8	41	40½	40½	+ ½
29¾	18½	Celanese (2)	9	20⅜	20⅛	20⅜	+ ⅛
		Celanese 5pf (5)	2	91	91	91	
		Celanese 7pf (7)	2	94	94	94	— ¼
10⅛	5⅜	Celotex Cp (1a)	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	Jan 12
22¾	15½	Cent Aguir(1½a)	5	21½	21¼	21⅜	+ ⅜
3⅛	1⅜	Cent Foundry	2	1¾	1¾	1¾	
4	2¼	Cent RR NJ (4)	4	2½	2½	2½	Jan 12
17	4¼	Cent Violetta(1g)	16	17	16½	17	+ ½
4	2	Century Rib M	2	2½	2½	2½	Dec31
34⅞	25	Cerro de Pas(1e)	36	30¾	29¼	30¾	+1⅞
53⅜	11½	Cert-teed Prod	2	2¼	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
21¼	15	Chain Belt (¼e)	2	19	19	19	Jan 6
22½	14¾	Cham P&F (1g)	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	+ ¼
18	5¾	Checker Cab	1	7½	7½	7½	Jan 5
44⅛	31½	Ches & Ohio (3a)	39	36¼	35½	36⅛	+ ¾
102½	93	Ches & O pf (4)	1	95	95	95	Dec31

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
4¼	2¼	Ches Corp	5	3½	3½	3½	Jan 12
1¾	½	Chi & E Ill	9	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
3	⅓	Chi & E Ill A	3	4⅛	4	4	— ⅛
3	⅓	Chi Great West	3	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
11¼	3⅞	Chi Great W pf	19	10⅜	10½	10⅜	+ ⅜
8¼	1½	Chi Mail Or (1¼g)	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	Jan 6
19½	9½	Chi Pneu T (⅛e)	2	16½	16½	16½	— ⅛
44½	37½	Chi P T cv pf (3)	5	39	38½	39	+ ¾
54	49	C P T pr pf(2½)	1	52	52	52	Jan 9
		Chi Rock Is & P	5				
		C R I & P 6% pf	1	¼	¼	¼	Jan 12
		C R I & P 7% pf	2				
9¾	8½	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	9	9	9	+ ½
14¾	10¾	Chickasha (1)	2	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	Jan 10
3	1	Childs Co	2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
72½	41⅝	Chrysler (6g)	28	48½	47¾	48½	+1¼
10¾	8	City I & F (1.20)	1	9½	9½	9½	— ⅛
4½	2	City Stores	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	Jan 12
40½	29⅛	Clark Equip 3¼g	1	34½	34½	34½	Jan 8
33¾	24	Clev Graph B 2g	4	28½	28½	28½	Jan 12
44½	26⅞	Climax M (1.20a)	1	43	42½	43	+ ½
39⅞	28½	Cluett Peab (3g)	4	25⅝	25½	25⅝	— ⅜
106	78	Coca-Cola (5g)	2	76¾	76	76¾	+1¾
633¼	60	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	63½	63½	63½	Jan 9
116¼	107⅜	Colgate-P .¼ga)	1	13¼	13	13¼	+ ⅜
106	100¾	Colg-P pf (4¼)	1	1023¼	1023¼	1023¼	Jan 7
30¼	11	Collins & A (3g)	2	13¼	13¼	13⅜	— ⅜
20	12¼	Col Fuel & I (1a)	2	18	17¾	18	+ ½
21¾	11	Colum Br A (2g)	1	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	+ ⅜
21	11	Colum Br B (2g)	4	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	+ ⅜
31	16⅛	Col G&E (.10g)	31	1⅜	1½	1⅜	+ ⅛
82⅛	43½	Col G&E pf A (6)	2	51¾	51½	51¾	+ ¾
7⅞	4¼	Colum Pict	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
28½	21¾	Colum P pf (2¾)	1	24½	24½	24½	Jan 12
83	64	Coml Carb (4.70g)	1	70	70	70	Jan 12
31	16⅛	Coml Credit (3)	5	17⅝	17½	17½	— ⅛
104⅜	96	Coml Cr pf (4¼)	2	96¾	96¾	96¾	Jan 9
37⅞	19⅛	Coml Inv Tr (3)	15	23	22⅜	22⅞	+ ¼
110	100	Com'l Cv pf(4¼)

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

• Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market •

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Quotations to 2:00

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000		High	Low	2:00
5	3¼s 45-43	104.14	104.14	104.14
1	3¼s 52-49	110.16	110.16	110.16
5	2½s 54-52	104	104	104
5	2½s 58-56	102.23	102.23	102.23

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000		High	Low	2:00
3	Abitibi P&P 6s 53 st	55½	55½	55½
3	Adams Exp 4½s 48 st	106	106	106
4	Alb & Sus 3½s 46	84	84	84
6	Alleghany 5s 44 Mod	90¾	90½	90¾
2	Alleghany 5s 49 Mod	75	75	75
22	Alleghany 5s 50 Mod -	62½	62⅜	62½
1	Allegh'Val 4s 42 100 9-32	100 9-32	100 9-32	
1	Allied Strs 4½s 51	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
2	Allis Chalm cv 4s 52	107	107	107
1	Am & For P 5s 2030	66½	66½	66½
1	Am T&T 3¼s 61	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
39	Am T&T 3s '56	108	108	108
11	Ann Arbor 4s '95	67	66	67
10	Arm Del 4s '57	104½	104⅜	104⅜
1	Arm Del 4s '55	104¼	104⅛	104⅛
6	AT&SF 4s '95	108¼	108¼	108¼
3	AT&SF adj 4s '95 st	88¾	88¾	88¾
14	A C Line cit 4½s '52	72¾	72	72¾
55	A C Line 4½s '64	65¾	65¾	65¾
9	A C Line 5s '45	97½	97½	97½
2	Atl & Dan 1st 4s '48	39⅞	39¾	39⅞
1	Atl & Dan 2d 4s '48	31½	31½	31½
1	Atl Refin 3s '53	104¼	104¼	104¼
9	B&O 1st mtg '48 st	63¾	63½	63½
95	B&O '95 st A	37⅞	37⅞	37¾
15	B&O '95 st C	42¼	41¾	42¼
93	B&O 2000 st D	37½	37	37½
42	B&O '96 st P	37½	37	37½
139	B&O cv '60 st	37⅞	37⅜	37⅞
16	B&O 4s '48	37⅞	37⅜	37⅞
26	B&O PLE&WV 4s '51st	53¾	53¾	53¾
24	B&O S W '50 st	46	45¾	46
2	Bang & Aroo cn 4s '51	53	52⅞	52⅞
9	Bang & Ar cv 4s '51 st	53½	53¼	53½
3	Bell T Pa 5s '48 B	108	108	108
5	Benef Ind Loan 2¾s '56	97¼	97¼	97¼
8	Beth Stl 3½s '52	71043/4	104¾	104¾
15	Boston&Me 4½s '70	38½	38⅜	38½
15	Boston&Me 4s '60	73	72⅞	73
1	Bkly Un Gas 5s '57 B	104½	104½	104½
30	Buf R&P '57 st	39	38⅞	39
8	Bush Term 5s '55	57	57	57
25	Can Sou 5s '62	84	83	84
2	Can Nat 5s '69 Jly	105½	105½	105½
1	Can Nat 5s '69 Oct	109½	109½	109½
2	Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	105	105	105
2	Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	106	106	106
10	Can Nat Ry 4s '46	93¾	93¾	93¾
1	Can Pac 4½s '46	106¼	106¼	106¼
5	Celotex 4½s '47 ww	95	95	95
6	Cen of Ga 5½s '59	33⅜	31½	33⅜
2	Cen of Ga 5s '59 C	32	32	32
2	Cen NY Pow 3¼s '62	107¾	107¾	107¾
34	Cen Pac 5s '60	54⅞	54	54⅞
1	Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	74	73	74¼
1	Cen RR NJ 5s '87 Reg	14½	14½	14½
9	Cerro de Pas 5½s '57 B	82½	81½	82½
2	C & O 3½s '96	107½	107½	107½
1	C & O rfg 3½s '96 E	102½	102½	102½
1	Chi & Alton 3s '49	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛
2	Chi & Q rfg 5s '71 A	77⅞	77⅞	77⅞
1	C B & Q gen 4s '58	71¾	71½	71¾
1	C B & Q gen 4s '58	81¾	81¾	81¾
1	C B & Q 4s Ill '49	94¼	94¼	94¼
45	Chi & Ill Inc '97	88	87¾	88
2	Chi Gt W inc 4s 2038	40¼	40	40¼
1	Chi Gt West 4s '88	66	65½	66
150	CMSP & Pac 5s '75	9	9	9
7	CMSP & Pac 5s '75	11½	11	11½
2	CM & SP 4½s '89	2¼	2¼	2¼
22	CM & SP 4½s '89 C	43¾	43¾	43¾
18	CM & SP 4½s '89 E	44¼	43¾	44¼
84	CM & SP gen 4½s '89	43¼	42¾	44¼
1	Chi & NW 4½s '38	29½	29¼	29½
25	Chi & NW rfg 5s 2037	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞
3	Chi & NW 4s 87	25	25	25
25	Chi & NW inc 5s '37	13¾	13¾	13¾
11	Chi & NW 4s 87	15½	15¼	15¼
3	Chi Ry 5s 27	25⅛	24⅞	25⅛
1	CRI & P 4½s 52A	12⅞	12¾	12¾
18	CRI & P cv 4½s 60	2	2	2
38	CRI & P 4s 88	21¼	21⅛	21¼
15	CRI & P 4s 88 ct rcp	18¼	18⅛	18¼
28	CRI & P rfg 4s 34	11¾	11⅝	11¾
2	CTH & SE inc 5s 60	53	53	53
2	Ch Un Sta 3¾s 63	108½	108½	108½
2	Ch & W Ind 4s 52	95¾	95¾	95¾
5	Choc Okl & G 5s 52	19½	19½	19½
36	CCC&StL 4½s 77	52	51¾	52
8	Clev Elec Ill 3s 78	107¾	107¾	107¾
2	ClevUnTerm 5½s72	82⅛	82	82
1	ClevUnTerm 4½s 77C	64½	64½	64½
35	Col & Sth 4½s 80	17¾	17¼	17⅝
1	Columbia G 5s 52 Ap	101	101	101
27	Columbia G 5s 1961	100¼	100¼	100¼
8	ComlMask inc 69ww	28⅛	28	28
1	Comwlth Ed 3½s 68	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
1	Comn Rlty Pow 3¾s 61	109¼	109¼	109¼
4	Con Edis 3¼s 46	103	103	103
3	Con Edis 3½s 58	107¾	107¾	107¾
2	Con Edis 3½s 56	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
2	Consum Pow 3½s 70	109¼	109¼	109¼
3	Consum Pow 3½s 67	109¼	109¼	109¼
9	Consum Pow 3¼s 69	109⅜	109⅜	109⅜
58	CubaNoRy 5½s 42rct	31	31	31
1	Cuba RR 7½s 46 rct	27¼	27	27¼
5	Curtis Pub 3s 55	27¼	27¼	27¼
2	Dayton Pr&L 3s 70	93	93	93
83	Del&Hud 1st rfg 4s 43	106½	106	106½
1	Del P&L 4½s 69	57⅝	57	57½
27	D&RG 4s 36	107	107	107
5	D&RG West 5s 55	13	12¾	12¾
8	D&RG West 5s 78	13¼	13¼	13¼
5	Det Ed 4½s 66	123¼	123	123¼
17	Dow Chem 2¼s 50	110¼	110¼	110¼
2	Duquesne Lt 3½s 65	106½	106½	106½
5	Erie 4½s 37	102½	102½	102½
68	Erie 4½s 2015	53⅜	52¾	53
8	Firestone T&R 3s 61	87¼	87	87⅛
6	Fla E Cst 4½s 59	93¼	93¼	93¼
11	Gen Stl Cast 5½s49	97	96½	97
5	Ga & Ala cn 5s 45	14⅞	14	14½
67	Goodrich 4¼s 56	95½	95	95½
2	Gt Nor 5s 73	97¼	97¼	97¼
1	Gt Nor 4½s 76 D	88	88	88
5	Gt Nor 4½s 77 E	87	87	87
2	Gt Nor 4s 46 G	99	99	99
5	Ct Nor 3¾s 67	77⅞	77½	77⅞
15	Gulf M & Oh inc 2015	56	51½	56
2	Gulf St Stl 4½s '61	103¼	103¼	103¼
4	Hocky V 4½s '99	125½	125½	125½
12	Hudson Coal 5s '62A	39	38½	39
36	Hud&Man rfg 5s '57	44¼	43¾	44¼
70	Hud&Man inc 5s '57	11¼	10⅞	11
4	Ill Bell Tel 2¾s '81	101	101	101
1	Ill Cen 3½s '52	39½	39½	39½
11	Ill Cen 4s '52	46¾	46¼	46½
17	Ill Cen 4s '53	42¾	42⅛	42¾
33	Ill Cen rfg 4s '55	43½	43¼	43½
82	Ill Cen 4¾s '66	45½	44¾	45½
5	Ill Cen 5s '55	53⅝	53⅝	53½
1	Ill Cen Cairo 4s '50	74	74	74
4	Ill Cen L 3½s '53 reg	52¼	52¼	52¼
3	Ill Cen St L 3s '51	43¾	43¾	43¾
5	Ill Cen St L 3½s '51	46	46	46
65	IS&CSL&NO 5s '63A	47	46⅜	46⅞
47	IC&CSL&NO 4½s '63	42⅜	42⅛	42½
5	Inland Stl 3s '61	105¼	105¼	105¼
1	Inspirat C Cop 4s '52	100¼	100¼	100¼
1	Int Gt Nor adj 6s '52	1¾	1¼	1¼
7	Int Gt Nor 5s '56 B	12½	12½	12½
27	Int T&T 4½s '52	24¼	24⅛	24½
19	Int T&T 5s '55	43¾	43½	43
5	James F&Clea 4s 59	46	45½	45½
16	KCFtS & Mem 4s 36	49	48½	48¾
11	K C South 5s 50	43⅞	43⅝	43⅞
4	K C South 3s 50	70	70	70
3	Ky Ind T 4½s 61 st	63	63	63
5	Kresge Found 3s 50	80	80	80
2	Lac Gas 6s 42 A	75	73½	75
7	Lac Gas 5½s 60 D	77½	77	77½
3	Lac Gas 5s 42	77½	77	77½
3	Leh & N Y 4s 45	73⅝	73½	73½
1	Leh C&N 4½s 54 A	72	72	72
1	Leh Val Coal 5s 74 st	59	59	59
60	Leh Val NY 4½s 50	48¼	48	48¼
13	Lehigh Val 5s 2003 st	36½	36⅜	36½
11	Leh Val 4½s 2003 st	33½	33⅛	33½
2	Leh Val Term 5s 51	54⅛	54⅛	54⅛
4	Long Isl rfg 4s 49 st	122	122	122
5	Louisina&Ark 5s 69	96½	96½	96½
5	Lou&N 4½s 2003	81½	81½	81½
5	Louis & N 3¾s 2003	102¾	102¾	102¾
3	Maine Cen 4s 45	85	85	85
11	Manati Sug 4s 57	80½	80½	80½
25	Market St Ry 5s 45 st	48¾	48¼	48¼
1	McKess&Rob 3½s 56	76½	76	76½
3	Met Ed 4½s 68	104¾	104¾	104¾
1	Mich Cen 4½s 79	110	110	110
7	Mich Con Gas 4s 63	62¾	62¾	62¾
5	Mil&Nor cn 4½s 39	106½	105¾	105¾
10	MilSpata&NW 4s 47	37⅞	37¼	37⅝
2	MSP&SSMar 5½s 78	20¼	20	20
15	MSP&SSM rgd 5s 38	61	60⅞	61
1	MSP&SSM cn 3s	11½	11	11½
7	Mo-Ill 5s 59	11¼	11¼	11¼
3	Phelps Dodge 3½s 52	97½	97½	97½
1	Phil Bal&Wash 4s 43	30½	30	30½
2	Phila Co 4½s 61	10½	10¼	10½
21	Ph Read C&I 4s 33	25⅞	25½	25⅞
15	Ph Read C&I cv 6s 49	37¼	36½	36¾
1	Philippine Ry 4s 37	24	24½	24½
41	Phillips Pet 1¾s 51	97	96¾	97
1	PCC & St L 4½s 77	101¾	101¾	101¾
3	Pitt Coke & Ir 4½s 52	100½	100½	100½
10	Pitt Steel 4½s 50	103½	103⅛	103⅝
1	Pitt Yng & A 5s B '62	99	99	99
19	Porti Gen E 4½s 60	119½	119½	119½
1	Potomac El P 3¼s 66	79	78¾	79
6	Pressed Stl C 5s 51	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
1	PubSvc No Ill 3½s 68	94¾	94¾	94¾
11	Readg 4½s 97 A	109⅜	109⅜	109⅜
11	Readg 4½s 97 B	81	80¾	81
11	Rdg Jer Cen 4s 51	70	69⅞	70
1	Republic Steel 4½s 61	103½	103½	103½

Foreign Bonds

10	Argentine 4s 72 Feb	70	69⅞	70
3	Brazil 6½s 26-57	19½	19⅜	19⅜
18	Brazil 6½s 27-57	19½	19⅜	19⅜
3	Brazil C Ry El 7s 52	20½	20½	20½
2	Brisbane 5s 57	59	59	59
1	Buen A 4¾s 77	60	59½	59½
5	Canada 5s 52	62	62	62
2	Canada 4s 60	106¼	106¼	106¼
2	Canada 3s 67	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
1	Chile Mt Bk 7s 57	95⅛	95⅛	95⅛
37	Chile MtBk6⅜s81asd	13¾	13¾	13¾
5	Chile Mt Bk 6½s 57	13¾	13¾	13¾
9	Chile MtBk6½s57asd	14	13¾	14
11	Chile MtgBk6s61asd	14	13¾	14
1	Chile MtgBk6s6hasd	14	13¾	14
4	Chile 7s 42 asd	14	13¾	14
10	Chile 6s 60 asd	14½	14¼	14½
15	Chile 6s 61 Jan asd	14½	14¼	14½
10	Chile 6s 61 Feb asd	14½	14¼	14½
4	olomb 6s 61 Oct	14½	14½	14½
2	Colomb 3s 70	41⅜	41	41⅜
2	Copenhag 5s 52	32	32	32
2	Copenhag 4½s 53	24¼	24½	24½
2	Cordoba Pr 7s 42	24	24	24
5	Cuba 4½s 77	97¾	97⅜	97⅜
1	Denmark 5½s 55	79½	79½	79½
10	Mex 4s 04 asd 54	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛
15	Mex 10 4s asd 45	5¾	5¾	5¾
27	Minas Ger 6½s 58	5¾	5¾	5¾
17	Minas Ger 6½s 59	11	10⅞	11
1	N Sou Wales 5s 57	11	10⅞	11
1	Norway 4½s 56	62	62	62
1	Norway 4½s 65	53	53	54
1	Pernambuco 7s 47	51¼	51¼	51¼
16	Peru 7s 59	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜
3	Peru 1st 6s 60	97¾	97¾	97¾
22	Peru 2nd 6s 1961	77⅞	77⅞	77⅞
8	Poland 4½s 63 asd	8	7¾	8
6	Poland 4½s 68 asd	8½	8¼	8½
1	Porto Aleg 7½s 66	8½	8¼	8½
31	Rio de Jan 8s 46	11¼	11¼	11¼
10	Rio de Jan 6½s 53	11¼	11¼	11¼
14	Rio Gr do Sul 8s 46	9¾	9¾	9¾
7	Rio Gr do Sul 6s 68	12¼	12¼	12¼
7	Sao Paul C 8s 52	9¾	9¾	9¾
10	Sao Paul City 6½s 57	13¼	13¼	13¼
11	Sao Paulo St 7s 40	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝
1	Sao Paulo St 6s 68	61	60½	61¼
12	Serbs Cts Sl 8s '62	24½	24½	24½
1	Serbs Cts Sl 7s '62	6	6	6
1	Urg aj 3¾s&6½s '79	56¾	56¾	56¾

Total today 6,129,000, previous day 7,706,000, week ago 7,776,850, year ago 10,650,000, two years ago 4,961,200. Jan. 1 to date 78,704,950, year ago 116,425,450, two years ago 75,351,150.

N. Y. Telephone Adds Stations

NEW YORK (AP)—The New York Telephone Co. largest member of the Bell system, announced it had added more stations to its lines during 1941 than in any year since 1929, with a net increase of 107,034 against 92,205 in 1940. The increase in 1929 was 166,000 stations.

Army Opens Bids on Blankets

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—The Philadelphia Quartermaster Depot issued invitation for bids on 2,000,000 wool Army blankets and for Army coats, overcoats and flannel shirts. The informal negotiated bids will be opened Jan. 20.

Over-the-Counter Security Quotations

Over-the-counter quotations listed below are obtained from reliable sources in co-operation with the Boston Securities Traders' Association under the supervision of the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. It may be noted that where floating stock supply is small, prices occasionally are nominal. These quotations are obtained between 11:30 a. m. and 2:30 p. m., and may have been quoted higher or lower during the day.

Industrial Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna-Standard Engineering	10¼	11¼
American Hardware Co	20	22
American Manufacturing	20	22
American Manufac 5 pf	79¾	
American Wringer Co	3½	5
†Amoskeag Company	19	..
†Amoskeag Company pf	71	..
Appleton Company	28¼	31¼
Appleton Company 7 pf	108	
Applied Arts Corp	2½	3½
Arlington Mills	41¼	44¼
Arnold Print Works	8	9¼
Atlas Plywood Corp pf	22½	24½
Automobile Banking Corp A	1½	2¾
Automobile Banking $1.50 pf	13	15
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co	21½	23½
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co pf	103	106
Berkshire Fine Spinning	83¼	90¼
Berkshire Fine Spin $5 pf	55	60
Boston Wharf Company	100	
Boston Woven Hose & Rub	13	14¾
Botany Worsted Mills pf	29½	32
Brinks Inc	4	4¾
Campbell A S Co Inc	70	74
Central Railway Signal A	2¾	3¾
Chapman Valve Manufac	40	
Collyer Insulated Wire Co	28¾	31¾
Dewey & Almy Chemical Co	13	15
Domestic Finance Corp pf	25½	27½
Draper Corporation	25½	28
Dwight Manufacturing Co	65	68½
Eastern Corporation	15¾	17¾
Eastern Corporation pf	8	9
Exolon Co	10	11
Family Loan Society Inc	10¼	11¾
Family Loan Society pf A	12½	14½
Franklin Process	21	23½
Fruit of the Loom	28	31
General Fire Extinguisher	8½	10
General Machinery	13⅜	15⅝
Giddings & Lewis Mach Tool	28½	31½
Goodall Worsted Company	12⅜	13½
Graton & Knight Co	14	16½
Graton & Knights Co 7 pf	9	
Graton & Knight Co pr pf	71	76
Great Northern Paper Co	25	28
Greenfield Tap & Die $6 pf	33½	36
Greenfield T & D $1.50 cv pf	21	
Harrington & Richardson	14	18
Haywood-Wakefield Co	3¼	4
Haywood-Wakefield Co pf B	6	7½
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co	10¼	11¾
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co pf	17½	18½
Hooker Electro Chem	22	24
Hygrade Sylvania Corp pf	24½	26½
International Machine Tool	45½	47½
Keith George E Co	9	11
Kendall Company	10¼	11½
Kennedy's Inc	7½	8½
Landers Frary & Clark	16?	18?
Lawrence Portland Cement	22½	25
Lincoln Stores Inc	21	23
Lincoln Stores Pref	107½	
Ludlow Mfg Associates	88	93
Marathon Paper Mills	30	32
Marlin-Rockwell Corp	38	40
Merck & Co	313¾	333¾
Merrimack Manufacturing	15	..
Merrimack Manufacturing pf	72	..
Millers Falls Company	8	10
Missouri-Kansas Pipe Line	4¾	5¾
Nashawena Mills	14	16
Nashua Gummed & C Paper	55	60
Nashua Manufacturing Co	14½	16
Nashua Manufac Co 1st pf	44	46
Nashua Manufac Co 2d pf	15½	17½
National Chemical & Mfg	6¾	8
National Shirt Shops	5¼	6¼
Naumkeag Steam Cotton	43	46
Newmarket Manufac Co	36½	40
Nonquitt Mills	35½	38½
Ohio Finance	2	3
Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line	11½	13½
Parker Appliance	32¾	35¾
Plymouth Cordage Company	14	16
Quincy Mkt Cold Stor & W	100½	105½
Quincy Mkt C S & W 5 pf	15¾	..
Quisset Mill	38	..
Remington Arms Co Inc	42	..
Saco Lowell Shops Inc	3½	4¼
Saco Lowell Shops Inc pf A	17¼	18¾
Sagamore Manufacturing Co	19	21
Sanford Mills	40	..
Submarine Signal Co	20½	24½
Tampax Inc	22½	25½
Union Premier Food Strs pf	3¼	4
United Elastic Corp	39	42
U S Envelope Company	6¾	7¾
U S Envelope Co 7 pf	37½	40½
Valley Mould & Iron Corp	103	108
Waltham Watch Co 6 pf	36¼	38¾
Waltham Watch Co 7 pf	21½	26½
Wamsutta Mills Inc	83	..
Warner & Swasey Co	14¼	16¼
West Point Manufacturing	18¾	20¾
	35¼	37½

*Ex-dividend.
†Not qualified for sale in Massachusetts.

Public Utility Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Alabama Power $7 pf	104	107
Arkansas Power & Light $7 pf	86	90
Birmingham Electric $7 pf	89	93
Cen Illinois Public S $6 pf	67	71
Central P & L 7 pf	107	111
Florida Power & Lt 7 pf	101	104
General Water G & E $3 pf	34	37
Jamaica Water Supply	20	23
Jamaica Wat Supply $5 pf A	105	108
Jersey Central Power 7 pf	93	97
Kansas Gas & El 7% pf	94¾	99
Lake Sup Dist Pwr 5 pf	95	99
New Orleans Pub S $7 pf	108	111
New Rochelle Wat pf	5¼	7½
No States Power Del 5 pf	107½	111½
No States Power Del 6 pf	51	55
No States Power Del 7 pf	55½	59½
Ohio Power 4½s pf	109¼	112½
Ohio Pub Serv 6 pf	99	103
Ohio Pub Serv 7 pf	107	110
Pac Pwr & Lt 7 pf	75	79
Penn Power & Light $7 pf	103¾	106¾
Public Service Ind	9½	11
Public Service Ind 5 pf	91½	96
Public Service Okla 5 pf	103	106¼
Rochester Gas & El 5 pf	83¾	87
Rochester Gas & El 6 pf	93¾	96½
San Diego Gas & Electric	10	11½
Savannah Elec & Power 6 pf	90	..
Sierra Pacific Power Co	16¼	18¼
Sierra Pacific Power 6 pf	114½	..
Tampa Electric Co	18½	19½
Texas Electric Serv 6 pf	92	98
Texas Power & Light 6 pf	89½	93½
Washington Ry & Elec units	14½	16¼

N. E. Utility Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bangor Hydro-Electric	16¾	18¾
Bangor Hydro-Electric 6 pf	111½	..
Bangor Hydro-Electric 7 pf	134	140
Beverly Gas & Electric	43	48
Brockton Gas Light	3⅜	4⅝
Central Maine Power 6 pf	93½	97½
Central Maine Power 7 pf	104	108
Cent Vermont Pub Serv 6 pf	98	103
Conn Light & Power	32¾	35¼
Cumb County Pwr & Lt 6 pf	112	116
Eastern Utilities Asso	18¼	20¼
Eastern Utilitiesc Asso Conv	1½	2
Fall River Gas Works	16¼	21¼
Fitchburg Gas & Electric	32	36
Green Mountain Power pf	47	..
Hartford Electric Light	49¾	52¾
Haverhill Electric	30	34
Haverhill Gas Light	8¾	10¾
Holyoke Water Power	13½	15½
Lawrence Gas & Electric	30	34
Lowell Electric Light	43	48
Lynn Gas & Electric	67	72
Mass Power & Light pf	12⅞	14⅜
Mass Utilities Asso pf	70	74
†Narragansett Elec pf	23¾	33¾
N E Gas & Electric $5.50 pf	40	..
N E Power Assn 6 pf	28¾	31¾
N E Public Serv $7 pr ln	13	15
N E Public Serv $6 pf ln	25½	27½
N E Public Serv $7 pf	25½	28
N E Public Serv $6 pf	65	68½
Newport Electric	15¾	17¾
Providence Gas	19	21
Pub Serv of N H $6 pf	7½	8½
R I Pub Serv pf	102	106
Rockland Light & Power	29⅞	31⅞
Springfield Gas Light	57¾	60¾
Twin State Gas & El pr pf	11	12¼
Western Mass Companies	103	..
	19¼	20¾

*Ex-dividend.

New York Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bank of Manhattan (.80a)	14	15¼
Bank of New York (14)	308	318
Bankers Trust (11)	46¼	48¼
Brooklyn Trust (4)	55	59
Central Han. Bk & Tr (4)	83¼	84½
Chase National (1.40)	27¾	28½
Chemical Bk & Tr (1.80)	40⅝	42⅝
Commercial (.60)	15¼	16¼
Corn Exchange Bk & Tr (2.40)	31⅞	32⅞
Continental Bk & Tr (.80)	10¼	11⅜
Empire Trust (3)	41¼	44¼
First National (80)	1215	1245
Guaranty Trust (12)	234½	239½
Irving Trust (.60)	9½	10¾
Manufacturers Trust (2)	32⅝	34⅝
Manufacturers Trust pf (2)	51¼	54¼
National City (1)	24¾	26⅛
New York Trust (3½)	67½	70
Public (11½a)	27¼	28¾
Title Guaranty & Trust	2¾	3¼
(a) Also extra or extras		

Boston Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
†Boston Safe Deposit (16)	‡300	..
First National (2)	39	41
Merchants National (12)	360	380
†New England Trust	‡400	..
National Rockland (2)	45	55
National Shawmut (1)	19	20½
Pilgrim Trust (8)	240	260
Second National (4)	127	137
†State Street Trust (8)	285	300
United States Trust (.80)	6	7½
United States Trust pf (.80)	11¼	12¾
Webster & Atlas (2)	47	52

†Capital stock must be offered to the directors of the bank. ‡Price represents last appraisal.

Other Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bank of America NTSA (2.40)	35¼	36½
Continental Illinois (4)	75½	78½
Pennsylvania Co (1.60)	25¾	27¾

Insurance Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna Casualty (4a)	122½	126½
Aetna Insurance (1.60a)	55½	57⅝
Aetna Life (1.20a)	25½	27
American Equitable (1)	17¾	19¼
American Insurance Newrk (1½a)	12⅞	13⅞
American Re-Insurance (1.60a)	44¾	46¾
American Reserve	11¾	12⅝
American Surety (2½)	43¾	45¾
Automobile (1a)	35½	37½
Baltimore American (.20a)	7	8
Boston (16a)	597	617
Camden Fire (1)	20¾	22¼
Carolina (1.30a)	25¾	27¾
City of New York (1.30)	22	23½
Conn

America's Role in Invasion of Europe

Continued from Page 1

pears to be the one source of man power for the Middle Eastern sector. The day may not be far distant when American troops, as well as American equipment will make their appearance in the Libyan desert.

Practical Problems

In this light it is therefore interesting to examine some of the practical problems of sending to North Africa an American Expeditionary Force with a land strength of 18 infantry divisions and three armored divisions, plus air support.

Roughly, such an expedition would involve transportation for 480,000 men, including officers, enlisted men, quartermaster, signal, ordance, maintenance, and medical echelons.

Among the more impressive items on the equipment list would be 72,000 trucks, 1,200 tanks, including light and medium; 30,000 machine guns, 2,750 antitank guns. The total overall initial freight tonnage for the expeditions would amount to around 1,400,000 tons. All this, plus the men, would have to be transported approximately 13,000 nautical miles from New York to Suez, over four times the sea distance covered by the first A. E. F. to France, an average of eight weeks at sea for the troop transports and anywhere up to twice that for the cargo boats.

In view of the length of the sea voyage and the extreme tropical heat that would prevail over much of the run, the men could not be packed in the usual sardine fashion, or sleep in two shifts. They would require roomier quarters, which meant that transports designed for 1,500 men could not carry more than 1,000. The result was that the total shipping tonnage it would take to float this armada ran close to 3,500,000.

Convoying of Transports

To muster such a force and launch it would evidently take many months, especially since some of the equipment would have to be ordered from the factory.

Meanwhile plans would have to be made with the Navy for the routing and convoying of the transports. Thanks to recent duties in the Atlantic and the establishment of American bases in the Caribbean, the forces are fairly well prepared for such a task The timely occupation of Surinam has provided them with an added base in a portion of South America close to the African sea lanes.

Another American outpost, on the bulge of Africa nearest to South America, could next be established in Liberia. The Pan American airport at Monrovia would be enlarged and equipped to serve as a base to which planes could be ferried. At the same time engineering units of the Navy would dredge out the Monrovia anchorage to make it suitable for submarines, destroyers, and even light cruisers. Oil tankers would immediately begin delivering stocks of motor fuel at Monrovia.

Units of the Air Force might be sent to the theater of operations long in advance of the more ponderous land forces. In fact, they would have a head start owing to the fact that already there are American pilots, mechanics, and ground-crew men scattered through various airports from Takoradi and Lagos in British West Africa to Khartoum, Cairo, Suez, Port Said, and Alexandria, teaching the RAF to fly and service the American-built fighters and bombers that have been operating in the Middle East for some time. The RAF, now familiar with the planes, could service those of the American force pending the arrival of sufficient American ground crews.

Route to Monrovia

Once these preliminary arrangements have been completed the planes, assembled, say, at Miami, Fla., could be flown in squadron relays to Puerto Rico and from there to Paramaribo, Surinam. From Surinam the heavy bombers could be flown direct to Monrovia, while the light and medium combers would make another intermediate stop at Natal, Brazil.

From Monrovia, the planes would follow the well-flown route across Equatorial Africa to the Sudan and thence to Egypt, over which American planes have been delivered to the Middle East for the past year.

The fighters, which would have to be shipped to West Africa, for assembly in Freetown or Takoradi, would not arrive until somewhat later. Meanwhile, the American bomber squadrons could operate with RAF fighter escorts.

All told, this aerial vanguard of the American Expeditionary Force to the Middle East would probably operate under the British Middle East Air Command, thus becoming in fact, if not in theory, part of an air force that was a separate branch of the service. Some brass hats might be troubled by the prospects of jurisdictional difficulties growing out of this precedent, once the American land forces arrived, but their feeble objections would probably be overwhelmed by the immediate necessity for getting on with the war.

Pacific Parley

MELBOURNE, Australia, Jan. 13 (AP)—Authorities said today that Australia would undertake direct discussions with the United States, as well as other Allied nations, in framing war strategy in the Pacific.

Direct contact with Washington is a departure from the usual procedure of communicating with overseas governments only through the United Kingdom. Prime Minister John Curtin recently established a precedent, however, when he personally cabled President Roosevelt during the Churchill conferences in Washington to stress Australia's view of the importance of Pacific operations.

While direct contact is made between Australia and the United States, closest touch will be kept with Prime Minister Churchill, authorities said.

More Unity Sought

LONDON, Jan. 13 (AP)—A Supreme War Council to co-ordinate United Nations man power and supplies is expected to be established as a direct result of Washington conferences between President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill, competent London sources declared today.

These sources also regarded as likely the creation of an Imperial War Advisory Committee to give the Empire a greater voice in Britain's war strategies, and extension to the Mediterranean area of the principle of unified command such as now is operating in the Southwest Pacific under Gen. Sir Archibald P. Wavell.

Closer collaboration in the Atlantic, both in naval patrols and merchant shipping, also is expected. In some quarters it is believed the Atlantic and Mediterranean forces even may be consolidated under one all-embracing European command which will cooperate closely with the Russian General Staff for the defeat of Hitler and Mussolini.

Such consolidation, it was pointed out, would be in line with a speech last November by Ivan Maisky, Soviet Ambassador to London, in which he suggested that "all military, political, and economical resources of the two great powers (Britain and Russia), together with their allies and friends, should be pooled and shifted from one part of the front to another as the military situation demands."

One-Man Rule for Industry

Continued from Page 1

subordinate to the final authority of the administrator.

This is the kind of sweeping reorganization which the White House has assured legislators, who are most concerned with defense, it is prepared to carry into effect.

It goes farther toward concentrating responsibility into the single hands of a war industries administrator, comparable to the industrial mobilization program long advocated by Bernard Baruch, than many understood the President was ready to indorse. Indeed, if Congressmen have been correctly informed—and it appears probable that they have been—this reorganization goes the whole way.

Only the choice of the administrator and the personnel of the advisory council remain to be made, it was said.

Recent reports have indicated several names to be under consideration, such as Justices William O. Douglas and James Byrnes, both of the Supreme Court; Donald M. Nelson, present Executive Director of the Supply Priorities and Allocations Board, and Wendell L. Willkie. Mr. Willkie was called to the White House to confer with President Roosevelt today and the conference, Stephen Early, the President's press secretary, said, was not limited to his appointment as one of the umpires who would serve with the new War Labor Board.

Charged with the clear-cut responsibility of bringing the $56,000,000,000 defense program into reality, the pending war resources administration is now visualized as the pivot around which the whole wartime industrial mobilization will turn.

Pattern of Reorganization

Congressmen who have been informed of the imminent administrative house-cleaning understand that the President has decided to clothe the new administrator with adequate authority to make and enforce decisions.

The pattern of reorganization, legislators have been told, will follow substantially the "industrial mobilization plan of 1939" which has been jointly approved by the War and Navy Departments but which the White House apparently ignored throughout the numerous revampings of the defense administration during the past two years.

The heart of the "industrial mobilization plan" is the President's delegation of effective power to an effective single agency. This plan was made public at the time of its indorsement by the military and naval chiefs and by the civilian advisers who helped to draft it and on the point of centralized responsibility declares:

"While it has long been recognized that such direction (co-ordinated direction of the national resources) in time or war is a function of the President, acting under the authority accorded him by the constitution and by the Congress, it is obvious that the magnitude and emergency nature of the task require the services of an adequate organizational setup to which this responsibility can be delegated. It is contemplated that such a setup will be manned by qualified civilians chosen by the President."

In order to invest the new organization with all-in responsibility, it is authoritatively understood that both the War and Navy Departments are prepared to delegate their long-established procurement duties to the civilian war resources administration—as it is now done in Britain—and to act in an advisory and assisting capacity.

Another significant recommendation of the "industrial mobilization plan" was that the existing agencies should not, in the main, be given the extraordinary duties of the war.

"Since the functions to be accomplished are new and temporary," the plan stated, "entirely new and separate agencies, directly responsible to the President, should be created for industrial mobilization in time of a major war.

"Reliance should not be placed on existing governmental departments and agencies unless the functions to be used are peacetime as well as wartime responsibilities. Usually the functions of existing departments and agencies are defined by law and custom and are designed to serve only a social structure based upon a peacetime economy."

As originally worked out by the War and Navy Departments more than two years ago and as now indorsed by the President in his conferences with numerous of the defense-legislative chiefs of Congress, the powers and responsibilities of the war resources administration will be clearly invested in the office of administrator, appointed by and responsible to the President.

New Cabinet Post

It is probable that the administrator will have actual or equivalent to Cabinet rank.

Assisted by an advisory council, the new administrator is expected to formulate the basic policies for the mobilization and the utilization of all resources essential to produce the vast array of airplanes, tanks, guns and ships which the President unfolded to Congress last week and he will also have the authority to enforce the priorities of raw materials and productive facilities necessary to carry it out.

The advisory council, according to present plans will be composed of the heads of the war resources administration, representatives of a few related government agencies as well as the Secretaries or Undersecretaries of the War and Navy Departments.

Enemy Units Smashed

Continued from Page 1

other armored units, as well as infantry concentrations were shattered and dispersed by our fire, with heavy Japanese losses," the communique said. "Eleven hostile batteries were silenced. Enemy artillery elements have now been withdrawn well to the rear of the positions formerly occupied. Losses to American and Philippine troops were relatively slight.

"Enemy air activity was confined to attacks by dive bombers in support of artillery fire. No enemy attacks were made on fixed fortifications," the communiqué added.

Although the defenders have been able practically to nail the foe to the ground for the past week, this is the first occasion in which American counter-measures have definitely forced the Japanese to retire.

This proven American superiority in artillery fire will make a marked difference in the defensive capacity of the American and Filipino troops under the command of Gen. Douglas MacArthur, it is believed. It will make much more costly any Japanese advance down the fiercely-defended Bataan Peninsula.

Meanwhile Japanese occupation of the Olongapo Naval Station, the Navy's second most important base in the Philippines, seemed likely today despite the tenacious resistance of American and Filipino troops north of Manila Bay.

At the same time, the War Department announced that the 7,314-ton Army transport and cargo vessel Clevedon had been destroyed by fire in Alaskan waters. Although the cargo was utterly destroyed, the personnel of the vessel is safe. The cause of the fire is still undetermined.

The loss of Olongapo, which lies on the west coast of Luzon Island just north of Bataan Province, was indicated after Navy Department officials admitted that the indicated position of General MacArthur's lines made it likely that Olongapo was lost. The Japanese have claimed the port since the week end.

Under present conditions in the Philippines, the loss of Olongapo would not be considered a serious blow to American resistance, since the Navy does not appear to have been active in the defense of the islands. The surrender of the main Naval base at Cavite many days ago indicated the Navy's belief that future operations in the immediate vicinity of the islands would have to wait for reinforcements throughout the entire Far Eastern area.

Soldiers En Route Get Meal Tickets

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—To make sure that soldiers traveling in small groups or as individuals will be well fed, they are not being issued money as heretofore, but meal tickets which cannot be exchanged for anything except food, according to Brig. Gen. James L. Frink, Fourth Corps Area Quartermaster.

This plan insures Uncle Sam's traveling soldiers plenty of food, as each ticket is good for $1 per meal in dining cars and 75 cents in restaurants.

The quartermaster of each post or camp at which the soldier is stationed specifies the route and destination of travel, and this is plainly shown on the ticket.

"On several occasions restaurant operators have refused to accept the tickets," declared General Frink. "It should be understood that the tickets are as good as money. They will be cashed by the Finance Officer named on the ticket when mailed to him."

War Crimes: Punishment Is Demanded

Continued from Page 1

concerned have the nucleus of such lists. It is felt, however, it is more proper for the names to be supplied by the people at home, who have actually witnessed the crimes.

Among the crimes which the delegates specified were execution of hostages, mass deportations, maltreatment of individuals, religious persecution, and the breaking up of families, all of which are forbidden almost in so many words by the 1907 Hague Convention.

Article 46 pledges the occupying power to respect "family honor and rights, individual life and private property as well as religious convictions and worship."

Article 47 reads "pillage is expressly forbidden."

Article 50 says "no collective penalty, pecuniary or otherwise, shall be inflicted on the population on account of the acts of individuals for which it cannot be regarded as collectively responsible."

Definite Prohibitions

Here is a definite prohibition, not only of the shooting of hostages, but of the imposition of collective fines on towns in which undetected acts of sabotage have been committed.

It is worth pointing out, too, that Article 45 requires the "occupant" to "do all in his power to restore and ensure so far as possible public order and safety, respecting at the same time, unless absolutely prevented, the laws in force in the country."

Germany's annexation of Luxemburg cannot be squared with this obligation, nor can the incorporation into the Reich of Alsace Lorraine and a large part Poland. Under international law Germany was required to respect the laws in force in the country which obviously include its continuation until a new peace treaty is signed.

While the actual delegates made brief speeches, the representatives of the observing states merely signified approval by their presence except that Mr. Anthony Eden, British Foreign Minister, as host said a few words of welcome on behalf of the British War Cabinet.

Wunez King, the Chinese Minister to the Netherlands, stated his country's views in a letter of acceptance to the Czechoslovak Government, which invited him to attend the meeting.

Thus the first stage in what is likely to be an intricate and perhaps thorny road to new developments in the common law of nations has been solemnly and successfully taken. The Allied Governments, in one form or another, are now all pledged to try to prevent war criminals from escaping again as they did after the last war. It is one of their proclaimed war aims. They will not be allowed to forget it.

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England's Hospitality

The young Canadian soldier, lunching with a friend in a Yorkshire restaurant, began to tell how well he had been treated in England. He said that he had been invited into people's homes, been lent books, and given an altogether wonderful time. In fact, the only thing he hadn't received so far was a gramophone.

At that point, an elderly gentleman leaned forward from a neighboring table, and said he knew where the soldier could get a gramophone. So the Canadian and his benefactor left the restaurant together.

When the soldier met his friend again later, he had a gramophone, but he burst out, "It wasn't for sale. You English are just plain silly! The old gentleman wouldn't let me pay a cent, and he threw in some records, too!"

Who Is This?

By Frank P. Foster, II

(Can you identify the individual described in the following brief biography? If you succeed after reading the first paragraph, credit yourself with 100; the second, 75; the last, 25.)

This American inventor was educated in the public schools of Dayton, Ohio; Richmond, Indiana; and Cedar Rapids, Iowa. In 1890 he and his brother were together engaged in publishing a small weekly newspaper. He was also associated with his brother in the bicycle repair business. They both were convinced that they could produce a powerdriven, heavier-than-air machine that would be a flying success.

(Score——100)

Having read of the experiments of Otto Lilienthal in Germany, this man and his brother became deeply interested in gliding as a sport. Later, with his brother, he took up the study of aeronautics in a serious and scientific manner. Together, they eventually produced the first motor-driven airplane.

(Score——75)

When their first flying machine was completed, it weighed, including the pilot, 750 lbs. and was propelled by a four-cylinder motor of twelve horsepower and, when tested at Kitty Hawk, North Carolina, December 17, 1903, it made four sustained free flights.

(Score——25)

(Answer Appears Elsewhere on This Page)

FACTS AND FIGURES

Living for Less

Care of Clothes

Get maximum wear out of your clothes by giving them care and having them refurbished. Keep leather shoes polished so the finish does not crack. If they get wet, dry them carefully (not close to heat), then rub in only polish to replenish lost oils. Send worn suits

to the tailor to have worn cuff and lapel edges taken in and shiny spots teazled to roughen up the surface again. Brush and hang up clothes carefully. Have felt hats cleaned, reblocked and finished with new ribbon bands. If you aren't already doing it, have worn shirts or blouse collars turned.

—AP Feature Service

Articles revealing simple methods of solving the high cost of living without reducing living standards will appear from time to time on this page under the title "Living for Less."

Recent research indicates that some so-called "weeds" that grow abundantly in the southwestern plains region may be important sources for fats in an emergency.

A Verse for Today . . .

Thou shalt also decree a thing, and it shall be established unto thee: and the light shall shine upon thy ways. —Job 22:28.

Brevities

Los Angeles Times: There is no sugar shortage at this time, but will be if the tablecloth admirals keep on using the lump type to represent battleships.

Greensboro (Ga.) Herald-Journal: It is estimated the average American family spends $10 a year on soap and that's an item where junior thinks some economizing should occur.

Milwaukee Journal: First wholesale evacuation in the wake of the war declarations is that of hundreds of characters who had been led to believe Page 1 was their natural habitat.

Did You Ever Wonder

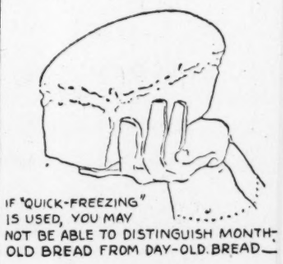
How 'Quick Freezing' May Be Used to Keep Bread Fresh?

There are various reasons why it might be desirable to be able to keep bread from going stale after it has been baked. A process making this possible could help bakeries take up the slack between production and demand; it could enable bakeries to avoid conflict with laws restricting night work, where such exist, obedience to the laws making it difficult to provide morning customers with fresh bread; it could provide for deliveries of fresh bread over holidays; it could do away with the necessity of baking at lumber camps, on freight ships, and in other isolated places; and provide a reserve against break-downs in production, floods, war, and other disasters.

Experiments have been made which indicate that bread kept at -22 degrees Centigrade will be as good as "fresh" bread up to the age of twenty days in the freezer and that it will still be of salable quality after 40 days in "cold storage," and bread frozen at -35 degrees C. paradoxically seems to stale at first but recovers its "freshness" if kept frozen for 60 days, and has been known to be still salable after 110 and even 240 days had elapsed.

It has been found that keeping the bread wrapped during the freezing process is helpful in three ways: (1) the wrapping prevents frost from forming on the bread during freezing, (2) it prevents moisture condensing on the crust during thawing, and (3) it guards against loss of moisture during both the freezing and the thawing periods.

In making taste tests, individ-



ually wrapped samples were used, as nearly alike in size, shape, and general appearance as possible and from loaves baked from the same formula and raw materials by the same firm.

The loaves to be frozen were 8 hours out of the oven, and after freezing were allowed four hours to thaw to room temperature. To make the comparison fair, the "fresh" loaves tested were 12 hours out of the oven—a period corresponding to the time the frozen bread spent at room temperature.

At present the cost of such freezing prevents its wider commercial application.

—W. P. Keasbey

The Art of Assembly

"To the end that Efficiency, Justice, and Courtesy may prevail in our deliberative bodies." —Thomas Jefferson

The Recording Secretary

The recording secretary is the historian of the club. The secretary's record, commonly called the minutes, is the most enduring thing about the organization. The minutes should constitute a record of what is actually done, not the opinion of the secretary. The amount of discussion and supplementary motions that are included will depend on the custom of the society. Some clubs prefer very full minutes, others very scant. The secretary will have to learn these things and be governed accordingly.

Good minutes should conform to the following rules:

Always write the place and date at the top of the right hand page.

Begin a new page for the minutes of each meeting.

Write only on the right-hand page. The opposite page is for corrections.

Leave a Margin

Leave an inch margin at the left of the page. Use the margin for index notations.

Indent the first word of each paragraph.

Make a separate paragraph of each item.

In the first paragraph, give the name of the society, the kind of meeting (whether regular, special or adjourned), the place of meeting, and the date.

State when and by whom the meeting was called to order, whether by the president, vice-president, or temporary chairman, and give the name.

If the regular secretary was absent, give the name of the person who was appointed secretary pro tem.

If the reading of the minutes was omitted, explain why.

Record each motion and the name of the mover, the disposition of the motion, whether carried or lost, postponed, or referred to a particular committee.

Minutes should be written in the third person.

Do not abbreviate.

Use punctuation and quotation marks according to common usage.

Minutes should be prepared in permanent form before being read and approved; otherwise there is no proof that the record is the one approved by the society.

Minutes should be written in final form by the person who took the notes. They should be signed by the person who wrote them. The regular secretary, if present at the succeeding meeting at which the minutes are read, reads the minutes and also reads the name that is signed, ".....,

Secretary pro tem."

While minutes should be brief they must contain all the essential facts. For instance, if delegates were elected to a convention, the minutes should state the names of the delegates, the full name of the convention, and the place and date.

Test your minutes by this question: "Would a person, who was not present at the meeting, gain a comprehensive idea of it from these minutes?"

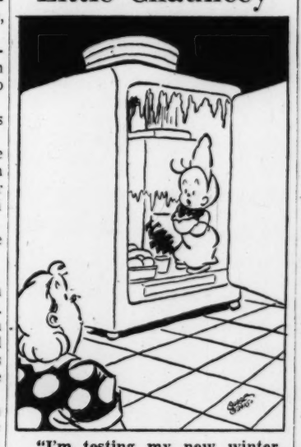
Before the meeting, the secretary should prepare for the president a list of all business that is to come before the meeting.

In the absence of both the president and the vice-president, the secretary should call the meeting to order and ask the house to elect a chairman pro tem. The secretary may not preside except during the election.

Awana Slaker-James

This column appears on Tuesdays and Fridays and is devoted to a simple and instructive discussion of Parliamentary Law. Readers are invited to send in questions.

Little Chauncey



"I'm testing my new winter underwear."

Answer—Who Is This?
Wilbur Wright

Monitor Camera Club from F. R. Winstone, A. R. P. S., Bristol, Eng.

Quaint Cottage

The photographer snapped this little thatched home in Farleigh Hungerford, Somersetshire.

In Lighter Vein

Have You Noticed?

Cartoon caption in The New Yorker: "The sponsors of this news broadcast, Clarkson and Sons, makers of the world-famous Clarkson Chicken Noodle Soup Mix, the soup prepared from an old Maryland recipe and endorsed by twelve of the country's leading chefs and which can be made so quickly and economically—simply add the hot water and there you are!—forego their usual sales message in order to bring you complete news coverage during this emergency."

Wet Paint!

A German aircraft was shot down by German anti-aircraft fire aimed at British bombers on their way to the Rhineland.

In the early morning hours a couple of Dutch painters from a neighboring town were ordered to cover up the German markings on the wrecked airplane with those of the RAF.

The painters did their work with obvious reluctance, but thought of a clever way to spoil the German game. They left a prominently displayed notice: "Wet paint."—Tit-Bits.

A Little Bird Told Me

A young man regarded the venerable bird with an appraising eye.

"You have had that parrot for a long time, Miss Ethel?" he ventured.

"Yes," was the reply, "several years."

"Quite intelligent, isn't he?"

"Very. He can imitate almost anything."

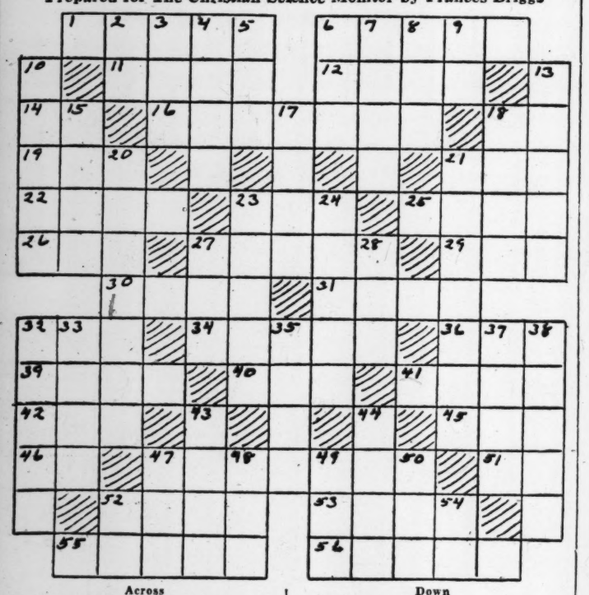
"Can he imitate the sound of a kiss?"

"No, sir," replied Ethel indignantly, "he does not attempt an imitation of a sound he is not accustomed to hear."

Parrot (reminiscently): "Wait, George dear, till I take this bird out of the room."—Wall Street Journal.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—The ancient world derived its supply of chalk from what island?
6—What is plural of "dictum"?
11—What is first name of Petri, famous pianist?
12—What is 12th month of Hebrew year?
14—What is symbol for hafnium?
16—Who is the Governor in "William Tell"?
18—Musical note.
19—What is one of most level States of U. S. (abbr.)?
21—What creature is said to be privileged in regard to kings?
22—What do you call a native of Cos?
23—Except.
25—What is made by crocheting?
26—Understanding.
27—The finder of a camera is what?
29—Who was Irish god of the sea?
30—What is a steep, rugged rock?
31—What State lies between Pennsylvania and Indiana?
32—A gratuity is what?
34—What did Simple Simon hope to catch?
35—Father.
36—What is the fat of swine?
40—To bind.
41—Would a wryneck have paws, fins, or a bill?
42—Bitter vetch is what?
45—What is 7th letter of Greek alphabet?
46—Half an em is what?
47—Whom does Hamlet love in Shakespeare's play?
51—Bone.
52—What is the Assam silkworm?
53—The tiger is a native of what continent?
55—What Belgian city is noted for its cotton factories and sugar refineries?
56—A type of hat.

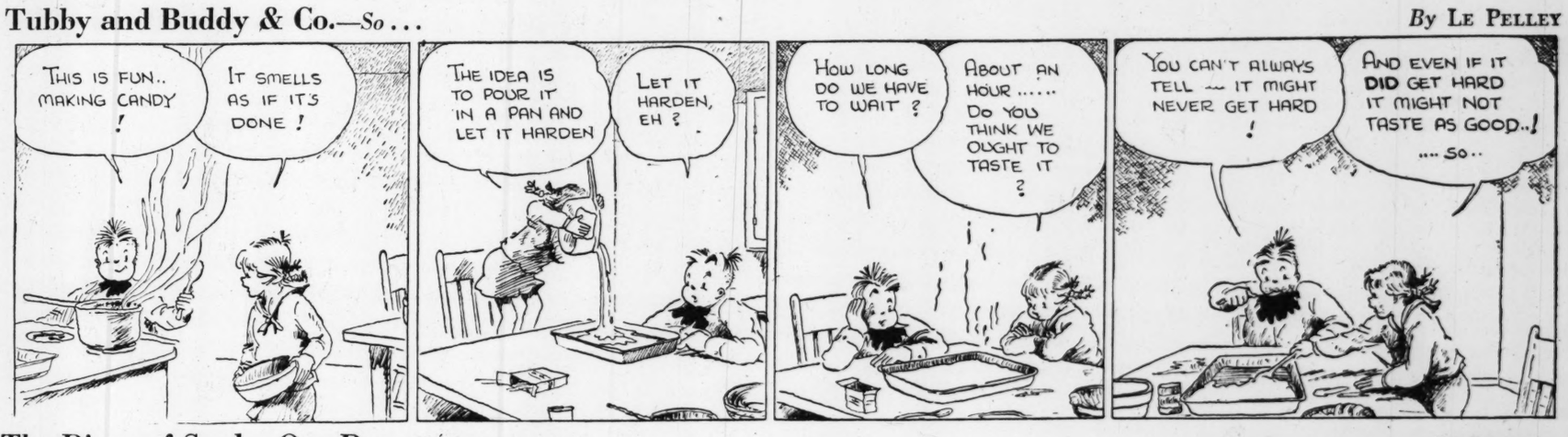
Down

2—Musical note.
3—What would you use to make an omelet (sing.)?
4—What are terminal members of the foot?
5—Being.
6—What State of U. S. has only three counties (abbr.)?
7—What is the holm oak?
8—Mongrel dog is what?
9—What is symbol for thallium?
10—What is a young pheasant called?
13—What does Gunga Din carry in Kipling's poem?
15—What is a low, flat, free mass of floating ice?
17—What gastropod is closely related to the land snails?
18—Front part of the head is what?
20—What do you call a set of quadrilles of a certain arrangement?
21—What is a unit of heat in metric system?
23—What is a corner, bend, or angle?
24—What is a pin in gunwale of a boat, used as a rowlock?
27—What is past tense of "see"?
28—Article.
32—What do you call the collective naval force of a country?
33—To merit.
35—What English river flows to the Ouse?
37—What is Marian Anderson's singing voice?
38—What would a glazier set in a window frame?
43—To draw out and twist into threads.
44—How are three men of Gotham described in certain Mother Goose rhyme?
47—What is a native mineral?
48—Fedora is what?
49—Youth.
50—To ventilate.
52—What is an exclamation of inquiry?
54—What is 11th month of Jewish civil year?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*So . . .*

By Le Pelley


THIS IS FUN.. MAKING CANDY !
IT SMELLS AS IF IT'S DONE !
THE IDEA IS TO POUR IT IN A PAN AND LET IT HARDEN
LET IT HARDEN, EH ?
HOW LONG DO WE HAVE TO WAIT ?
ABOUT AN HOUR ..... DO YOU THINK WE OUGHT TO TASTE IT ?
YOU CAN'T ALWAYS TELL — IT MIGHT NEVER GET HARD !
AND EVEN IF IT DID GET HARD IT MIGHT NOT TASTE AS GOOD..! ... SO..

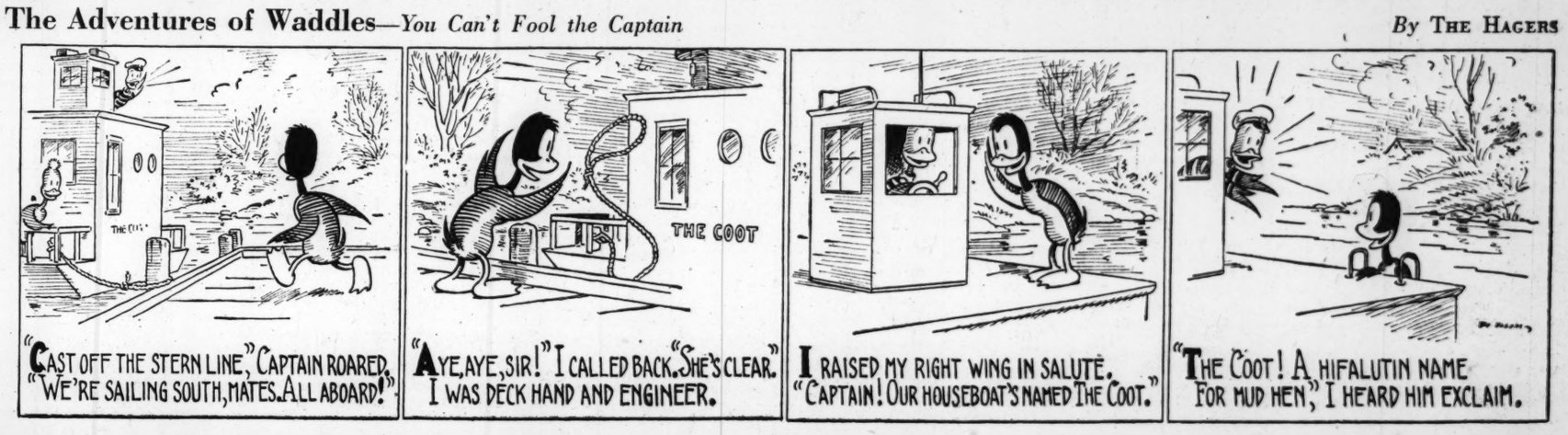
The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Such Optimism!*

By Rodgers

"There must be some way to figure this all out!" I said to myself today. "If the Boss asked for his bathing suit-"
"And his mother sent all her summer clothes to be cleaned—"
"And Mr. Simpson was trying on his white trousers—"
"They must expect warm weather soon!"
Huh!

The Adventures of Waddles—*You Can't Fool the Captain*

By The Hagers


"CAST OFF THE STERN LINE," CAPTAIN ROARED. "WE'RE SAILING SOUTH, MATES. ALL ABOARD!"
"AYE, AYE, SIR!" I CALLED BACK. "SHE'S CLEAR." I WAS DECK HAND AND ENGINEER.
THE COOT
I RAISED MY RIGHT WING IN SALUTE. "CAPTAIN! OUR HOUSEBOAT'S NAMED THE COOT."
"THE COOT! A HIFALUTIN NAME FOR MUD HEN," I HEARD HIM EXCLAIM.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, JANUARY 13, 1942 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

The Man for the Job

President Roosevelt called Wendell Willkie to the White House ten days after America got into the war. At that time this newspaper pointed out that national unity could be cemented and effective administration of the war effort enhanced by enlisting the most capable Republican leaders. Since then the necessity for shaking up and speeding up the Government's direction of war production has become more apparent. If American industry—management and labor—is going to fulfill the tremendous program of a plane every four minutes, a tank every seven, it must be put under the orders of a man who is big enough to cut through red tape and ride over every obstructing selfish interest.

Almost everybody who has been watching in Washington the half-successes of NADC, OPM, SPAB and all the other variations of a central authority to mobilize American industry for war, agrees that the man has not yet been found. Raymond Clapper has pointed out that Mr. Roosevelt cannot be a Churchill and a Beaverbrook. On every side men are saying that the Wallaces, the Knudsens, the Stettiniuses, the Hillmans, even the Nelsons and the Batts, do not fill the bill. The need for a new and large-sized broom is manifest. Walter Lippmann has nominated Mr. Willkie.

Mr. Willkie's leadership of the opposition party is only one of his qualifications. The fact that 22,000,000 Americans voted for him might help to put behind his orders a support some other man plainly lack. But politics should be played down not up in filling this post. The fact that Mr. Willkie had the bigness to put politics aside himself and to enlist loyally behind the President's anti-Axis policy is one of his chief recommendations.

He has been as keen and foresighted as the President in perceiving the world threat of totalitarian aggression. His heart has been and would be in the task of turning out the weapons to halt that threat. Mr. Willkie also has the confidence of business, which is necessary in this task, without having the reactionary, anti-labor attitude of many effective business executives.

He has the caliber to stand above narrow labor-management conflicts and to grasp the whole problem of co-ordinating the vast complex of American industry. He has an unusual knowledge of industrial organization. He has the record of an administrator who cuts through tradition, red tape, side issues, personalities, obstructive self-interest. He has the drive, the spontaneity and imagination to arouse enthusiasm. He has what this job demands — except the President's nomination.

Mr. Roosevelt is still allowing himself to be bound and hampered by personal relationships, as is shown in his reluctance to oust incompetents and to clean up such a muddle as the Office of Civilian Defense. But he has risen far above partisanship in much of his handling of the war emergency. As a war President his stature has grown. He has been ahead of many Republican congressional leaders in grasping the world situation and has subordinated some of his New Deal antagonism to business in setting up the OPM.

Here is a demand for even more magnanimity. Here is a national need which requires him to risk both party and New Deal interests. But in a time when every American is having to put patriotism ahead of all smaller things, we believe it is reasonable to expect the President to be that big.

Housewives Can Help

The American woman today has many opportunities for patriotic service, without group enrollment or uniform. The wholesale dry cleaners of Boston furnish one hint, by their decision to make only one truck delivery a day. The purpose is to save tires and gasoline. It would be a thoughtful contribution to the war effort if, when the dry-cleaner's shop is just around the corner, the patron took and called for a garment, rather than requiring two trips on a job costing, say, 75 cents.

Reports coming from England about people carrying home, unwrapped from the shops, all kinds of objects, including clothing, should encourage Americans to help in the general conservation plan by carrying home at least the small packages. They can be grateful that, for the time being, they have the privacy of a paper covering.

A department store van does not drive thirty miles merely to deliver a two-dollar sweater or a pair of shoes, but each such parcel carried by the purchaser saves that much rubber.

Eire's Bases

Clouded as the situation may be by divergent explanations, one of the reasons why Eire persists in its refusal to give Britain the use of its air and naval bases is distrust of Downing Street. Eire has had little faith in previous British Governments and it has still less in the present one.

Mr. Winston Churchill does not find a happy response in Eire. He it was who opposed the return of the bases in 1938. He characterized the bases as the "sentinel towers of the Western approaches upon which 45,000,000 people in these islands depend for foreign food and daily bread." Eire feels if the bases go to the British they will never be returned. This and the preservation of neutrality and the border question explain Eamon de Valera's adamantine stand.

Eire's Premier dwells upon the old theme that he will keep his country out of war at all costs. Is this position tenable? Eire, although a non-belligerent, is virtually in the war, supplying $100,000,000 worth of food annually to Britain in return for coal and much-needed supplies. Moreover, thousands of its men are enlisted in the Allied effort to defeat Hitler. Further, Eire's safety is completely bound up with the success of England in this war.

What then is the answer?

Mr. de Valera does not distrust the United States. Indeed, he has good reason to entertain the most wholesome respect for the republic across the Atlantic. Would it not be feasible for him then to surrender the bases to the United States for the duration of the war, with a solemn promise that they would be returned in good order at the end of a specified period thereafter? The bases could then be used by the Allied naval forces. Thus an unhappy episode of far-reaching implications would be brought to a close.

Mr. de Valera's desire for peace is understandable. It is no greater, however, than that of any of the democratic nations engaged in the job of defeating the aggressors. Nor should his desire to see the triumph of right be any less.

A New Labor Board

The heartening points about President Roosevelt's new War Labor Board lie not so much in changed personnel, for many of the names on the panel are already familiar, as in the facts that the board has new powers and that it will work in a more favorable atmosphere than its predecessors.

This board will operate under the agreement reached between representatives of labor and industry at a conference in Washington last month that "there shall be no strikes or lockouts" and that "all disputes shall be settled by peaceful means."

This commitment enables the board practically to compel arbitration in any dispute affecting defense. But before that stage all the usual resources of negotiation, conciliation, and mediation are available; and it should be understood that the vast majority, well over 90 per cent, of misunderstandings between employers and employees already are handled by these processes. Most of the rest are submitted by standing agreement to impartial umpires or arbitrators.

The executive order establishing the new board contemplates that it may make extensive use of this method of referring a dispute to a single umpire chosen from a panel of experienced mediators approved beforehand by both labor and industrial groups. It is probable that workers and managers will make every effort to compose any differences short of this arbitral process.

The most difficult question the earlier National Defense Labor Mediation Board had to handle was that of demands for the closed shop or some other form of union security. It would be helpful if the new board would make clear in practice from the outset that it will be very slow to consider this subject except where unusual circumstances in the industry warrant its being raised. However, the renunciation by unions of the use of strikes during the emergency is a very large concession tending to make impossible the enforcement of a union shop demand where it cannot be justified by reason.

Consequently there is ground to hope for a considerable measure of success from the new board.

That boy qualifies for the diplomatic corps who put on his Christmas tie over his pajamas and dutifully wrote his Aunt Sophronia that he was wearing her gift at the moment.

The Bookshelf

Goods, Money, and War

THE ECONOMICS OF AMERICAN DEFENSE, by Seymour E. Harris (New York: Norton. $3.50), substantial, authoritative, and austerely objective, contains the best available answers (in view of the incompleteness of statistics, the uncertainties of warfare, and the incalculability of the human factor) to the questions every serious-minded person is asking about the economics of defense.

What are the resources of this arsenal of democracy? What proportion of these will be needed? How readily can they be mobilized? How can the mobilization be effected? What actualities are hidden behind the dollar sign? How can the movements of prices be guided so as to preserve incentive, maintain social justice, and avoid runaway inflation? What does Britain need, and how is her own war effort going? And Germany's? How will America stand when the war is over, and what problems, internal and external, will confront her? When all is said and done, is the defense effort being made as wisely and effectively as it might be, and if not, where are its chief shortcomings?

Unfortunately the average intelligent reader, running to Professor Harris' book for enlightenment, will probably find himself badly bogged. For Professor Harris has written for his fellow economists, and his closely reasoned, heavily documented chapters make heavy going for those unversed in Keynesian employment theory.

His conclusions, it is true, are clear enough. America must and can mobilize resources out of additional output; failing that, out of economies in capital maintenance and replacement, and only failing that also, out of consumption. Standards of living probably need not fall beneath the immediate pre-war level; it is enough if they do not rise.

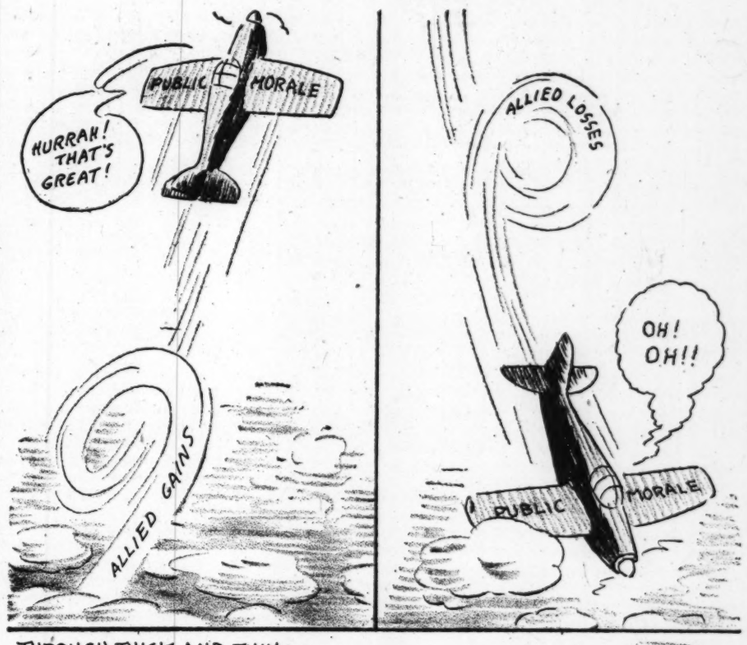
These aims can be achieved by a nice blend of deficit budgeting (to raise national income), taxation and borrowing (to divert purchasing power from private consumption to Government purposes), price control, and priority allocations.

The most vital post-war problem, economically speaking, will be to keep spending at a high level. (This will surprise many people; but not economists.) America will have to resume foreign lending after the war, even if repayment prospects are faint. Another surprise; but, says Professor Harris, "the doctrine of the foreign trade multiplier should become as well known to the average newspaper reader as is the concept of inflation." A steady rise of the public debt for many years is not necessarily a catastrophe.

But the logic and the evidence on which these conclusions are based, formidable as they may be, are calculated to confuse even the average intelligent reader. It is a minor—perhaps, having regard to the possible consequences, one should say a major—tragedy that the economic theory underlying the whole American recovery program, the financing of the war effort, and the prospective postwar readjustment is far outside the mental orbit of the average man, who has just succeeded in grasping enough of the quantity theory of money to dread inflation, but has no adequate idea of the relation between deficit financing and national income.

One cannot, however, blame Professor Harris for not having written a popular work when such was obviously not his intention. To those equipped to grasp its argument, his book is a magnificent achievement in the clarification of a vast, obscure, and exceedingly important problem. H. C.

Keep 'Em Flying—Straight!



The Need for High Morale

Morale is generally accepted as being a state of mind imbued with courage and endurance to sustain the individual or collectivity during difficult times. The real role of morale goes deeper, however, and is made clear by the original French definition of the word, namely, "the science of discerning between good and evil." This basic aspect of morale definitely ties it to spiritual values and suggests that to stand up in the face of the techniques of modern war its fabric must be based not so much upon "the things which are seen" and are "temporal," as St. Paul put it, but upon "the things which are not seen" and are "eternal" and therefore spiritual.

After France collapsed copious explanations were offered as to why it happened. But whatever the reasons it is clear that had the French possessed a morale as high in quality as the British, the present war would have been a different story. Most sound thinkers agreed that France's crackup was fundamentally due to the extra-materialistic values that had long been accumulating in the French code of living.

The British epic of resistance to the cold, cruel Axis air onslaughts on their lives and homes was a factual demonstration of what a Bible-reading, spiritually-minded people can do in the face of brute, animal force. The lesson was unmistakable that an assiduous cultivation of the spiritual truths and values found in the Bible coupled with continued adherence to their sustaining powers is the best guarantee of a good, sound morale able to withstand the violent surges and unheavals of modern war.

* * *

Thomas E. Dewey, National Campaign Manager of the United Service Organizations, recently pointed out that the question of morale is linked to one's "private life and religious guidance." Mr. Dewey thus implied the inseparability of this issue from moral and spiritual values. Mayor F. H. La Guardia, United States Director of Civilian Defense, declares that strong, capable, calm, courageous, tolerant people are needed in this hour. Again, only those of really high moral fiber can truly fulfill these requirements. The best tools and finest organizations must fail if the men and women behind them do not possess morale in its highest and best sense.

Moral and spiritual values are naturally those qualities of character which are attributable, as the Bible proves, to man's Maker and are not humanly derived. Human intelligence, intellect or ingenuity of themselves can never equip anyone with the moral strength so essential in times of stress and strain. The average man readily admits human values are fraught with weakness—an admission in itself that ought to prove such unsuitable as a basis for morale.

* * *

Biblical history records countless instances of individual and collective proofs of the marvelous morale men are capable of demonstrating when understanding that their creator alone is their sole source of power and sustenance under the most severe and trying circumstances. The journeyings of the children of Israel in the wilderness and their successful overcoming of tribulations and winning of wars under their various kings are outstanding annals in this respect. They proved that moral courage, strength and sustained endurance when recognized as God-given, spiritual qualities can triumph over mortal calamities and suffering.

This is morale in its highest sense.

NORTON WEBB

Down the Middle of the Road

Wanted: The Consciousness of National Peril

By Erwin D. Canham

The shock of Pearl Harbor has visibly worn away from average American thinking. Dulled and atrophied as are our sensibilities by months and years of sensational events, we do not retain an adequate realization of what has happened to the United States nor a perception of what may happen unless we exert ourselves much more than we are doing. The appalling tragedy, the unutterable catastrophe that *might* happen to us all is simply still in the realm of the incredible.

The blueprint of production outlined last week by President Roosevelt is seemingly adequate; it is certainly sweeping. But its accomplishment is another thing. Of our underlying capacity to produce to the extent desired there can be no real doubt. But between capacity and attainment there is a gap. It is a gap largely measured by poor management. As has been pointed out before, the present Administration in Washington has always been strong on blueprints and weak in application. So it is now.

* * *

Moreover, President Roosevelt is still hounded by one of his greatest weaknesses: his desire to avoid hurting the feelings of an incompetent though loyal associate, his technique of waiting and waiting until problems ease themselves, his constant effort to find compromise solutions under which all his friends will seem to have scored a victory.

Thus it is that many incompetents still remain in key positions in the war structure, well-merited rebukes remain unadministered, deeply needed improvements are not carried out. Admittedly it is easier to criticize than to construct. There is no assurance that others would do much better the jobs now being badly done. And in the interest of national unity, this is no time for a wholesale purge. But even so, the war management has got to be a lot more expert and integrated if we are really going to win.

If the problem begins in Washington—and it does—it also extends to every hamlet. Despite the many instances of patriotic sacrifice and alertness, there are overwhelmingly greater evidences of failure to realize what we are up against. I. F. Stone, in the current Nation, tells a blood-curdling story. We have no way of knowing whether it is true. Mr. Stone for many months has been pointing out flaws in the production policy. He writes that after the disastrous fire that destroyed 20,000 tons of rubber at the Firestone plant in Fall River, Mass., a subordinate came to one high official wringing his hands over the fearful loss. His chief couldn't understand his agitation. "The rubber," he said, "was fully insured."

We hope the story is apocryphal. But it illustrates a failure to understand the potentialities of this war for the United States which has been reflected in public policy steadily for years—a failure to build up stock piles of tin and rubber and all our other needs from overseas, despite repeated warnings. It explains slowness and obstructionism that can be seen with the naked eye—not theorized about—by any well-informed American today.

American public opinion, even though it has not yet been able to stay completely awake, will be very harsh with all leaders responsible for today's and tomorrow's plight. Criticism of our conduct of the war is already pouring in on Congress from all parts of the country. This may be embarrassing, but in the end it may be a magnificent safeguard—democracy's salvation as contrasted with a Hitler who simply demotes or purges his dissenting counselors.

Public opinion, of course, will demand victims even more ferociously because of its own shortcomings. The little chiseler has no sympathy for his big brother. And of little chiseling, there is an appalling amount. Readers of this column probably know of many more cases than does the writer. But my garage-keeper friend tells today of the tire salesman who came around to say: "How about taking a lot of tubes?" The garage man said he didn't think he could sell them—the few people who could get licenses to buy tubes would never be able to find him. "Are you a businessman!" expostulated the salesman. "Make a little hole in the tube and put on a patch. Is it a new tube any more?" Our friend kicked the salesman out.

* * *

Probably the enforcing officers are on to many of these tricks, but real enforcement of the self-protective restrictions we now face can depend on ourselves alone. Just as in the days of prohibition, success will largely turn on public support and official cooperation. And in this case, failure means added hardship and disaster for all.

The small democracies of Europe did not have the chance to realize what they were up against until it was too late. Just how much time do we have? Nobody can tell. But we should realize, just as we did on the afternoon of December 7, that appalling things are happening. And our reprisal has been neither swift nor sure. On December 7, many of us thought the American forces would strike back soon—that speedily there would be news from Tokyo or Yokohama or Kobe. There has been no such news, and there won't be for some time. It will be a harder, slower, grimmer struggle. And the consciousness of national peril is what we most need. We have enough confidence to antidote defeatism already.

The Wide Horizon

San Francisco Tries Again

By Nate White

SAN FRANCISCO

Despite the urgency of matters directly concerned with prosecution of the war and civilian defense, San Francisco still has a most urgent problem of how to comply with a United States Supreme Court ruling on its method of wholesaling electric power which the city produces in Hetch Hetchy Valley in Yosemite National Park.

An election November 4 did not settle the question. All that election did was to remove as a possible solution municipal distribution of the municipal power. Revenue bonds amounting to $66,500,000 were defeated by the voters. They would have been used to purchase the Pacific Gas & Electric Company's distributing facilities in San Francisco. The company now buys the city's power for $2,400,000 a year and resells it to San Franciscans. The Supreme Court says this arrangement is illegal. That ruling still stands, and the city must in some way comply. It currently has until July, 1942, under an extension of time granted by the Federal Government.

* * *

Three courses of action have been proposed:

1. Secure amendment to Raker Act by Congress which would make the city's lease of power to the P. G. & E. legal.
2. Ask a stay of execution of the court order until the war has been concluded.
3. Adopt a policy of "wait and see," the argument being that the Federal Government would not confiscate the Hetch Hetchy facilities nor cut off the city's power.

The first course has been officially approved by the administration of Mayor Angelo J. Rossi, which had previously supported the revenue bond measure. The Board of Supervisors has voted $10,000 to pay the costs of San Francisco officials who will attend a Congressional hearing on the amendment proposal.

The second course has been proposed to the Board of Supervisors as a possible outlet. The third course is generally considered too fraught with the possibility that Harold Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, would like nothing better than an opportunity to operate the Hetch Hetchy facilities as a Federal enterprise.

* * *

Arguments which will be advanced in favor of amending the Raker Act to continue the present lease arrangement are that the Federal Government at Boulder Dam, Bonneville Dam, Grand Coulee Dam, through the Tennessee Valley Authority, and other instances sells public power to private utilities. It is also argued that other cities in the metropolitan San Francisco area develop power for sale to P. G. & E. "Why discriminate against San Francisco?" is the question asked.

When he was here to support the revenue bond measure, Secretary Ickes denied that cases where the Federal Government sells power to private agencies were at all similar to the San Francisco issue. This is true, because of the Raker Act statute. Hence the full power of the attack is being directed against that statute. This attack includes not only those who must officially "do something," but also the organizations, persons, and firms opposing public power.

Whether a Congress and an Administration, committed to public power development, especially in the West, will submit to the pressure for changing the statute is a question the answer to which all persons interested in the power question, San Franciscans and others, will await with interest. Many sincere friends of both public and private power hope that the troublesome question will be settled once and for all by Congress and not postponed because of the pressure of the war emergency.

Mirror of World Opinion

When the War Is Over

Let us remember that when the war is over we shall have a world to reconstruct, and that the edifice we want to build can never rise on foundations of revenge and suppression. Let us fight the good fight, and the winning fight, but let us fight it in such a spirit that when the end comes we can still say, with Abraham Lincoln, that we stand with malice toward none, with charity for all, with a desire to bind up the wounds of the war, and with a determination to achieve and cherish a just and lasting peace among ourselves and with all nations.—*Miami Daily News.*

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